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ABSTRACT

This Michigan Kids Count data book for 1994 describes the condition of children in each of Michigan's 83 counties. The first part of the report presents discussions of economic security, housing, child care, education, and health care, addressing the state and national experience for families and children, critical issues, and policies and programs with the potential to affect outcomes for children. The second part of the report presents a more detailed picture for each county in five (1) economic security (the geographic distribution of poverty within counties); (2) 10-year trends in risky births using three health indicators: teenage mothers with inadequate prenatal care; low birthweight babies; births to teens without a high school diploma; (3) education outcomes as reflected in the basic skills test results (Michigan Education Assessment Program scores) for 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th grades; (4) trends in rate changes over time for each county on eight key indicators of child well-being (inadequate prenatal care, low birth-weight babies, births to teens with no diplomas, infant mortality, child deaths, teen violent deaths, serious (index) crime arrests, and high school dropouts (1993); and (5) county trends compared to statewide trends. The report notes that, overall, the majority of Michigan's children are adequately housed and nurtured. However, there is a growing share of the state's children who are not being reared with these supports. These children can be found in urban, suburban, and rural communities. The report's appendix presents annual data for ten indicators for the state and counties. (AA)

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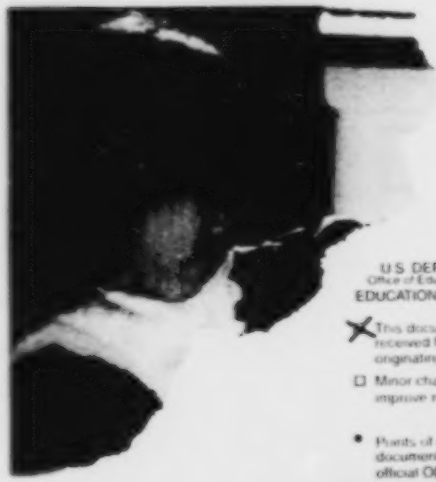

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County Profiles of Child and Family Well-being

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1994 Data Book

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The *KIDS COUNT in Michigan* Project

KIDS COUNT in Michigan is part of a broad national effort to measure the well-being of children at the state and local levels, and use that information to shape efforts which can improve the lives of children. Funding is provided through the Annie E. Casey and Skillman Foundations. The partners in the Michigan project include:

- **Michigan's Children**, a statewide, multi-issue, independent, broad-based advocacy group which works with policy-makers, other organizations and the public to improve the quality of life for children and their families
- **Michigan League for Human Services**, a statewide citizens' organization which seeks to improve human services through research, information dissemination, advocacy and support services to the state's charitable organizations
- **Michigan State University**, the state's major land-grant university, has four contributing entities:
    - *Michigan State University Extension*, an educational outreach unit, which trains community leaders to access, interpret, and present data relevant to families and local communities
    - *Department of Family and Child Ecology* in the College of Human Ecology which trains statewide audiences in the use and interpretation of data and has been involved in research and programming focused on youth at-risk
    - *Institute for Public Policy and Social Research* which houses demographic, economic and social databases for all counties, cities and townships within Michigan
    - *Institute for Children, Youth and Families*, which has a major research and programming agenda focused upon youth at-risk

Additional copies of the 1994 data book are available for $12 (includes postage and handling) from:

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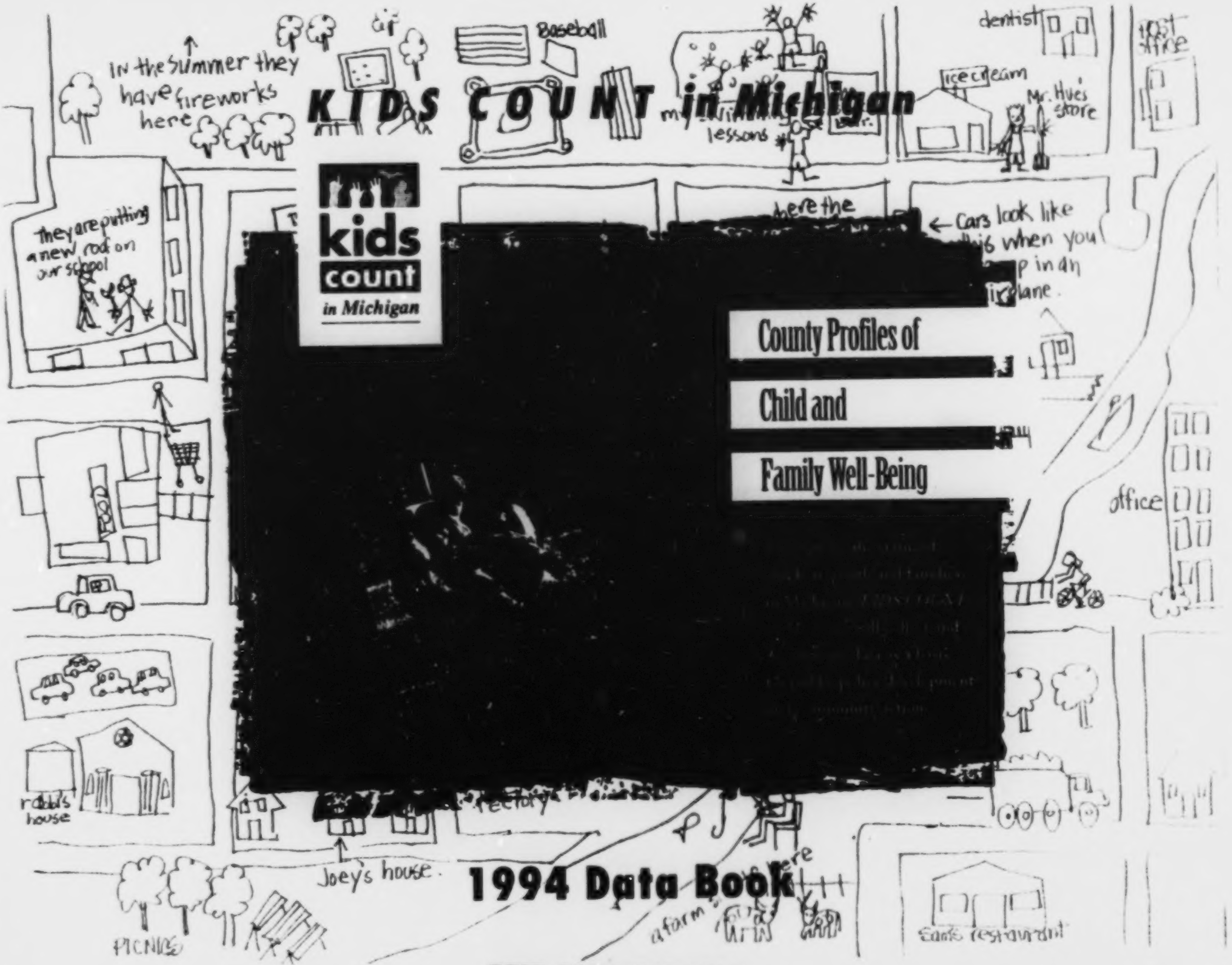

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County Profiles of
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1994 Data Book

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Acknowledgments

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KIDS COUNT in Michigan wishes to acknowledge the support of the Annie E. Casey and Skillman Foundations which has made possible the development of Michigan's third annual data book.

The *KIDS COUNT in Michigan* 1994 Data Book was developed by Jane Zehnder-Merrell and Jo Weth of the Michigan League for Human Services, Pat Sorenson of Michigan's Children, Mary Lou McPherson of Michigan State University Extension, and Bettie Landauer-Menchik of Michigan State University's Institute for Public Policy and Social Research, with guidance from the *KIDS COUNT in Michigan* Steering Committee.

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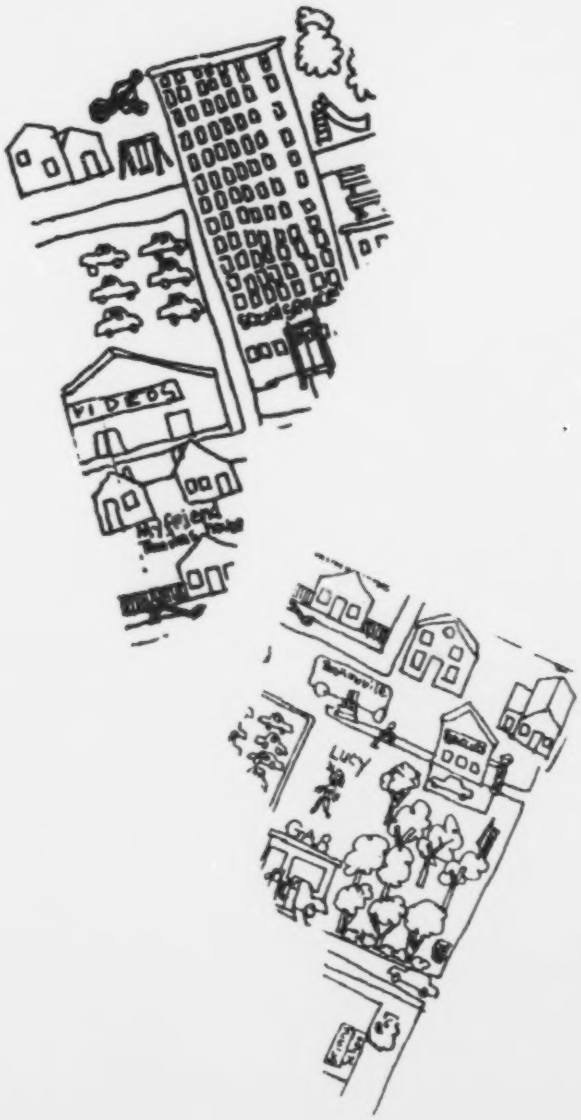

Table of Contents

Acknowledgments and Steering Committee ii
Advisory Board iv
Foreword v
How to Use This Book vi
Introduction and Overview 2

I. Children and Their World: Five Critical Needs

- Economic Security 8
- Housing 12
- Child Care 17
- Education 22
- Health Care 27

II. State and County Profiles

- Summary and Findings 35
- State Profile 47
- County Profiles 48

Data Notes and Sources 131
References 135
Appendix 137

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Foreword

The 1994 *KIDS COUNT in Michigan* Data Book marks the third year in which child well-being in Michigan has been documented by *KIDS COUNT in Michigan*. This annual profile of the economic, health, safety and educational status of the state's children has, in many ways, served as a catalyst for a heightened sense of urgency about the need to safeguard and improve the lives of Michigan's children.

Across the state, in rural as well as urban areas, measurements of child well-being show disturbing trends in areas such as economic security, educational performance and health outcomes. If we are to reverse these trends, effective strategies must be developed in every arena and at every level. More public and private sector responses must be forged which will make a critical difference in the lives of children as they make their way from infancy to adulthood.

The *KIDS COUNT in Michigan* project has garnered the collective dedication and expertise of three entities – Michigan's Children, the Michigan League for Human Services, and Michigan State University – to provide community groups and policy makers with information – an important tool to shape solutions. Our children can thrive, but only with our help.

Margaret Crawley

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Program Specialist
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Richard E. Whitmer
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How to Use This Book

KIDS COUNT in Michigan through its annual databooks has established a framework for ongoing review of the well being of children state wide and in Michigan's 83 counties. A full description of the indicators used in each section of the book can be found in the Data Notes, beginning on page xx. This discussion of the elements on the state and county profiles will assist readers in locating information.

1. Economic Security: Poverty

This map of the county is shaded to reflect the percent of children in poverty in cities and townships within each county.

- ● 0.0 - 9.9 means that between 0 and 10 percent of children in this city or township were in families living below the poverty line in 1989.
- ● 10.0 - 19.9 means that between 10 and 20 percent of the area's children live in poverty.
- ● 20.0 - 29.9 means that between 20 and 30 percent of the area's children live in poverty.
- ● 30.0+ means that at least 30 percent of the area's children live in poverty.

Information about economic security is presented in two other parts of the book. Each county's share of near-poor children (those living at 185 percent poverty) is included in the discussion of economic security in section one (pages 8-11). In addition, a measure of economic security can be found in the percentage and numbers of children receiving free and reduced price lunch, since children in families with incomes below 185 percent poverty are eligible for such assistance (see appendix).

2. Health: Risky Births

This graph depicts the yearly changes of three indicators which pose risks to babies remaining healthy after birth. County rates of teens receiving inadequate prenatal care, babies born at low-weight, and births to teens without a high school diploma. These three indicators, while not ensuring future failures, do represent risks to later health and success of infants and children.

Rates for eleven consecutive years are graphed – from 1982 to 1992 – to illustrate yearly variation in the indicators; such variation could be masked by the three-year averages and trends over time used in the Changes in Child Well-Being bar chart. (Trend lines in smaller counties may fluctuate a great deal because of the large influence a small number of incidences can have on the rate.)

For these indicators, the average number and rate for the most recent three years, as well as the percentage change in rate since 1980-82 are on the change bar chart. Yearly rates from 1988 through 1992 are presented in the appendix, as are the actual number of occurrences for each county for 1988 and 1992.

3. Education: 1993-94 MEAP Tests

This table presents the number and percent of public school students who have scored at a satisfactory level on the Michigan Education Assessment Program (MEAP) tests which are given in the fall of 4th and 5th grade, 7th and 8th grade, and 10th and 11th grade. Three subject areas are tested: reading, math and science.

The percentage of students scoring at a "satisfactory" level in the various subjects is indicated by grade level, with only the number of students represented by those percentages in parentheses below. For example, in the state, of the tenth grade students who took the reading test, 42.5 percent or 43,082 achieved a satisfactory score

4. Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

This composite picture of child well-being gives a view of the overall status of children in recent years and over time. Annual rates are provided in the appendix.

Ⓐ Percent Change

The percent change in an indicator is displayed as either a percent better or percent worse on the bar graph. The change compares rates, based on three-year averages, usually over ten years.

The state change for each indicator is shadowed on each county graph. Change in the high school dropout rates for the state has been excluded because of the large amounts of missing data.

Caution should be used in reading the percent change in rates: changes in small numbers of occurrences may result in large variations in the trends in some counties. Percentage changes over 100 are indicated by an arrow outside the chart.

Ⓑ Recent Average Number

This is the average number of children or youth affected by this indicator. The numbers for the first six indicators represent the average of the three most recent years (1990,1991, and 1992) while serious (index) crime arrests of juveniles uses an average of 1991 through 1993. (Annual numbers are available in the appendix for 1988 and 1992 for the first six indicators on the chart.)

Ⓒ Recent Average Rate

Rates represent a number of incidence compare to a total population. Rates are expressed as a rate per 100 (a percentage), per 1,000 or per 100,000.

Different indicators use different base populations; for example, low birth-weight babies are compared to all live births, while teens with inadequate prenatal care are compared to all teen mothers. (The Data Notes provide the populations used for each indicator.) Yearly rates for the indicators highlighted on the chart are presented in the appendix beginning on page 137.

Ⓓ Ranking

Ranking reflects how the county rate for a particular indicator compares to those of other counties in the state. A ranking of 1 indicates children in the county are doing comparatively well on that indicator, while a ranking of 83 indicates the children in that county are doing poorly on that indicator.

If the number of occurrences averaged less than one or the rate could not be calculated, the county is not included in the ranking for an indicator. Due to small numbers in some instances not all counties are ranked. (The chart at left gives the number of counties ranked for each indicator.) For example, for teen violent deaths only 64 of Michigan's 83 counties were ranked; therefore a county receiving a ranking of 64 means that county's children are doing worse on that indicator than any other county.

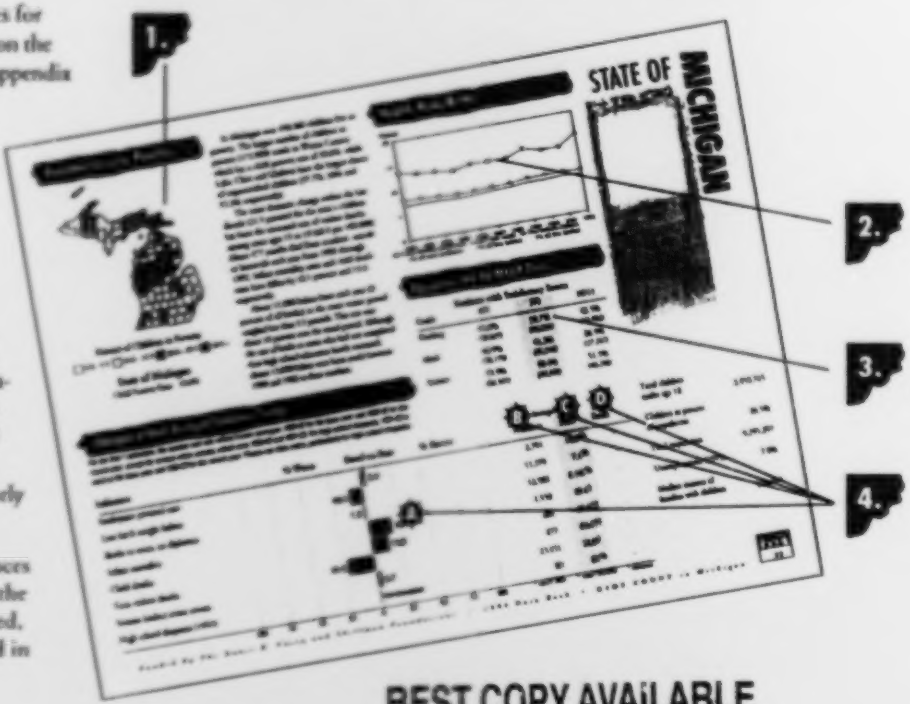
Indicators and Number of Counties Ranked

Indicator	# Counties Ranked
Teen Births with Inadequate Prenatal Care	78
Low-Weight Births	83
Births to Teens, no Diploma	82
Infant Mortality	74
Child Deaths	66
Teen Violent Deaths	64
Serious (index) Crime Arrests	83
High School Dropouts	66

For the indicators highlighted above, annual rates for 1988 through 1992 can be found in the Appendix, beginning on page 137.

Appendix

In the appendix data are not averaged, they provide "point in time" information for the five most recent years available. For county profile indicators, rates from 1988 through 1992 are provided. School lunch, out-of-home placement, child abuse, and juvenile arrest rates from 1989 through 1993 will be found in the appendix. Actual numbers of children for the earliest and latest year are presented. Percentage changes in rates over the last year and the five year period are also included.



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A Year* in the Life of Michigan's Children

*1992 - 1993

- *10,826 infants were born weighing less than 5.5 pounds.*
- *1,460 babies died before their first birthday.*
- *612 children died before they turned fourteen.*
- *440,082 children lived in families with very low incomes.*
- *462,160 children received nutritional support through school meals programs.*
- *19,522 children were victims of abuse or neglect.*
- *15,164 youngsters lived in foster care.*
- *2,912 teen mothers received inadequate prenatal care.*
- *22,584 youngsters dropped out of high school.*
- *23,452 juveniles were arrested for serious crimes.*
- *485 teens died from suicide, homicide or accidents.*

Introduction and Overview

The pages that follow present the picture of child well-being in Michigan that could be painted with the information available in 1994. Core indicators for measuring the status of Michigan children's health, safety, economic security and education are revisited, and trends carefully tracked.

Overall, the majority of Michigan's children are adequately housed and nurtured. They have access to health care and wholesome recreation. They are receiving an education which will develop their potential and the skills necessary to function in the twenty-first century.

Offsetting this positive projection for Michigan's future is the growing share of the state's children who are not being reared with these supports. These children can be found in urban, suburban and rural communities across the state – communities where there is little economic development, few enrichment programs, and little hope for a better life. The 1994 KIDS COUNT book tells their story – in data, charts and graphs. It remains for the reader to see a child's face in each fact and figure.

Measures of economic security, housing, child care, education and health care often fail to reflect the complex dimensions of the needs of children and their families. In the next section, discussions of these five basic need areas address the state and national experience for families and children, critical issues, and policies and programs which carry the potential to impact outcomes for children. Child well-being and development is inextricably linked to that of family and community and their combined ability to meet the child's basic needs.

As in previous editions of the data book, profiles of child well-being for each county are featured. In the second section, county profiles focus on five areas: 1) economic security (the geographic distribution of poverty within counties); 2) ten year trends in three risky birth indicators; 3) K-12 education outcomes as reflected in the basic skills test results (Michigan Education Assessment Program scores); 4) trends in rate changes over time for each county on eight key indicators of child well-being and 5) the county trends as compared to the statewide trends.

Comparison of Michigan and Other Great Lakes States

by Selected Child/Youth Well-Being Indicators

	MN	WI	OH	IN	MI		IL
National Composite Rank	4	11	25	31	38		39
					Rate	Rank[*]	
Percentage of All Births That Are to Single Teens	6.6[*]	8.3	10.6	10.3	9.1	3	10.5
Percentage of Children in Single-Parent Families[1]	21.9[*]	20.9	22.5	27.7	27.5	4	28.4
Percentage of Children in Poverty[1]	18.5[*]	12.7	17.3	18.9	20.5	5	20.9
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.5	8.3	9.4	9.1	10.4	5	10.7
Child Death Rate, Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	23.0	29.5	27.2	31.8	32.1	5	33.6
Percentage of Low Birth-Weight Babies (under 2,500 grams or 5.5 pounds)	5.3[*]	6.1	7.5	6.7	7.8	5	7.8
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate, Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)[2]	196	343	320	421	373	5	334
Teen Violent Death Rate, Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	49.3[*]	62.5	54.8	75.9	77.0	6	73.9
Percentage of Teens Not in School and Not in Labor Force, Ages 16-19[1]	2.7[*]	2.2	3.8	4.7	6.6	6	5.8
Percentage Graduating from High School on Time[3]	88.3[*]	79.9	74.1	73.7	69.4	6	73.0

[*] *Rank indicates the state's relative position among Great Lakes states; 1 = best, 6 = worst.*

[1] *Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March Supplement 1989-93).*

[2] *Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports. (1990-92. Violent crimes include: homicide, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault.)*

[3] *Population Reference Bureau analysis of published data from U.S. Department of Education and the Bureau of the Census. (1987-91.)*

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, unless otherwise noted.

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In this edition, the appendix presents annual data for ten indicators for the state and counties. Rates for each year in a five year period are given, as well as precise numbers of children affected in the first and last year and the percentage change over five years and one year. This section allows yearly comparisons and provides updated information on indicators previously included on county profiles, such as child abuse/neglect, children in out-of-home care, juvenile arrests and children receiving free or reduced price lunches.

Michigan is compared with the other Great Lakes States on the ten national indicators, including its status on the community well-being measure, severely distressed neighborhoods. Since Michigan has more children in such neighborhoods than all but three states in the nation, some characteristics of these communities at-risk in the various counties are examined.

The well-being of children in Michigan compares poorly to surrounding states.

Each year the national KIDS COUNT data book provides the opportunity to compare the experience of Michigan's children with that of the nation as a whole and of other states. Michigan's peer states within the Great Lakes region – Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin – in their economic and demographic mix reflect patterns similiar to Michigan.

Compared to all other states, Michigan has relatively high shares of children and youth affected by the negative outcomes measured by the *KIDS COUNT* indicators. (The 1994 national *KIDS COUNT* data book reviewed indicators between 1985 and 1991.) Compared to the other five peer states in the Great Lakes region, Michigan ranks at or near the bottom on eight of ten indicators, and ranks above only one state, Illinois, in its composite ranking of 38th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Michigan's best rank among peer states was in its share of all births that are to single teens, where its 9.1 percent rate ranked it third behind only two states – Minnesota with 6.6 percent and Wisconsin with 8.3 percent. In Michigan, roughly a third of births to mothers under age 20 are to school-aged mothers under 18 years of age; two-thirds are to mothers aged 19 and 20. (Babies born to teens who have not completed a high school education are considered more at risk because of the relatively low probability of the mother completing school and finding well-paid employment.) At the same time unmarried teens represent a shrinking share of all unmarried mothers. Because rates of births to unmarried women of all ages are rising in the country, by 1991 only a third of births to unmarried women were to teen mothers, compared to half in 1970.

Births to unmarried women and rising divorce rates have led to increasing numbers of single-parent families throughout the nation. One baby in 20 was born to an unmarried mother in 1960; almost 6 in 20 were born to a single mother by 1990. Among never-married mothers between 18 and 44 years old, roughly a third had not completed high school, while 40 percent had only a high school diploma. In most of the Great Lakes states, the percent of children in single-parent families has been rising steadily. In its share of children in such families (27.5%) Michigan ranks fourth: Wisconsin, Minnesota and Ohio all have smaller shares of children affected. One of the major concerns related to this trend is the high incidence of poverty for children in this family structure with only one wage earner available – about five times the rate for two-parent families.

On five indicators – children in poverty, infant mortality, child death rates, low birth weight babies and arrests of juveniles for violent crimes – Michigan's rates exceeded all other Great Lakes states except one. Its percentage of children in poverty at 20.5 percent was slightly better than that of Illinois, but significantly higher than Wisconsin's 12.7 percent, which was the best rate in its peer group. Michigan's infant mortality rate of 10.4 per 1,000 births was also slightly better than that of Illinois, but compared

Share of Children Being Raised in At-Risk Communities

Great Lakes States, 1990

State	Rate %	Rank
Minnesota	2.0	1
Indiana	3.0	2
Wisconsin	5.4	3
Ohio	8.1	4
Illinois	9.5	5
Michigan	11.5	6

National Average: 6.2%

poorly to the best rate – Minnesota's 7.5, and the national rate of 8.9. Its infant mortality rate placed Michigan 42nd nationally among all states and the District of Columbia, the state's second worst ranking on the national core indicators.

While Michigan's child death rate of 32.1 per 100,000 children between 1 and 14 years of age provided its best national rank of 30, this rate still exceeded those of all other Great Lakes States except Illinois. Roughly half of child deaths in Michigan in 1992 resulted from accidents and the rest from health problems, many considered preventable. Michigan and Illinois, with 7.8 percent of their babies born with a low birth-weight (under 5 1/2 pounds), suffer from rates almost 50 percent higher than Minnesota's 5.3 percent. The steadily rising percentage of low birth-weight babies among all Great Lakes states causes great concern since these babies face increased risk of health problems and sudden infant death syndrome.

Larger shares of Michigan's teens are at risk compared to peer states. In violent (homicide, forcible rape, robbery or aggravated assault) crime arrests of juveniles, Michigan's rate was better than only one state's – Indiana: 373 compared to 421 per 100,000 youth aged 10 to 17. Minnesota's rate was roughly half that of Michigan's. On another three indicators – teen violent deaths, percentage of teens not in school nor in the labor force, and share of students graduating from high school on time – Michigan ranked lowest among the six Great Lakes states. Its teen violent death rate of 77.0 (per 100,000 teens aged 15 to 19) contrasts to Minnesota's 49.3. While this indicator, which reflects deaths from homicides, suicides and accidents, worsened throughout the nation, Michigan exceeded the national average of 71.1.

The state's 6.6 percent of teens between 16 and 19 years old who are not in school nor in the labor force is triple the Wisconsin rate. Michigan's percentage worsened by roughly 40 percent between 1985 and 1991, compared to a 7 percent improvement in the nation as a whole. The 69.4 percent of Michigan teens graduating from high school on time remained essentially the same over the five years while the national percentage, which at 68.8 is slightly better than Michigan's, worsened slightly. Almost

Dimensions of Michigan's At-Risk Communities: Poverty Rates Above 40% of Residents

Site of At-Risk Neighborhood(s)	Overall Poverty Rate	Child Poverty Rate
Berrien County*	54.4%	66.1%
Saginaw County	50.0	61.4
Marquette County	48.6	38.0
Kalamazoo County	48.1	61.7
Muskegon County	44.8	62.5
Monroe County	44.3	57.4
Ingham County	44.1	56.5
Jackson County	43.9	58.0
Wayne County	43.8	58.7
Washtenaw County	43.4	36.3
Bay County	42.6	35.4
Genesee County	41.4	56.4
St. Clair County	41.8	53.5
Kent County	41.4	49.0
Oakland County	40.7	54.1
Mecosta County	40.6	45.3
Severely Distressed Neighborhoods - Average	44.6	53.1
Distressed Neighborhoods - Average	31.8	42.2
All Neighborhoods, All Counties - State Average	13.1	18.2%

**Using the example of Berrien County, this table can be understood to mean that one or more neighborhoods/communities of 4,000 people each in Berrien County have an average poverty rate among all residents of 54.4% and a poverty rate among children of 66.1%.*

Source: 1990 U.S. Census

20 percentage points separate Michigan's rate from the best rate among its peer states: 88.3 percent in Minnesota.

The key well-being indicator explored in the 1994 national *KIDS COUNT* data book reflected at-risk neighborhoods and communities in which children were growing up. On this indicator, the share of Michigan's children living in distressed communities placed the state last among its comparator states with its rate of 11.5 percent versus the average of the other Great Lakes States of 5.6 percent. Michigan had more than twice the share of its children living in at-risk communities than its peer group of neighboring states.

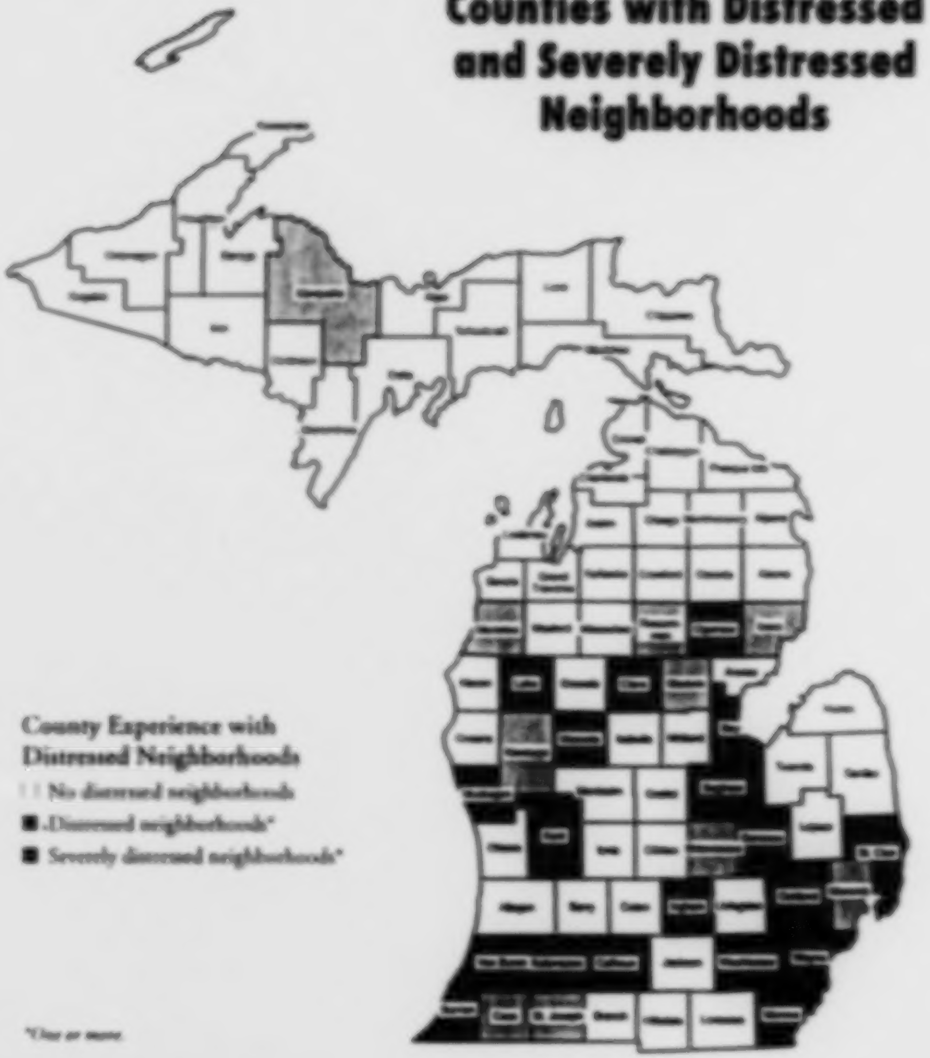
In thirty counties, children are reared in at-risk communities.

To provide a community framework for the measurement of child well-being, *KIDS COUNT* reviewed the characteristics of troubled communities and neighborhoods in the affected counties. According to the last U.S. Census, every ninth child in Michigan lives in an at-risk community – a geographic area in which more than one in three residents are mired in poverty and one in two men have only part year employment; where one in three neighbors rely on low public assistance income for basic needs; where the mother is the only caregiver in half the homes; and where one in five youngsters drops out of high school before graduation.

Such at-risk communities – distressed or very distressed, depending upon the concentration of these stress factors in their neighborhoods – number more than 400 in Michigan and are spread across the state in thirty counties. They provide the physical, economic and social environment in which 380,000 Michigan children and youth are being reared; children whose well-being is jeopardized by these troubled neighborhoods.

For the children who live within their boundaries, these at-risk communities and neighborhoods negatively affect their personal safety, the quality of their housing and education, their access to constructive recreation, and the jobs available to them. Their communities offer them too few chances to succeed and too many chances to fail.

Communities at Risk: Counties with Distressed and Severely Distressed Neighborhoods



County Experience with Distressed Neighborhoods

☐ No distressed neighborhoods

■ Distressed neighborhoods*

■ Severely distressed neighborhoods*

*One or more

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Reinforcing this view, a recent study by Michigan's Institute for Social Research, which monitored 1,700 children over a 21 year period, reports that the chances that children will drop out of school would be reduced by 52 percent if the community could provide "good" neighborhoods for all of the children being raised in "bad" neighborhoods. (In the study, a "bad" neighborhood is characterized as one with a high number of school dropouts and children being reared by a single mother, and with very low numbers of people in professional or managerial jobs). The analysts noted that frequent changes in housing, which impoverished families experience, may threaten children's educational success as well. According to this study, the probability that children will drop out of school would be cut by one-half if their housing remained stable during their school-age years, rather than changing an average of four times. Stability during their growing-up years would also likely push the nonmarital birth rate for teens down by 31 percent.

Policy analysts suggest that improving the chances of children in Michigan's at-risk communities to become healthy, skilled and productive adults will take not only an investment in these especially vulnerable children and their fragile families, but also in their troubled communities.

As can be seen by this overview, the picture of the well-being of children in Michigan reveals a bleak future for many youngsters. Growing up without many basic needs being met in their formative years, their individual potential is stunted and social contribution thwarted. The section which follows will examine five issues which bear directly on the potential for positive outcomes for the next generation. A better understanding of critical issues related to economic security, housing, child care, education and health can provide the context needed for addressing the multiple challenges which are raised by this year's data.

Dimensions of Michigan's At-Risk Communities: Male Unemployment of More Than 50 Percent

Site of At-Risk Neighborhood(s)	Share of Neighborhood Men Employed Less Than 27 Weeks/Year
Bay County*	72.4%
Roscommon County	67.6
Ogemaw County	67.3
Lake County	67.2
Berrien County	66.1
Saginaw County	65.5
Gladwin County	65.1
Wayne County	62.8
Van Buren County	62.4
Iosco County	62.3
Marquette County	61.0
Clare County	60.5
Ogemaw County	59.9
Monroe County	59.7
Genesee County	58.3
Ingham County	58.1
Kalamazoo County	57.5
Washtenaw County	56.8
Newaygo County	56.3
Muskegon County	55.9
Oakland County	54.9
Jackson County	54.4
Manistee County	54.3
St. Clair County	53.5
Mecosta County	53.3
Macomb County	50.6
All Affected Counties (30)	
-Ave: Severely Distressed Neighborhoods	59.2
-Ave: Distressed Neighborhoods	50.1

Note: Using the example of Bay County, this table can be understood to mean that in one or more neighborhoods/communities of 4,000 people each in Bay County, 72.4% of males over 16 was employed full or part time less than 27 weeks in the year prior to the census.

Source: 1990 U.S. Census. Calculations by *KIDS COUNT in Michigan*

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SECTION I:

Children and Their World: Five Critical Needs

The five over-arching needs – economic security, housing, child care, education and health – selected this year for discussion are all closely related to those indicators which have been measured at the county level. Although many aspects of these need areas cannot be reported on a county basis, the discussions provide a context for reviewing the information in the county profiles which focus on health, education and economic security.

The discussion of economic security – the basic resources available to families so they can provide for the needs of their children – encompasses the poor and the near-poor (the so-called "working poor") who often do not have benefits to augment their incomes. Low-income families have been particularly affected by cutbacks in low-cost housing programs, undoubtedly having an impact on the many children who live in these families. Information about housing for children and their families is not readily available, yet the adequacy and stability of housing defines a child's physical, emotional and social environment. As housing costs take a larger share of income, many low-income families struggle to provide safe and stable housing for their children.

With more mothers employed outside the home, the need for child care has increased. Although information is limited and the issues complex, the accessibility, affordability and quality of that care must be monitored. Many more toddlers and infants spend most of their day outside the home on a regular basis so a large share of this generation will be affected by the child care system.

Second only to the family in shaping a child's future, the education system plays a key role in the lives of the state's children. Dropout rates and results of standardized tests are the traditional measures of its effectiveness, but they do not adequately reflect the range of issues affecting children. Increasing numbers of poor children with health and nutrition needs place heavy demands on the schools.

While several health indicators are reviewed annually in KIDS COUNT data books, some important health data for many aspects of this vital dimension of a child's life are not readily available. Estimates vary on the share of children without coverage or access to health care services. Children without consistent quality health care, especially preventative services, such as immunization, can be severely hampered in their growth and development. In several areas of health care, such as mental health and dental care, as well as coverage and access issues, and the overall health status of children, county-level information across the state is not available.

Economic Security

In 1994, the lack of economic security or adequate income continues to be a problem for many Michigan families with children. Insufficient income hampers the ability of parents to provide for the basic needs of their children, such as housing, food, health care and safety. Inadequacies in these basic needs have long term and profound effects on their children's future opportunities.

Economic security for families has diminished.

Economic security is becoming increasingly elusive for many families with children, both nationally and in Michigan. In 1990 dollars, the median incomes of U.S. families with children headed by an adult under 30 fell by one-third between 1973 and 1990, from $27, 765 to $18,844. Nationwide in 1991, nearly a fourth of young families headed by an adult between 25 and 34 years of age had income below the poverty line. In Michigan, the percent of the state's families with children under five years of age with incomes below the poverty level increased 48 percent in the decade between 1980 and 1990.[1]

This erosion in the income available to Michigan families is attributable to several factors, including economic and labor market changes, changes in family structure and stagnation of benefit levels in the primary public program which provides cash support to families – the Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program (AFDC).

In Michigan, manufacturing jobs that have paid family-supporting wages continue to decline in number: over 110,000 such jobs were lost during the 1980s alone. Workers losing manufacturing jobs often do not have the skills, or access to the education or training needed to compete for service sector jobs which pay comparable wages. Further, many more jobs now provide only temporary or part-time employment. Consequently, even though unemployment has fallen and more people in the state are working, many families are earning less.

This recent phenomenon has been exacerbated by the fact that inflation continues to erode the value of the minimum wage. In 1992, a family of three with one parent working full-time at minimum wage would have an income equal to roughly 80 percent of the poverty level. In 1994, this same family's minimum wage earnings represent only 75 percent of the poverty level. Economic analysts report fully one in five full-time workers in the state has annual earnings below the poverty level.

Changes in family structure erode economic security for children.

Changes in family structure have contributed significantly to the economic insecurity experienced by many families. The only families to experience income gains in the 1980s were married-couple families with children and families without children; much of the stability in the incomes of married-couple families with children is based on the entry of a second parent into the labor force. In 1990, the average income of married couple families with children was 324 percent higher than the income of single female headed families ($49,958 compared to $15,419). These figures are particularly disturbing since one of every two American children is likely to live with a single parent, usually the mother, at some point. In 1990, about one in ten children in the nation lived with a divorced parent; another 7.7 percent lived with a single never-married parent – usually the mother.

This trend suggests that the next generation of children will be increasingly dependent on mechanisms outside the household for economic support in their growing-up years. Given this likelihood, the effectiveness of the nation's child support collection system takes on added significance.

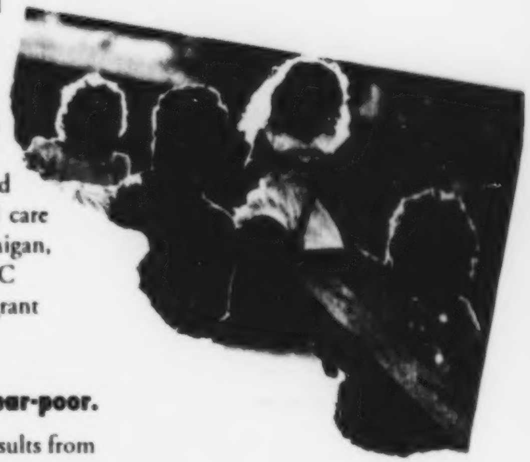
More children now depend on the child support collection system than on any other public institution except the public schools. Between 1982 and 1993, the number of child support cases in Michigan almost doubled: from nearly 578,000 to 1,160,000, according to a recent report by the Children's Defense Fund.[2]

Although the number of custodial parents – mostly mothers – who receive child support has risen, the gains have occurred mostly for children in divorced families, compared to the separated or never-married. During 1989, slightly over half of divorced single mothers received some support payments, compared with less than a third of separated mothers, and less than 15 percent of never-married mothers.[3] Obviously, the potential for payment of child support increases when the absent parent has a well-paying steady job.

Michigan's child support collection system ranks high on several measures compared to other states in the nation. The state establishes paternity in 71 percent of cases compared to the national median of 42 percent, earning it a rank of seventh in the nation in this area.[4] In establishing support orders, Michigan also ranks high: it institutes support orders in nearly two of every three cases, compared to one of three nationally. The state's relatively stable, and historically well-paying, labor market has helped to yield a high average annual amount collected per case – a measure in which Michigan also ranks in the top ten states.

In spite of Michigan's good performance in these areas, in 1992 four-fifths of Michigan children with support due received no income from their non-custodial parent during the entire year.[5] Currently, roughly $2.5 billion is owed in unpaid child support to 750,000 Michigan families with court-ordered support, according to the Office of Child Support of the State Department of Social Services.

When no other support is available, the AFDC program serves ultimately as the safety net which assures that children's basic needs are met. Most AFDC families are single-parent, although a growing share, 12 percent of AFDC families, have two parents in the home. Yet, the effectiveness of this income support program in providing adequately for families' needs has been diminished as a result of inflation and retrenchment in government expenditures on programs for the poor. The 430,000 Michigan children who depend upon the AFDC program and food stamps for their basic needs are supported at a level 30 percent below poverty. More than three-quarters of the AFDC grant of $459 a month for most families is expended on shelter. A family with shelter costs at Fair Market Rent level would have only $98 left to pay for food not covered by the food stamp allotment, clothing, school supplies, personal care and cleaning supplies, and transportation.[6] In Michigan, inflation has reduced the purchasing power of AFDC grants by 20.4 percent since 1985, with the actual grant level now at its lowest level since 1987.



One in three Michigan children is poor or near-poor.

The alarming scope of child poverty in Michigan results from changes in the economy and reductions in public support programs. One of every five children and youth now lives in poverty. Children are almost twice as likely as any other group to be in poverty; they comprise only one quarter of the state's population but represent 40 percent of all those living in poverty. Child poverty rates for African-American and Latino/Hispanic children are significantly higher than those of other ethnic/racial groups (46 percent and 24 percent respectively).

Of particular concern is the fact that poverty rates among the state's most vulnerable group – young children under five years of age – increased 44 percent during the 1980s, compared to a national increase of 26 percent.[7] Michigan has two of the nation's cities with the highest percentages of young children in poverty: Detroit with a 50 percent young child poverty rate and Flint with 47 percent. The 29 percent poverty rate among young children in the state's capital city, Lansing, matches that of New York City.

Larger numbers of children live in economic insecurity than is apparent from statistics about poverty. The poverty level for a family of four in 1989 was a gross annual income below $12,674 ($14,800 in 1994). Near-poor families with incomes of up to 185 percent of poverty ($23,446 for a family of four in 1989; $27,380 in 1994) may still lack sufficient resources to provide for the basic needs of their children. Although policy and program analysts continue to rely on federal poverty guidelines as a national measure of economic well-being, many agree that it is based on an outdated formula and does not take into account wide variations in the cost of living or sizeable out-of-pocket expenses for necessities such as child care or health care which are experienced by many families with young children.

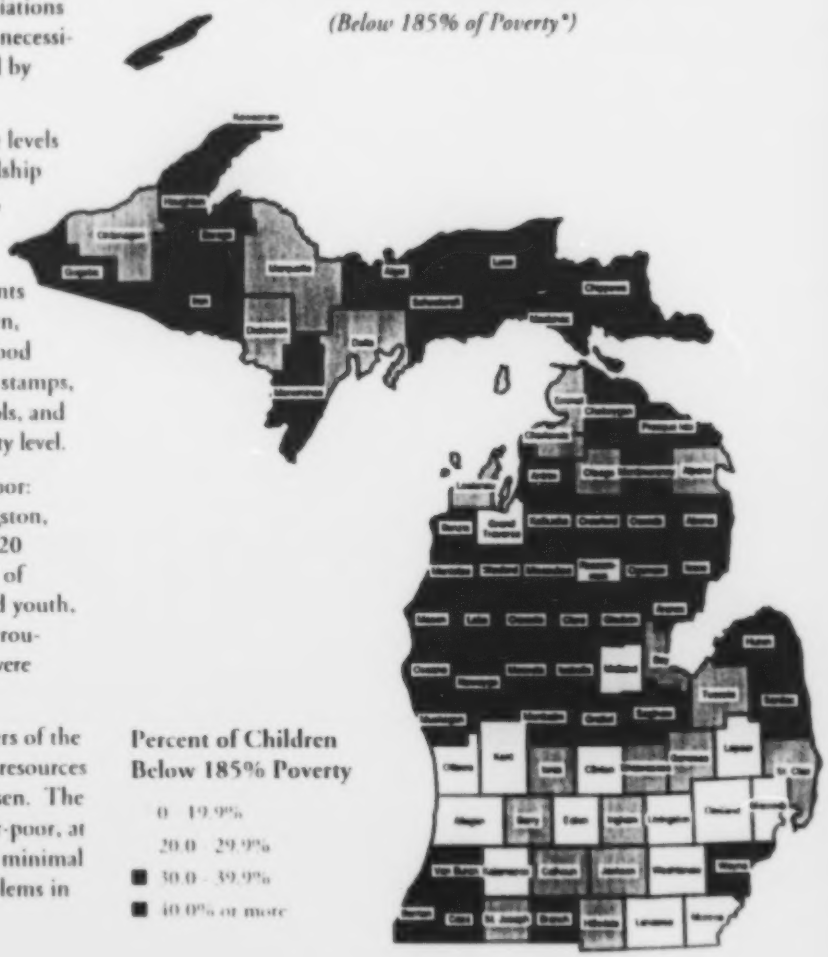
In an industrialized state such as Michigan, family income levels below 185 percent of poverty clearly signal economic hardship given current costs of housing, transportation, health care, child care and food. In recognition of the needs of individuals and families classified as "near-poor," many programs, especially for health and nutrition, use increments above the poverty level to establish eligibility. The Women, Infants and Children program (the special supplemental food program for pregnant women, infants and toddlers), food stamps, free and reduced price lunch programs in the public schools, and Medicaid all use income eligibility standards above the poverty level.

In Michigan 813,707 children were either poor or near-poor: one of every three children. In only five counties – Livingston, Ottawa, Macomb, Oakland and Clinton – were less than 20 percent of the county's children poor or near-poor. In 47 of Michigan's 83 counties, at least 40 percent of children and youth, or two of every five, were poor or near-poor. Even more troubling, in 17 Michigan counties at least half of the children were poor or near-poor.

Economic and social trends have placed increasing numbers of the state's children at risk. Families with children have fewer resources in an era where the costs of providing for children have risen. The fact that almost one of every three children is poor or near-poor, at income levels where health care, decent housing and even minimal nutrition may be a problem, signals the potential for problems in many other areas related to a child's well-being.

Children in Low-Income Families

(Below 185% of Poverty)*



Percent of Children Below 185% Poverty

0 - 19.9%

20.0 - 29.9%

■ 30.0 - 39.9%

■ 40.0% or more

**$[illegible] for a family of four in 1989, $[illegible] in 1994*

Source: 1990 U.S. Census

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Children in Low-Income Families

(Below 185% of Poverty)*

	Children Below 185% Poverty	
	Number	*Percent*
Michigan	**813,707**	**33.6%**
Alcona	1,169	54.8
Alger	997	45.4
Allegan	7,659	28.9
Alpena	3,156	39.5
Antrim	2,200	47.8
Arenac	2,077	52.6
Baraga	1,032	49.5
Barry	4,176	30.2
Bay	10,290	35.5
Benzie	1,446	49.4
Berrien	17,552	41.0
Branch	4,844	42.8
Calhoun	14,063	39.6
Cass	5,252	40.6
Charlevoix	2,230	39.0
Cheboygan	2,698	48.7
Chippewa	3,834	48.2
Clare	3,776	59.5
Clinton	3,237	19.6
Crawford	1,426	45.8
Delta	3,980	39.2
Dickinson	2,330	33.9
Eaton	5,865	23.1
Emmet	2,221	33.5
Genesee	45,949	38.5
Gladwin	3,234	56.8
Gogebic	1,898	47.0
Gr. Traverse	4,935	28.5
Gratiot	4,220	40.6%
Hillsdale	4,829	39.9
Houghton	4,099	52.3
Huron	3,845	41.3
Ingham	22,319	33.1
Ionia	5,478	34.5
Iosco	4,281	54.9
Iron	1,510	52.2
Isabella	5,462	44.3
Jackson	12,215	32.3
Kalamazoo	15,998	29.8
Kalkaska	1,847	47.4
Kent	37,807	27.0
Keweenaw	173	52.6
Lake	1,444	69.5
Lapeer	5,657	25.8
Leelanau	1,406	32.6
Lenawee	7,264	28.8
Livingston	4,241	13.1
Luce	899	57.8
Mackinac	1,479	53.5
Macomb	29,531	17.4
Manistee	2,482	49.1
Marquette	6,771	37.2
Mason	2,986	44.8
Mecosta	3,828	47.8
Menominee	2,697	41.0
Midland	5,957	29.1
Missaukee	1,876	53.0
Monroe	9,170	24.3%
Montcalm	6,337	42.2
Montmorency	1,146	56.0
Muskegon	18,840	42.6
Newaygo	5,037	45.2
Oakland	46,076	17.4
Oceana	3,136	47.8
Ogemaw	2,691	54.9
Ontonagon	761	36.1
Osceola	2,905	50.0
Oscoda	1,021	55.2
Otsego	1,768	35.1
Ottawa	9,385	17.2
Presque Isle	1,609	46.6
Roscommon	2,145	52.3
Saginaw	23,745	40.6
Saint Clair	12,280	30.7
Saint Joseph	6,469	38.8
Sanilac	4,833	43.2
Schoolcraft	989	46.8
Shiawassee	5,984	30.5
Tuscola	5,724	36.9
Van Buren	8,799	43.8
Washtenaw	12,536	20.9
Wayne	251,007	44.7
Wexford	3,187	42.5

**$23,446 for a family of four in 1989; $27,380 in 1994*

Source: 1990 U.S. Census

Endnotes

1. Census of Population and Housing, Bureau of the Census, 1980 data: STF4A; 1990: STF4A.
2. Ebb, Nancy. *Enforcing Child Support: Are States Doing the Job?* Washington, D.C.: Children's Defense Fund. June 1994.
3. Zill, Nicholas and Christine Windquest Nord. *Running in Place: How American Families are Faring in a Changing Economy and an Individualistic Society.* Washington, D.C. Child Trends, Inc.; 1994
4. Ebb, *op cit.* All references to Michigan's child support system as it compares to other states and nation are from this report.
5. This share includes those children for whom a support order or paternity has not been established; the non-custodial parent has no legal obligation.
6. Michigan Department of Social Services Information Packet. May 1994.
7. *Infants and Toddlers: Dramatic Increases in Numbers Living in Poverty.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. General Accounting Office. April 1994.

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Housing

Mommy and I live here

Housing provides psychological as well as physical shelter for children. When stable, it offers a secure space with familiar faces, friends, routines and possessions, and provides a base for connection to family and community. Although housing is a critical component in child well-being, the adequacy of the housing which shelters Michigan's children cannot be easily assessed because data on housing issues for families with children are not readily accessible. Available information suggests that for many low-income families, housing has become synonymous with disrepair, high rents, and unsafe environments. Retrenchment in federal housing subsidies, abandonment and gentrification of housing in urban areas, the downward pressure on earnings, and a decline in the purchasing power of both the minimum wage and state assistance to families have all contributed to the housing problems which confront an increasing number of the state's families.

Affordability and suitability are the two most critical dimensions of housing. Affordability can be assessed by reviewing the proportion of families who spend a disproportionate share of their income on their housing costs and examining trends in the rate of home ownership. Housing suitability issues include physical and structural inadequacies and overcrowding. The affordability and suitability of their housing affects all families with children, with poor families the most likely to be unable to resolve their problems satisfactorily.

Many families with children, particularly renters and low-income families, cannot afford adequate housing.

Affordable housing is becoming more difficult to obtain, particularly for families with children and limited economic resources. Housing is considered affordable by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) if it consumes less than 30 percent of household income. In 1991, about 8.8 million of the nation's families with children – one family in eight – lived in housing which was not "affordable." Families with income below the poverty level represented over 40 percent of these families. Renter families with children were twice as likely to spend over 30 percent of their income on housing as owner families with children.

Even more troubling, in 1989 three million of the nation's families with children spent more than half their incomes for housing; two-thirds of these families – 2.2 million – were renters. One in five families with children who rent spend over half their income on housing compared to only one in 17 such families who own their own homes. The large proportion spent on rent was not the result of these families' paying higher rents: families spending over half their incomes for housing had only slightly higher average rent payments of $463, compared to $438 for all renters.

In Michigan, as in the nation, the problem of housing affordability is particularly acute among renters. In 1991, a Michigan family needed $19,600 in income to pay the "fair market rent" (FMR) of $490 for a two-bedroom unit. (Fair market rent is the cost of rent and utilities for a modest but adequate unit.) At this required income level, which at $9.42 an hour represents more than double the current minimum wage, almost half of the state's renters were unable to afford such a unit.

The roughly half million Michigan children supported by Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC) in any given month are a particularly vulnerable group among renter families. The high proportion of the average public assistance grant consumed by housing costs places these families in continuing financial crisis. A three-person family receiving the maximum monthly AFDC grant in Michigan would only have $35 left from their monthly grant for all their children's other needs after paying the fair market rent for a two-bedroom unit. In 1989, only one of every four Michigan AFDC renters received in their grant a shelter allowance adequate to cover their actual rental costs.

A substantial portion of Michigan's renter households spent a disproportionate share of their income for housing in 1990:

- 80 percent of all households with incomes below $10,000 spent more than 30 percent of their scarce resources on housing; one-third of these households had children;
- In only two counties – Iosco and Keweenaw – were renters better situated with fewer than 60 percent of households spending a disproportionate share of income on housing; and
- At higher income levels (between $10,000 and $19,000 per year) the burden is less, with 60 percent of households spending more than a third of their income on housing.

One-quarter of all Michigan families with children rent their housing. Statewide, half of them spend more than 30 percent of their income on housing; however, wide variations occur among counties:

- In Lake County, more than 70 percent of families with children spend a disproportionate share of their income on housing;
- In Genesee, Luce, Roscommon and Saginaw counties, more than 60 percent of families with children have housing costs at this level;
- In only 18 counties were less than 40 percent of families with children experiencing this housing burden; and
- The smallest percentage of families with children spending a disproportionate share of their income on housing was found in Ottawa County where only 33 percent of such families were in this situation.

Subsidized housing in Michigan has not offered the same support to families with children as it has in other parts of the nation. Compared to national averages, Michigan AFDC families are far less likely to live in public housing (2% of families, compared to 9.5% in the nation); to have rent subsidized by HUD (7.5% compared to 11.5%); or to have a rent free housing unit (4.7% compared to 6.8%). In comparable states in the Midwest, the proportions of public assistance recipients in subsidized housing are much higher: Ohio has eight times as high a share of its poorest citizens in supported housing; Indiana four times; Illinois six times. Seventy percent of Michigan's poorest children live in private housing with no subsidy, compared to 60 percent in Ohio and Indiana and only 40 percent in Minnesota.

Fewer families today are able to look forward to eventually owning their own home. Nationally, by 1991, the homeownership rate for families with children had dropped to 61 percent, down from 70 percent in 1978, and middle income families experienced the most significant declines in homeownership rates. In Michigan, homeownership for families with children ages 3-17 at 73 percent is higher than the national average, but varies by county. For example, a third or more of families with children are renters in several counties with large populations of children such as Calhoun, Genesee, Ingham, Marquette, Washtenaw, and Iosco. In Wayne County, 40 percent of families with children rent their housing.

Data from the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) have demonstrated that African-Americans and Latino/Hispanics face an additional barrier to home ownership in that they are twice as likely to have their loan applications rejected as their white counterparts at the same income level. According to the 1990 U.S. Census, in Michigan, two of every three white households owned their housing compared to about one in two African-American, Native American, Asian and Latino/Hispanic families.[1]

The housing problems of low-income families have been exacerbated by a shortage of low- income housing units. Nationally, HUD's low income rental subsidies dropped from an average of 290,000 low-income households added each year between 1977 and 1980, to only 78,000 additional per year between 1981 and 1991. Retrenchment also occurred in the Farmers Home Administration (FHA) programs which assist rural home purchasers; the average number of additional households helped each year in these publicly subsidized programs was cut by more than half between the late 1970s and the 1980s. The supply of low-rent housing in the nation's private market has declined as well. In 1973, there were approximately 4.8 million low rent (less than $250 per month) unsubsidized units available; by 1989, the number of units had dropped to 2.8 million – a decline of 41 percent in 16 years. Abandonment, gentrification of neighborhoods, upgrading of rental housing units and high energy costs all contributed to this decline.[2]

In Michigan, low-income rental units are also in short supply. In Detroit alone, the number of low-income renter households exceeded the number of low-income rental housing units by more than two to one in 1989. Between 1974 and 1989, the shortage of affordable housing in the Detroit area more than tripled as the number of low income renters expanded, and the inventory of low-rent housing contracted. Affordable housing is the Detroit metropolitan area was so limited that 81 percent (88,200) of poor renter households spent at least half their income on housing costs in 1989.[3]

The growing number of low income families, plus a shortage of available units, has relegated many families to substandard and overcrowded housing.

The absence of a state minimum standard code for housing contributes to problems of unsafe and unfit housing which confront low-income families. The lack of standards particularly

Fewer families today are able to look forward to eventually owning their own home. Nationally, by 1991, the homeownership rate for families with children had dropped to 61 percent, down from 70 percent in 1978, and middle income families experienced the most significant declines in homeownership rates.

By this standard, 12,251 children in Michigan are living in substandard housing.[5]

The American Housing Survey assesses the physical condition of homes including maintenance issues such as water leaks, peeling or lead-based paint, broken plaster, holes in the floors or walls and exposed wiring. In 1991, an estimated 3.1 million of the nation's children lived in housing with such problems. More than one in every 10 renter families with children (11%) and 7 percent of owner families with children lived in such housing. Low-income families were the most vulnerable: among families in housing with severe or moderate problems, 49 percent of renters and 21 percent of owners had incomes below poverty. Among the renter families with children, minority families were more likely to be affected: 21 percent of African-American families lived in housing with physical problems and 16 percent of Latino/Hispanic families, compared to 9 percent of white families.

Overcrowding is another important indicator of substandard housing and is defined by the U.S. Census as more than one person per room. Families with children occupy almost all (95%) of the 2.5 million overcrowded housing units in the nation; a quarter of a million Michigan children – almost one in ten of the state's children – live under such adverse conditions.[6] Among renters, over half – 57 percent – of crowded families live in central cities. Overall about 16 percent of central city renter families with children live in overcrowded housing. Minorities are also disproportionately affected by overcrowded housing; nationally, Latino/Hispanic children are twice as likely as African-Americans and six times as likely as whites to live in overcrowded conditions.[7]

More families with children have become homeless.

Children in families which bear severe cost burdens for housing are more likely to experience episodic or long-term homelessness. Some are on the streets and in shelters; others are living with friends or relatives. In 1993, the U.S. Conference of Mayors' annual homelessness survey of 26 cities found that children were the fastest growing population among the homeless – they now represent 43 percent of all homeless persons, up from 32 percent in 1992.[8] Another survey of 19 cities by the National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty (NLCHP) found that almost three-quarters of the shelter programs surveyed did not have enough space for families seeking help. Among the homeless population, shelter overcrowding as well as age and gender restrictions sometimes separate children from their parents or siblings. A survey in Omaha by NLCHP found that 75 percent of women seeking shelter had at some point turned the care of their children over to the foster care system, relatives or friends due to a lack of affordable housing. Many homeless parents fear having their children removed from their care because they are unable to provide suitable housing.

In Michigan as elsewhere, the number of homeless children is difficult to estimate, but some data are available on the number of families and children served by shelters. In Oakland County, children in shelters increased by 40.9 percent between 1992 and 1993. According to the Michigan Department of Education, approximately 140,000 children were homeless during the 1993-94 school year.

Many analysts maintain that the problem of homelessness among children has been exacerbated by state and federal policies which have not acknowledged inflation in setting minimum wage levels and public assistance grant levels. In 1992, the federal minimum wage was 23 percent below its average value during the 1970s. Further, the purchasing power of the average AFDC benefit in Michigan has declined by over 20 percent since 1985; the maximum AFDC grant, with full use of food stamps is now 30 percent below the federal poverty level. Policies which support temporary rather than permanent solutions to the housing crises faced by many families with children will not adequately address this important aspect of well-being for children.

Information about housing for families with children, which is such a critical component of child well-being, should be more readily available for state and local communities. The increased numbers of homeless children, the rising costs of housing as a proportion of income and the poor quality of housing, particularly for low-income and minority families, signal disturbing trends in the provision of providing secure and stable housing for children.

Number and Percent of Renter Households Paying Over 30% Income for Housing

	Total Renter Households	Household Income less than $10,000		Household Income $10,000-$19,000	
		Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
Michigan	947,276	286,081	82.8%	223,452	58.9%
Alcona	487	168	82.1	148	52.0
Alger	606	227	70.0	197	25.4
Allegan	5,451	1,493	73.6	1,393	42.4
Alpena	2,478	1,024	77.3	780	35.5
Antrim	1,203	320	73.8	441	37.0
Arenac	934	420	80.7	250	36.8
Baraga	719	350	64.9	165	18.8
Barry	2,447	695	81.6	702	42.0
Bay	9,217	3,662	76.8	2,545	50.1
Benzie	767	245	78.8	285	41.4
Berrien	17,317	5,813	82.0	4,411	51.7
Branch	3,255	1,160	81.0	895	45.1
Calhoun	14,289	4,812	85.2	3,623	48.7
Cass	3,345	1,043	71.6	888	42.3
Charlevoix	1,752	477	60.8	575	43.5
Cheboygan	1,543	580	67.9	441	41.7
Chippewa	2,918	931	73.6	880	34.8
Clare	1,922	893	77.6	513	38.4
Clinton	3,095	623	74.5	848	49.1
Crawford	822	297	77.1	265	43.8
Delta	3,268	1,387	71.4	839	34.4
Dickinson	2,099	608	76.3	551	42.1
Eaton	8,744	1,643	80.3	2,025	56.3
Emmet	2,320	587	69.0	712	45.4
Genesee	45,998	17,600	88.9	10,885	62.6
Gladwin	1,365	727	71.5	334	31.7
Gogebic	1,533	781	73.9	402	25.6
Gr. Traverse	5,899	1,300	72.3	1,637	55.2
Gratiot	2,953	1,020	73.6	930	35.1
Hillsdale	3,130	1,070	65.8	951	36.1
Houghton	3,799	1,668	74.2	1,105	35.5
Huron	2,366	899	72.1	664	30.6
Ingham	41,097	11,051	86.3	10,794	61.1
Ionia	3,803	1,295	67.0	1,003	39.6
Iosco	4,022	1,214	43.4	1,338	21.1
Iron	1,011	552	66.8	234	31.2
Isabella	5,800	2,033	82.4	1,966	58.1
Jackson	13,531	4,119	81.7	3,383	48.4
Kalamazoo	29,013	8,235	82.7	7,903	61.9
Kalkaska	855	298	67.8	211	44.1
Kent	53,842	12,065	82.0	13,699	62.9

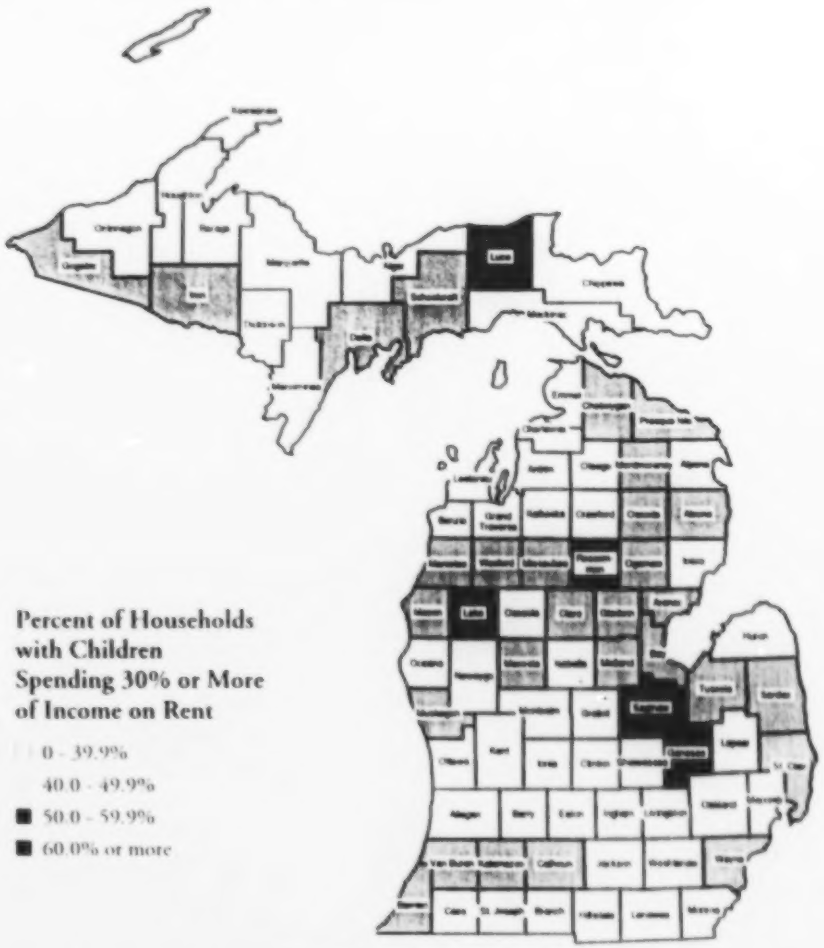
	Total Renter Households	Household Income less than $10,000		Household Income $10,000-$19,000	
		Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
Keweenaw	95	47	44.7%	33	15.2%
Lake	569	336	69.0	134	42.5
Lapeer	4,125	1,154	81.2	1,113	61.0
Leelanau	1,013	227	73.1	300	45.7
Lenawee	7,106	2,135	82.7	1,776	44.5
Livingston	5,576	768	72.9	1,194	74.8
Luce	441	202	85.6	102	26.5
Mackinac	946	337	62.9	357	27.2
Macomb	59,387	10,924	77.6	13,320	72.5
Manistee	1,675	809	73.2	429	37.1
Marquette	9,383	3,103	64.8	2,695	30.7
Mason	2,212	893	74.4	646	35.8
Mecosta	3,406	1,507	80.0	1,046	61.9
Menominee	1,920	732	64.3	546	30.4
Midland	6,075	1,728	79.8	1,659	52.7
Missaukee	616	234	90.2	170	44.7
Monroe	9,769	2,759	74.1	2,439	63.0
Montcalm	3,372	1,092	74.7	987	43.0
Montmorency	571	274	77.7	155	37.4
Muskegon	14,218	5,473	84.3	3,755	54.0
Newaygo	2,129	755	84.4	560	45.2
Oakland	109,871	17,895	79.3	20,044	76.9
Oceana	1,349	507	75.5	422	44.1
Ogemaw	1,148	514	79.4	310	44.2
Ontonagon	611	268	62.7	149	22.1
Osceola	1,293	614	64.8	326	29.1
Oscoda	471	235	86.0	128	36.7
Otsego	1,274	371	62.8	392	45.9
Ottawa	11,588	2,023	77.0	2,647	62.2
Presque Isle	789	358	62.0	256	35.9
Roscommon	1,513	673	84.1	425	43.8
Saginaw	21,886	9,022	83.6	5,175	55.7
Saint Clair	11,988	4,004	83.7	2,976	59.7
Saint Joseph	5,097	1,654	76.3	1,430	38.4
Sanilac	2,528	863	74.7	723	45.5
Schoolcraft	689	351	75.8	168	22.0
Shiawassee	5,151	1,520	80.7	1,583	40.9
Tuscola	3,168	1,100	81.7	970	42.3
Van Buren	5,214	1,969	79.5	1,416	41.2
Washtenaw	45,249	8,752	86.7	10,995	77.7
Wayne	268,437	101,665	87.4	56,981	59.2
Wexford	2,343	849	74.7	709	48.1

Source: 1990 U.S. Census

Endnotes

1. Crull, Sue R., "Housing Conditions of U.S. Households at Risk." Kalamazoo: Kercher Center of Social Research (Paper presented in Lansing, MI, March 24, 1993).
2. *A Place to Call Home: The Low Income Housing Crisis Continues.* Washington, D.C.: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities and Low Income Housing Information Service. December 1991.
3. Lynch, Timothy and Paul Leonard. *A Place to Call Home: The Crisis in Housing for the Poor.* Washington, D.C., Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. May 1991. P.4.
4. Complete plumbing is defined as (1) hot/cold piped water; (2) flush toilet; and (3) bathtub or shower. Complete kitchen facilities include (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top, and convection or microwave oven or cookstove; and (3) a refrigerator, all located within the structure.
5. *KIDS COUNT Data Book 1994.* Baltimore, Maryland: Annie E. Casey Foundation. April 1994.
6. *Ibid.*
7. Leonard, Paul A., Cushing N. Dolbeare and Barry Zigas. *Children and their Housing Needs: A Report to KIDS COUNT.* Washington, D.C., Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. August 1993.
8. National survey reports are all from the *State of America's Children Yearbook 1994.* Washington, D.C.: Children's Defense Fund.

Housing Affordability for Households with Children*


Percent of Households with Children Spending 30% or More of Income on Rent
0 - 39.9%
40.0 - 49.9%
50.0 - 59.9%
60.0% or more

Households with children ages 3-17 are included, plus 18 and 19 year-olds enrolled in high school.
Source: School District Data Extract from 1990 U.S. Census.

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Child Care

The manner in which children are raised varies over time to reflect societal norms and changes in family structure. Despite these changes, the importance of raising children remains constant. As growing numbers of children are cared for, at least in part, by persons other than their parents, the nature and quality of that care has serious implications for their well-being.

One of the most important social, demographic and economic changes occurring in recent decades is the increase in labor force participation of women with children. Rising divorce rates and marriages delayed or foregone have resulted in more single parents raising children and working out of economic necessity. Two-thirds of mothers in the labor force are single, widowed, divorced or married to a man earning less than $15,000 a year.[1] Additionally, working parents, mothers and fathers, often return to work prior to their infant's first birthday. This speedy return is required to maintain income, a foothold in the labor force, or a place on a career path.

Demographic and economic changes have also been accompanied by a change in social attitudes about women and work. For the poorest families with children – those receiving support from the public assistance system – state and federal welfare policies increasingly encourage the earliest possible entry into the paid labor force or enrollment in programs to prepare for work.

Access to affordable, quality child care is particularly limited for low- and moderate-income and single-parent families.

While trying to provide for themselves and their children economically, parents often either cannot find child care services or face prohibitive costs. The average annual cost for a full year of child care for one child in Michigan is nearly $4,500, ranging from a low of $2,925 in Lake County to a high of $5,873 in Washtenaw. Child care costs for one child full-time consume 9 percent of the average income for married couple families and nearly 30 percent (28.7) of that of single-parents in the state.[2] When additional children need care, costs rise proportionately. Low-income families nationwide devote roughly one-quarter of their income to child care.

According to the National Child Care Survey, seven of ten families with incomes over $50,000 purchased non-relative care for their children, compared to only four of ten families with incomes below $15,000. Poor or near-poor parents are much more likely to rely on relatives rather than pre-school or child care center programs. While state child care reimbursement rates for AFDC and low-income working parents are paid at the 75th percentile or market rate, parents often experience a shortfall because the state reimburses by the hour and most child care programs charge by the day or the week. Lack of transportation also limits child care choices.

Low-wage workers often have jobs that are unstable, temporary and require nontraditional work hours. Further, young families – usually with younger children – are typically less financially secure than more established families at the very time when they must purchase costly infant care. Infant care, care for children with special needs, and services for those not working a traditional schedule are in short supply at any cost; the dual problems of cost and supply present a major barrier to the affected families.

Low compensation rates paid to child care workers have a direct impact on high staff turnover and indirectly on the stability of care. While the cost of child care is a concern for parents, compensation for child care providers is low compared to other occupations. A national staffing study comparing data collected in 1988 and 1992 found that the hourly wage for entry-level child care providers in metro Detroit had actually declined from $4.60 per hour to $4.52 per hour. Additionally, most child care workers received few or no benefits. Over the same period, 7 of every 10 people employed in child care had left the profession.[3]

The supply of regulated child care does not match the demand.

Although the child care market is constantly changing, the number of child care spaces licensed by the State of Michigan at any point in time falls far short of the need. Over 440,000 Michigan children under the age of six have some need for on-going child care due to parental employment. This total does not include children of parents seeking care to look for work, for initial or continued participation in education or training programs, or for social enrichment for their children. According to the Michigan Department of Social Services, there are fewer than 280,000 regulated child care slots in centers and family and group day care homes in Michigan; this number could accommodate less than 60 percent of all children under six whose custodial parents are working.[4]

When examined at a county level, licensed care capacity is spread disproportionately across the state. Some counties are able to serve higher shares of children in regulated facilities. In Emmet, Ingham and Midland counties, for example, less than 20 percent of children under six years old with both or single parent(s) in the labor force would not have access to licensed care. In nineteen counties, however, over 60 percent of children under six with both parents or a single parent in the labor force would not find licensed child care.

Other family members, including grandparents, often play a role in the care of children. In a national sample of parents in 1989, 75 percent said they preferred having relatives care for their young children.[5] Relative care is chosen for a variety of reasons, not necessarily related to the quality of care. Many families – particularly those with young parents or limited incomes – use lower cost relative care when it is available, due to a trust in relatives, a distrust of other care providers, or lack of sufficient income to pay for other higher cost care arrangements. Changes in family structure have resulted in the increasing isolation of nuclear families, causing fewer parents to have the option of relative care, thereby limiting their care provider choices.

An additional 1,027,000 Michigan children between the ages of 6 and 17 also have working parents and may require some form of care or supervision before or after school. Changes in hours of classroom participation, due to staff development or other activities, often complicate the care arrangements for school-age children. In a national study, it was found that although three-quarters of children ages 5 to 14 were in school most of the hours their mothers worked, and another 11 percent were cared for in their own home – usually by their father – only 3 percent were involved in a school-based activity during the remaining hours that their parent(s) worked, routinely leaving roughly 4 percent of 5- to 11-year olds and over 16 percent of 12- to 14-year olds unsupervised for periods of time each day. Far more may be left unsupervised periodically.[6]

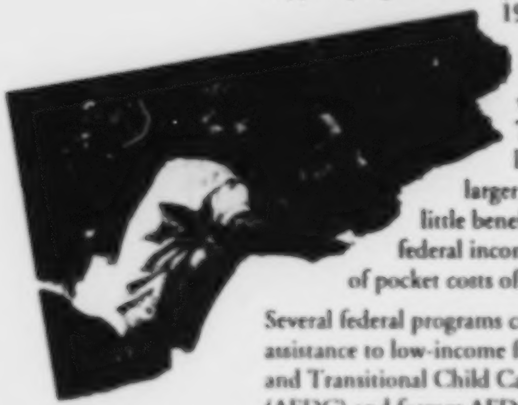
Average Full-Time Child Care Costs as Share of Average Family Income

	Full-time Care Costs for One Child*	Average Family Income	Care Costs as Share of Average Family Income	
		Married Couple	Married Couple	Female Headed/ Single Parent
Michigan	**$4,423**	**$49,958**	**8.9%**	**28.7%**
Alcona	3,065	28,563	10.7	25.6
Alger	N/A	32,426	–	–
Allegan	4,399	44,151	10.0	25.4
Alpena	3,838	37,402	10.3	32.6
Antrim	N/A	33,425	–	–
Arenac	4,399	32,635	13.5	42.8
Baraga	4,095	32,679	12.5	33.5
Barry	4,025	42,496	9.5	29.2
Bay	5,265	43,372	12.1	41.5
Benzie	3,721	32,694	11.4	30.1
Berrien	3,674	43,185	8.5	29.4
Branch	3,557	37,249	9.5	25.5
Calhoun	3,884	43,530	8.9	27.4
Cass	3,533	39,007	9.1	24.0
Charlevoix	4,282	40,629	10.5	29.2
Cheboygan	3,721	32,370	11.5	32.6
Chippewa	3,908	35,494	11.0	28.8
Clare	3,955	31,590	12.5	40.3
Clinton	3,978	47,718	8.3	20.3
Crawford	3,908	33,696	11.6	28.9
Delta	4,282	36,916	11.6	39.0
Dickinson	4,306	41,357	10.4	31.3
Eaton	4,212	47,894	8.8	21.5
Emmet	3,650	42,158	8.7	21.3
Genesee	4,048	49,300	8.2	28.8
Gladwin	4,329	30,434	14.2	44.3
Gogebic	3,487	34,208	10.2	30.9
Gr. Traverse	4,142	45,459	9.1	24.3
Gratiot	3,931	37,799	10.4	29.8
Hillsdale	3,627	39,396	9.2	26.2
Houghton	4,259	32,972	12.9	36.0
Huron	3,516	35,526	9.9	32.0
Ingham	4,235	50,080	8.5	25.9
Ionia	3,861	40,421	9.6	26.3
Iosco	3,955	30,200	13.1	31.9
Iron	3,510	30,153	11.6	33.9
Isabella	3,884	37,765	10.3	30.3
Jackson	3,510	44,878	7.8	24.7
Kalamazoo	4,493	52,415	8.6	28.6
Kalkaska	3,884	32,488	12.0	32.6
Kent	4,423	50,325	8.8	27.3
Keweenaw	N/A	$35,714	–	–
Lake	2,925	26,108	11.2%	34.3%
Lapeer	4,259	46,150	9.2	28.0
Leelanau	4,506	42,045	10.7	28.6
Lenawee	3,697	45,270	8.2	23.4
Livingston	5,429	59,739	9.1	26.0
Luce	N/A	30,155	–	–
Mackinac	4,680	30,612	15.3	42.4
Macomb	5,335	53,532	10.0	25.5
Manistee	4,235	32,735	12.9	44.3
Marquette	4,469	37,991	11.8	30.7
Mason	3,697	38,024	9.7	32.4
Mecosta	3,816	36,442	10.5	32.3
Menominee	3,366	36,035	9.3	24.6
Midland	5,078	49,971	10.2	34.8
Missaukee	N/A	31,299	–	–
Monroe	4,095	48,835	8.4	25.9
Montcalm	3,838	35,995	10.7	27.7
Montmorency	N/A	30,622	–	–
Muskegon	4,001	40,981	9.8	33.1
Newaygo	N/A	35,349	–	–
Oakland	5,499	68,895	8.0	24.2
Oceana	3,697	33,505	11.0	33.9
Ogemaw	3,276	32,333	10.1	30.0
Ontonagon	N/A	35,241	–	–
Osceola	3,463	33,006	10.5	30.2
Oscoda	4,095	28,972	14.1	44.3
Otsego	4,118	38,944	10.6	23.6
Ottawa	4,282	49,332	8.7	23.1
Presque Isle	3,510	33,134	10.6	30.8
Roscommon	N/A	32,958	–	–
Saginaw	4,750	45,574	10.4	39.4
St. Clair	4,376	44,476	9.8	30.7
St. Joseph	3,416	40,522	8.4	24.6
Sanilac	3,791	35,453	10.7	29.5
Schoolcraft	4,095	32,695	12.5	36.4
Shiawassee	3,604	41,931	8.6	26.6
Tuscola	3,908	39,420	9.9	31.1
Van Buren	3,744	38,363	9.8	28.3
Washtenaw	5,873	60,057	9.8	28.4
Wayne	4,750	51,123	9.3	32.9
Wexford	3,500	36,822	9.7	30.0

*1992 Survey of Local Costs by Michigan Child Care Coordinating Council

Source: 1990 U.S. Census

Public supports fail to ensure access to quality care for all children.



The Dependent Care Tax Credit, the largest federal child care support program, has expanded substantially since the early 1980s. Families that incur child care expenses in order for a parent to work outside the home can receive this credit which reduces their federal tax liability. The credit varies with family income; lower income familes receive a slightly larger credit. This credit, however, offers little benefit to poor families who have little or no federal income tax liability and cannot afford the out of pocket costs of ongoing child care.

Several federal programs currently provide direct child care assistance to low-income families: the AFDC/JOBS Child Care and Transitional Child Care for Aid to Families with Dependent (AFDC) and former AFDC families; At-Risk child care; and programs funded through the Child Care Development Block Grant for low-wage working families. Head Start services are also available to a small number of eligible low-income families.

Michigan has consolidated state and federal funds to help low-income parents pay for child care directly through the Unified Child Care program administered through the Michigan Department of Social Services (MDSS). Despite this commitment to additional coordination of programming, Michigan is one of only two states which fail to invest sufficient state resources to access all of the appropriated federal match funds for the At-Risk Child Care program.

Child care assistance is available through the MDSS for four groups: 1) low-income working parents who meet income eligibility criteria; 2) recipients of AFDC who are in approved training and education programs; 3) families which need services for family preservation; and 4) families in transition from welfare to work. This unified system serves roughly 26,000 families in Michigan, subsidizing care for 41,000 children.[7]

The major federal initiative to increase opportunities for low-income children to participate in developmental preschool programs is Head Start. Head Start is a comprehensive child care and early childhood development program primarily serving children in families with incomes below the federal poverty level (currently $14,800 per year for a family of four). Approximately 75,000 three to five-year old children are eligible for the Head Start Program in Michigan yet only 41percent of those eligible – just over 30,000 children – were served by Head Start in 1993.[8] An increased federal commitment to the Head Start program in recent years has resulted in more children being served and more programs being provided than in earlier periods. Despite these expansions, the majority of programs operate for half a day, four days a week, and do not meet the child care needs of most working parents.

Other public programs are available to special populations of preschool aged children and are coordinated through the Michigan Department of Education. Michigan's state-funded Preschool Initiative for At-Risk 4-Year Olds serves children at risk of school failure due to language deficiency, developmental problems, or chronic illness. Due to this broad definition of the program's target population, it is difficult to assess the potential need for program slots, but it currently serves an estimated 13,000 Michigan four-year olds. Further, over 4,500 Michigan children are enrolled in the federal Chapter 1 preschool program for educationally disadvantaged children, and nearly 19,000 impaired or developmentally delayed preschoolers receive special education services through local or intermediate school districts.[9]

These public programs, as well as many employer-sponsored or otherwise privately funded programs, allow some of the state's families with lower incomes to reduce the share of their income committed to the cost of care and expand the range of child care options available to them. When such public and private subsidies for families with low- and moderate-incomes are supported with adequate funding and access, they can protect against a two-tiered system of care in the state based on family income.

The issue of child care and early childhood education is increasingly linked to the state's economic well-being. Child care helps families remain self-sufficient and productive. Further, a strong body of evidence supports the assumption that quality child care and early childhood education improves social and educational outcomes for children, particularly those from low-income or otherwise disadvantaged families.

Endnotes

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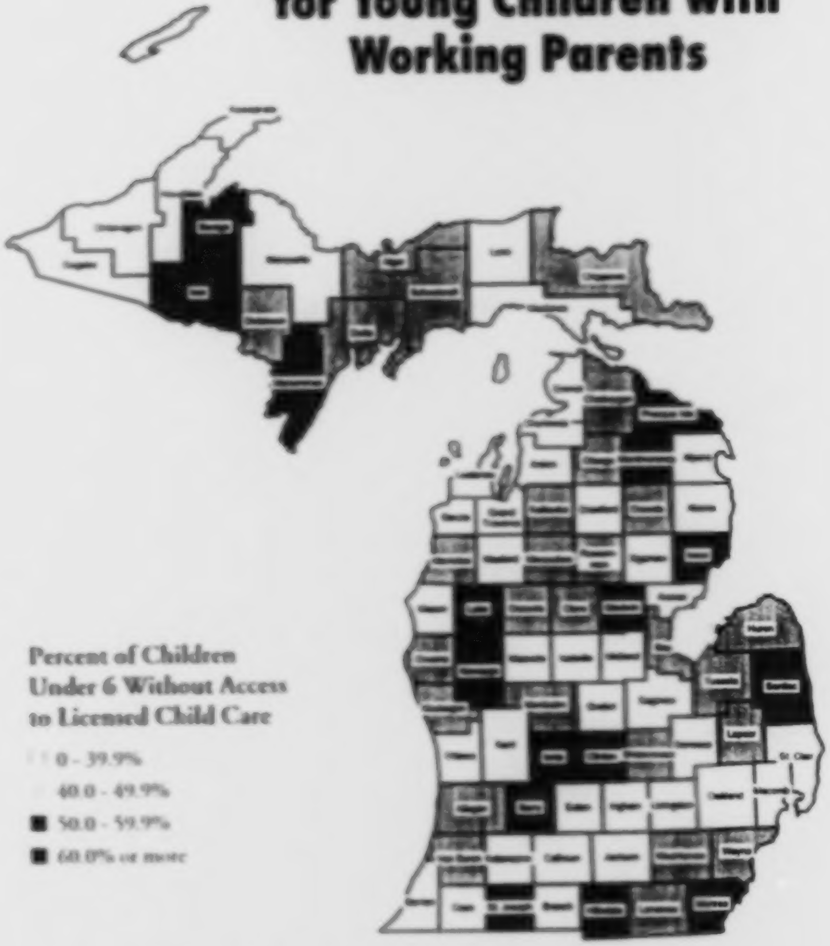
Potential Licensed Child Care Coverage* for Young Children with Working Parents


Percent of Children Under 6 Without Access to Licensed Child Care
0 - 39.9%
40.0 - 49.9%
50.0 - 59.9%
60.0% or more
St. Clair

*1992 Survey of Local Costs by Michigan Child Care Coordinating Council

Source: 1990 U.S. Census

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Education

At the turn of the century about one in ten youngsters graduated from high school, and most youth did not attend high school at all. Although the institutional structure remains essentially the same, all youth are now expected to continue their education through high school graduation. Fewer and fewer options exist for the "dropout." At the same time, schools are increasingly asked to provide for needs previously met by other institutions, such as the family and church as well as neighborhood and community groups, and still ensure that students who graduate have basic skills. Further, many changes such as state-endorsed diplomas, extended school years, core curriculum development, accreditation, use of advisory councils, and maintenance of student portfolios are being legislated in Michigan. The state's educational system, already struggling under great pressure to change and adapt to meet the challenges of ensuring successful outcomes for all children, must address the heightened needs of children as well as requirements for demonstrable outcomes.

Increased numbers of at-risk children place additional burdens on school systems.

Increasing numbers of school-age children in the nation are poor, racially and ethnically diverse, and at risk of school failure. While nationally the total school-age population declined by 5 percent (2.3 million) in the 1980s, the national poverty rate for school-aged children increased from 15.3 to 17.2 percent over the same period. In Michigan, the percentage of school-aged children in poverty increased at nearly twice the national rate of increase, from 13.4 percent to 16.7 percent of all students – a total of 288,577 children in the state's K-12 public school system at risk due to their family's inadequate income.

In twenty-one of the state's districts at least half of all school lunches served are fully subsidized, underscoring the large numbers of children who are poor and in need of school-based nutritional support. Poverty creates other barriers and problems: poor children are more likely to suffer from poor health and nutrition, change schools frequently, fall behind their grade level, and have higher rates of absenteeism, according to a 1994 report by the General Accounting Office.[1] Studies point to a major contributing factor: they indicate that children who change schools frequently are at extreme risk – almost twice as likely to read below grade level and eventually drop out. Several Michigan counties also have concentrations of at least 5 percent or high numbers (at least 500) of their school-age children with Limited English Proficiency (LEP). Since these children are often poor, their problems in school are compounded. Should these groups of children experience academic failure in the late elementary grades, they are at increased risk of drug abuse, delinquency, teen pregnancy and school drop out.[2] Inadequately addressing the needs of at-risk children within schools and communities will leave many of them vulnerable to negative outcomes in adolescence, future joblessness and a lifetime of struggle with insufficient income.

High concentrations of children in poor families create tremendous pressure on affected school districts and individual schools within those districts. Frequently communities whose residents have the least resources available to them also have the highest proportions of at-risk students. Although education is accepted as the most successful vehicle which transports individuals up the socio-economic ladder, schools in actuality have been more likely to function within constraints which are very similar to those faced by their student populations. In Michigan schools, children of color – who comprise more than a fifth (21.9 percent) of K-12 public school enrollment – are also relatively concentrated: half of the state's children of color attend school in districts where 90 percent of the children are also nonwhite.[3] In an era of increased recognition of the value of multiculturalism, this situation limits the opportunities for most of the state's children and youth to experience diversity in their formative years. High levels of racial and ethnic segregation previously associated only with the largest old urban settings also now typify many smaller urban areas throughout the state.

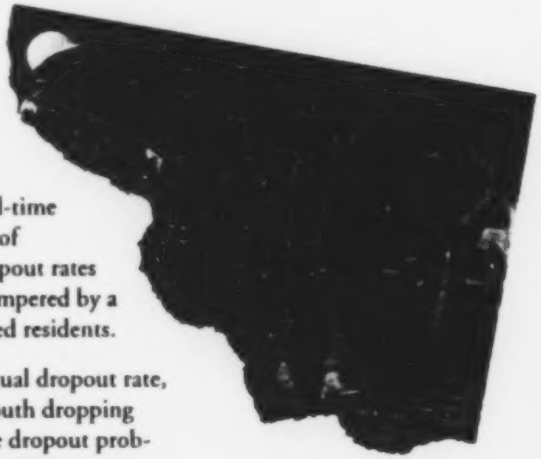
Schools currently provide special services to many vulnerable groups of children such as those who are physically disabled or emotionally impaired, severely handicapped or medically fragile, or learning disabled. Students from families with low-incomes, including children under five years of age, also qualify for special services. Some of these populations have increased, even while total school enrollment is dropping. For example, between 1980 and 1992 the special education population increased 10 percent, mainly driven by a 72 percent increase in learning disabled (LD) students.[4] (Some debate exists, however, about whether increases in numbers of children diagnosed to be in need of services are due to an increased incidence of problems or increased recognition of special needs.) Although all school meals are partially supported by federal funds, in 1993-94 they were provided free or at a reduced price in Michigan to nearly 462,160 eligible youngsters whose family income was below 185 percent of poverty – 29.6 percent of all K-12 students. Throughout these special support programs, male children, low-income children, children of color, and students with limited English proficiency tend to be over-represented.

The ability of some school districts to provide services to at-risk students has been hindered by funding inequities. In 1994, a new school finance system in Michigan was approved which changes the distribution of funding among Michigan's 558 school districts, where per pupil spending has varied by as much as three to one (Bloomfield Hills schools spent $10,358 per pupil in the 1993-94 school year compared to Onaway's $3,277). With the previous system based primarily on property taxes, per pupil spending in districts within a county ranged almost as dramatically as between counties. For example, per-pupil spending in Berrien County ranged from $3,552 to $6,779; in Charlevoix County from $3,381 to $7,608; in Gogebic County from $3,668 to $8,080; in Mackinaw County from $3,665 to $7,863; and in Oakland County from $4,144 to $9,040 (1991-92 school year). The new school finance system provides for a foundation level for per-pupil spending of $4,200 in 1994-95 with $5,000 per pupil to be instituted in the 1998-99 school year, substantially increasing the revenue available to very low spending districts.

Some districts have voiced concern, however, about the potential instability of the revenue base for the new system and the continued funding inequities in per pupil spending between districts. Although compensatory funding for at-risk students will be distributed (some of which is to be used to expand the School Breakfast Program), traditionally well-funded districts will maintain their higher levels of per-pupil spending by a margin similar to previous levels.

School dropouts face problems with employment and income, reinforcing the importance of school success for all children.

Overall the percentage of Michigan students entering the ninth grade and graduating from high school four years later has remained at roughly 70 percent from 1985 through 1991 according to the Population Reference Bureau.[5] Successful completion of high school provides a key indicator to future economic and social well-being for youth. In 1992, the 11.4 percent unemployment rate of those without a high school diploma was almost double that (6.8 percent) of their peers with a diploma.[6] When non-graduates get a full-time job, they typically receive only half the pay rate of graduates. Further, communities with high dropout rates often find social and economic development hampered by a lack of skilled workers and educated and involved residents.



Michigan school districts commonly use an annual dropout rate, which reports the number of high school-age youth dropping out of school each year. The actual scope of the dropout problem, however, is potentially higher than any measure suggests because those who drop out prior to entering the ninth grade are not included.

Dropout rates vary dramatically for youth by income or race/ethnicity. Almost one in four youngsters from low-income families are status dropouts, compared to one in ten from middle-income and one in forty from high-income families. (The "status" rate reflects the percentage of youth between 16 and 24 years old not graduated from high school, nor enrolled in high school or a high school completion program.) Among Latino/Hispanics, national dropout rates reach 29.4 percent, while those of African-American youth stand at 13.7 percent and white youth at 7.7 percent. Annual dropout rates in Michigan in 1986 by racial-ethnic group (the last year such data were collected) reveal percentages of 10.9 for Latino/Hispanics, 12 for African-Americans, and 4.5 for whites.[7]

High school diplomas are now linked to basic skills tests in response to a heightened interest in accountability.

At the same time that public schools are trying to respond to the needs of a broader range of students, successful outcomes continue to be defined by standardized testing. As accountability for the education of students has become a priority, policy makers have created legislation that links results of such tests to endorsements on a high school diploma. The graduates of 1994 were the first to receive endorsements on their diplomas. In 1988, Michigan legislators instituted an endorsement procedure which has used the scores from the high school tests of the Michigan Education Assessment Program (MEAP) to award endorsements until new tests could be developed.

MEAP tests, which measure basic skills in three areas – math, reading and science, were designed to indicate high needs schools and inequalities in educational opportunities between school districts. The tests have also been used as a tool for evaluating teacher and student performance. The graduating class of 1997 will take the new proficiency tests as juniors in the fall of 1995. Endorsements will be awarded for three subject areas: math, science and communication arts. Communication arts will consist of two parts: reading and writing. Students will be able to retake these new proficiency tests three times before graduation.

Seniors who will graduate in 1995 could obtain the endorsements with a satisfactory or moderate score on the MEAP reading test and 50 percent correct on the mathematics and the science tests. Based on scores from their first MEAP test, less than half of the students from the Class of 1995 would be eligible for a math endorsement on their diploma in 19 of the state's counties. The share of the Class of 1995 scoring at endorsement level on the math test as tenth graders is the lowest of the three subject areas: ranging from a low of 29.6 percent in Montmorency County to 72.7 in Houghton County, well below the shares qualifying on reading and science. In reading, over half of these students in all counties scored adequately on the initial test with a range of 55.6 percent of students in Lake County to 81.6 in Houghton County. In fact, in six counties – Benzie, Otsego, Grand Traverse, Clinton, Gogebic and Houghton – eight of ten students who will graduate this spring passed the initial reading test at the required level for endorsement. In every county except Gratiot, over three-quarters of this year's seniors who took the science test in the fall of 1993 scored at the required level for endorsement. In 23 counties at least 90 percent of students scored at the endorsement level in science.

With the current tests, students who did not attain endorsement level scores on the initial tests may retake the math and reading tests five times and the science test three times. Statewide, among the 15,972 eleventh graders who retook the math test last spring, only 30 percent attained endorsement level scores. About two-fifths of the 7,415 reading retesters who will graduate this spring will now receive that endorsement, and only half (52.9%) of 6,480 retesters will receive the science endorsement in 1995. At the state level, there is no information available about the availability of tutoring in local districts and the numbers of students seeking such instruction to improve their chances for success on these tests.

As success in school increasingly defines individual futures, the education system has significantly expanded services to respond to a broader range of students. At the same time, a larger share of students who are in poverty or near-poverty are at risk of school failure, and current measures inadequately reflect the extent of the dropout problem. High concentrations of at-risk students severely burden some school districts. Recent changes in the state's school finance system will narrow but not remove funding inequities among the state's school districts. With the establishment of the state-endorsed diploma, student success continues to be framed in traditional measures. Its implementation has expanded local discretion. While the value of a non-endorsed diploma is unclear at this time, the pursuit of post-secondary education or training will eventually depend on an endorsed exit from high school.

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Potential Number and Share of Students Qualifying for Endorsements on their Diploma in 1995.

	Math (1992-93)		Reading (1992-93)		Science (1993-94)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Michigan	54,051	52.3%	72,727	70.8%	78,157	86.6%
Alcona	45	36.2	49	62.8	56	90.3
Alger	80	64.0	93	74.4	117	93.6
Allegan	618	53.7	849	73.9	948	89.6
Alpena	244	55.0	309	71.0	347	90.2
Antrim	160	65.0	187	77.3	209	90.1
Arenac	155	50.0	208	66.7	201	91.0
Baraga	62	40.2	84	67.7	105	89.7
Barry	291	59.3	339	69.3	411	89.3
Bay	721	53.2	987	73.6	1,114	89.6
Benzie	85	65.4	103	79.8	110	86.6
Berrien	893	48.2	1,216	66.3	1,259	81.9
Branch	206	51.4	268	66.8	320	85.8
Calhoun	854	51.1	1,094	66.2	1,192	83.2
Cass	233	43.0	335	62.6	88	88.9
Charlevoix	169	60.4	202	72.9	223	87.1
Cheboygan	148	61.9	171	71.6	219	90.5
Chippewa	236	55.6	295	69.9	342	87.0
Clare	136	38.2	219	62.0	236	84.9
Clinton	513	72.5	569	80.3	666	95.0
Crawford	57	43.8	98	75.4	91	85.1
Delta	362	60.1	436	72.1	494	88.7
Dickinson	264	64.2	287	69.6	329	90.4
Eaton	684	59.3	843	73.8	897	91.7
Emmet	223	65.0	258	76.8	276	90.5
Genesee	2,436	47.4	3,563	69.6	3,672	83.2
Gladwin	158	56.4	185	65.8	220	87.3
Gogebic	121	64.4	151	81.2	165	86.8
Gd. Traverse	500	67.4	654	80.1	624	92.4
Gratiot	294	54.5	391	72.3	439	87.3
Hillsdale	281	52.8	365	68.6	404	85.8
Houghton	309	72.7	345	81.6	385	92.8
Huron	285	57.5	354	71.2	440	89.1
Ingham	1,902	60.6	2,368	76.3	2,423	88.2
Ionia	434	56.7	543	71.3	625	87.9
Iosco	186	49.1	260	68.4	289	86.5
Iron	106	60.6	126	72.0	149	89.2
Isabella	272	54.6	367	72.4	378	84.6
Jackson	736	47.7	1,013	65.8	1,123	83.4
Kalamazoo	1,752	60.5	1,526	74.5	1,662	86.4
Kalkaska	75	40.7	113	61.4	141	79.2
Kent	3,091	61.3	3,805	75.4	3,951	89.7

	Math (1992-93)		Reading (1992-93)		Science (1993-94)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Keweenaw	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lake	15	35.7%	25	55.6%	29	93.6%
Lapeer	532	53.5	750	75.3	829	89.4
Leelanau	111	68.1	119	73.5	136	86.1
Lenawee	680	55.4	836	68.1	977	87.8
Livingston	948	67.3	1,088	77.3	1,274	92.8
Luce	42	46.2	56	61.5	64	81.0
Mackinac	80	58.4	94	69.1	112	96.8
Macomb	4,208	55.3	5,366	70.8	6,035	89.8
Manistee	122	50.4	192	79.0	217	87.5
Marquette	610	68.8	673	76.1	785	92.4
Mason	215	61.6	276	79.3	278	89.1
Mecosta	229	54.0	306	72.2	341	89.8
Menominee	219	62.4	250	71.2	291	96.9
Midland	643	67.8	754	78.8	853	92.8
Missaukee	103	68.2	119	77.8	147	91.3
Monroe	915	51.7	1,228	70.0	1,418	90.0
Montcalm	483	56.0	607	70.4	719	89.2
Montmorency	24	20.6	57	70.4	63	86.3
Muskegon	951	48.3	1,338	67.3	1,487	83.5
Newaygo	306	54.8	367	65.4	460	88.3
Oakland	6,711	59.8	8,575	76.5	9,241	90.7
Oceana	115	49.4	181	77.4	188	92.1
Ogemaw	91	50.0	127	69.4	145	83.8
Ontonagon	60	58.2	76	73.8	89	88.1
Osceola	159	45.6	246	71.5	274	86.0
Oscoda	46	59.7	58	75.4	56	87.5
Otsego	170	62.0	219	79.9	249	87.7
Ottawa	1,427	66.2	1,623	75.5	1,735	92.1
Presque Isle	113	57.6	131	67.6	160	92.5
Roscommon	112	44.3	182	72.5	200	80.0
Saginaw	1,099	48.3	1,620	70.9	1,601	83.9
Saint Clair	876	48.6	1,259	69.9	1,387	87.8
Saint Joseph	423	54.0	560	72.3	607	89.0
Sanilac	348	61.1	410	72.1	492	89.6
Schoolcraft	50	53.2	66	71.0	84	89.3
Shiawassee	611	58.0	775	74.9	868	90.6
Tuscola	492	56.6	652	74.6	729	87.1
Van Buren	581	54.6	754	71.1	826	87.5
Washtenaw	1,516	62.2	1,884	76.5	1,941	89.1
Wayne	7,093	35.6	12,945	63.0	12,877	78.8
Wexford	195	58.6	240	73.4	260	88.7

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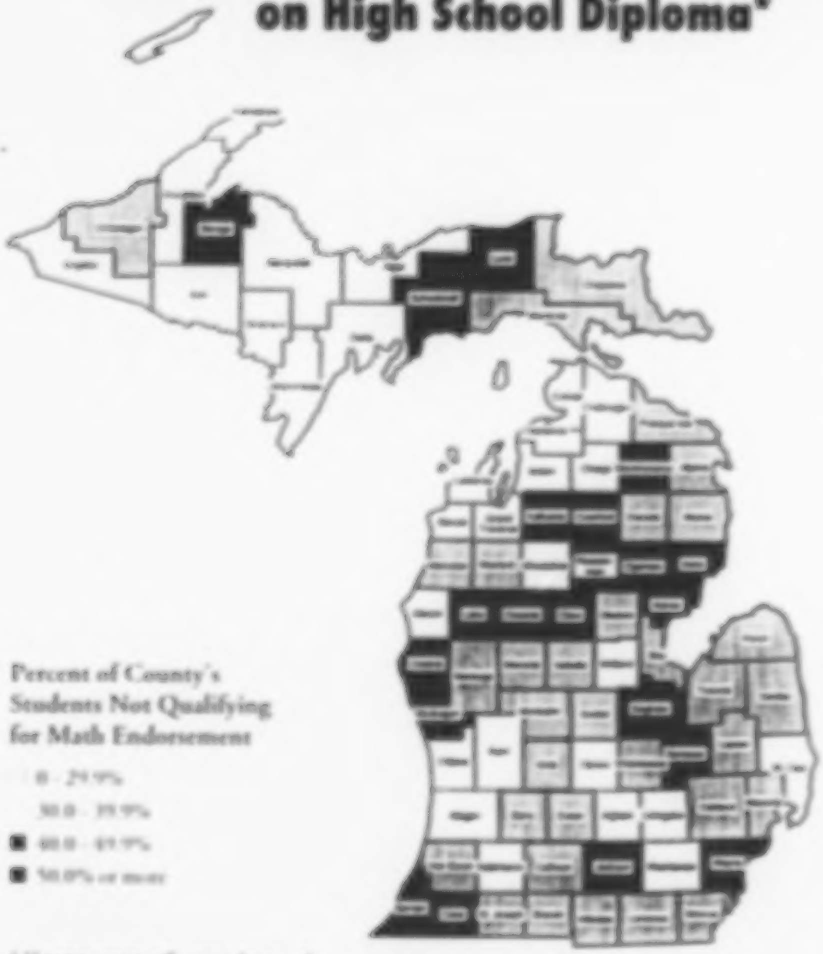
Class of 1995: Potential Share of Students Not Qualifying for Math Endorsement on High School Diploma*



Percent of County's Students Not Qualifying for Math Endorsement

- ☐ 0 - 29.9%
- ▨ 30.0 - 39.9%
- ■ 40.0 - 49.9%
- ■ 50.0% or more

* *These percentages reflect initial test results; students may retake tests.*

Source: Michigan Department of Education

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Health Care

Meeting the health care needs of children is a critical complement to satisfying their other basic needs for nurturance, education, safety, food, stability and shelter. Meeting all of these needs is widely acknowledged as necessary to a child's physical, cognitive, social and emotional development. Adequately providing for the physical and mental health of children, however, requires a unique partnership between the public and private service sectors which functions in the best interests of children in their family and community settings.

Michigan's public and mental health departments are working toward improvements in the health of children, particularly among low-income families. The state has also opted to include many more pregnant women and children of low and moderate income in its Medicaid program. In terms of private insurance provision, the shift to managed care with its increasing emphasis on prevention and primary care services bodes well for children, as does the effort within the insurance industry to reimburse for such services within traditional insurance coverage.

Progress is being made in some areas of child health; other areas need attention.

The four indicators of child health which *KIDS COUNT* publishes each year at the county level reveal that progress in some areas is being made. Infant mortality rates, as the most basic indicator of the health status of pregnant women and infants, have been inching down in Michigan as well as across the country. Nationally the rate declined by 16 percent between 1985 and 1991; Michigan's rate dropped 9 percent over the same period. It appears to be decreasing even further as a result of the outreach and supports currently being provided to the state's at-risk mothers. Health care policy analysts caution, however, that significant improvements in the infant death rate are not necessarily attributable to an increase in available primary care, but rather may be largely due to the sophisticated technology used by medical practitioners and hospitals to care for very small and severely ill infants.

Progress in infant mortality is also attributed to the decrease in inadequate prenatal care for young mothers – an area in which the state has made a major effort to intercede in a timely manner. The state's effort is bearing some fruit as the rate of inadequate prenatal care for teens has declined by 3.4 percent over the last decade.

A large share of births in Michigan are to families eligible for prenatal care assistance: of the 144,000 births in Michigan in 1992, roughly 45 percent were to mothers with family income below 185 percent of the poverty line (compared to 33 percent of all children living in households at this level).[1] These data suggest that a large share of the state's mothers and infants are eligible for public health care services during pregnancy, and could be using these services if a sufficient number of prenatal care providers are made available and a comprehensive strategy to reach young mothers through outreach teams is maintained by state and local health departments. On a hopeful note, the 13 counties identified as having a high rate of infant deaths and illness will all have such outreach teams deployed by 1995.

The share of babies born weighing less than 5 1/2 pounds is an additional child well-being indicator which can be regularly measured and used to help shape public and private sector efforts to improve children's chances. Michigan has not enjoyed the same progress in this area as in others surrounding the state's newborns: almost one in ten infants was born with low birthweight between 1989 and 1991 – a rate which escalated 10.4 percent over the 1980s.

For children attaining their second birthday, one measure of adequate prevention services has received significant recent attention: on-time immunizations against preventable diseases and the deaths which can result from them. In Michigan, up to one-third of children under two are estimated to be under-immunized. Up to two-thirds of Detroit's toddlers are at risk, with the city's on-time immunization rate of 29 percent representing the second lowest in the nation (1991-1992); only the city of Houston's rate was lower. Closer to home, Cleveland and

Milwaukee had on-time immunization rates of 44 and 40 percent respectively. Across the nation, roughly half of all two year olds were appropriately immunized. Among poor children, no more than 38 percent were up to date with their shots. However, children above the poverty level were not well protected either – only six in ten had received age appropriate immunizations.[2]

On-time immunizations become the focus of expanded state efforts.

The potential economic impact of these estimates of under-immunized children is enormous given that every $1 spent on childhood immunizations is judged to save $10 in later costs for medical care of the under-immunized child. This means that of the 144,000 Michigan children born in 1992, up to 47,500 may be under-immunized by the end of 1994. Analysts project that if the state invested an additional $16.9 million in general funds for vaccines and service provision in fiscal 1995, a potential savings of $167 million in health care costs could be achieved over the lifetimes of the affected children in this group. Each year that the state's children are under-immunized at the current estimated level could exact similar additional costs in future years. Taking note of this situation, the Michigan Department of Social Services has established a goal for its immunization services of 90 percent coverage of all Medicaid enrollees under age two by 1996.[3] The state's Public Health Department has as its goal the immunization of 90 percent of all children by the year 2000.

Despite the state's less than adequate child immunization rates, the death rate among children between one and fourteen continues to decline; this drop in rates was almost 14 percent over the 1980s, considerably better than the nation's improvement on this well-being measure. Since a recent study showed almost half of Michigan's child deaths were attributable to diseases, analysts project that adequate access to primary and prevention services would significantly reduce the state's rate. Most of Michigan's decline in its child death rate occurred between 1985 and 1991 – 14 percent to the nation's 9 percent.

Adequacy of mental health services for children is difficult to measure.

The mental health needs of the state's children – and an appropriate response to them – is much more difficult to measure than the child death rate. Further, when it is considered that children's mental health is as important to their development as their physical health, identifying these needs takes on added significance. Studies show that approximately 12 percent of all children and adolescents, or 8 million of the nation's children, have a diagnosable mental or emotional disorder and that approximately 3 to 5 percent of children suffer from severe mental disorders.[4] The share of children in foster and juvenile justice facilities are judged to have a significantly higher rate of mental or emotional disorders. According to the Department of Mental Health, in June 1994 there were an estimated 300,000 emotionally disturbed children in Michigan (12% of all children). Nationwide, experts maintain that such children have no assurance that their illnesses will be identified or treated – only about one-third of such needy children receive any services; national analysts further point out that often the services provided are not the most appropriate but rather those which can generate a reimbursement from public or private health care coverage programs.[5]

In Michigan, the share of public and private mental health care devoted to children is not easily ascertained. At the front end of life, a small number of infant mental health specialists (90) provide services in 34 of the state's 83 counties to families with infants who are at risk of bonding difficulties, developmental delays, and child abuse. Through community mental health boards, 38 home-based intensive services programs provide services to children and families requiring access to the continuum of mental health services. Such home-based services became a reimbursable Medicaid benefit in October 1993.

Twenty-nine mental health boards have or will shortly initiate "wrap-around" services, a set of intensive individualized therapeutic interventions for children at risk of out of home care. Respite care to support families with special needs is being piloted by nine mental health boards, with rapid expansion expected in 1994 and 1995. Overall, in 1993 the state devoted roughly 10 percent of an almost $1 billion mental health budget to community based and inpatient services for children and adolescents who comprise roughly 17 percent of community mental health clients (1992).[6] The share of private resources going to children's services is largely unknown, but Blue Cross Blue Shield of Michigan (BCBSM) reports that roughly 24.7 percent of its reimbursements for mental health services, including substance abuse, were for those provided to children and youth in 1993-94. (Children represent approximately 28 percent of BCBSM's members covered by traditional insurance.)

The importance of dental care for children is often overlooked.

Access to dental care for the state's children is an area of health care needing further exploration. Maintaining the dental health of children is extremely important to their self image and self confidence, particularly as they grow into adolescence when consciousness of appearance heightens. And while it is more commonly understood that maintaining the dental health of children is necessary for eating and speaking purposes, its strong relationship to a youngster's psychological health is often overlooked.

The state's children enrolled in Medicaid (a monthly average of 500,163 children in 1993) have dental care coverage, but their access to care and prevention services is not assured. To turn dental coverage into access to dental care requires that practitioners will accept the level of payment which follows the child – from both the third party payer and the parents' available resources. (The Medicaid program spent an average of $31 on dental care, per enrolled child in 1993; for the 40 percent of children who received a service, the outlay was $83.)[7]

Access also requires an adequate number of caregivers within reasonable geographic reach of the family. Turning coverage into access may also be an issue for privately insured children – an estimated 483,000 in Michigan – particularly when they reside in the state's more rural areas. Overall, an estimated 983,000 children, or 40 percent of all children in the state, are judged to have public or private dental insurance coverage; how many of them have actual access to dental care is not easily determined with available data. For many of the approximately 1.5 million children with no dental insurance coverage, access to care may be considerably more difficult.

While it is more commonly understood that maintaining the dental health of children is necessary for eating and speaking purposes, its strong relationship to a youngster's psychological health is often overlooked.

Measures are not readily available to assess the health status of Michigan's children.

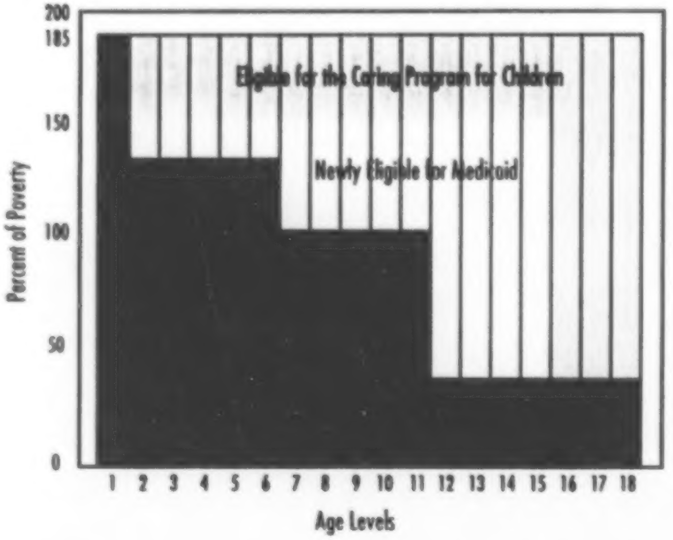
While measures to assess the overall health status of the state's children are either unavailable or imprecise to determine the share who regularly receive primary and preventive health care services, Medicaid's Early Periodic Screening Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) program should provide a window on the health status of the state's most vulnerable youngsters. EPSDT is an initiative which regularly provides comprehensive screening of children, including hearing and vision screening, through county health departments or the child's primary sponsor physician or HMO. Problems are identified, diagnosed, and referred for appropriate treatment.

For a combination of reasons – both family- and provider-centered – in fiscal year 1993, only 20 percent of the state's eligible children received EPSDT screening services at the federally required time intervals (121,826 of 609,022 eligible children). The federally mandated screening level in that year was 65 percent of eligibles. Many observers at the state and national level are concerned that the shift in Michigan and elsewhere to assign all Medicaid children to a "gatekeeper" system in which a primary sponsor physician, a group practice or an HMO provides or approves all non-emergency medical services – including EPSDT screening – may be making it more difficult for the states to monitor the degree to which the screening required under these managed care contracts is being provided. Previously, when such screening services were primarily being provided through county health departments, they could be more easily monitored and quantified.

Thousands of children are without coverage and ongoing access to primary care.

The obvious answer to maintaining healthy children is to provide both coverage and access to comprehensive health care services through a coordinated mix of public and private programs which meet their service potential. Yet, far too many children are without coverage or access – or both. Determining the number of children in Michigan who are without full-year public or private health care coverage, however, presents a challenge. According to the Current Population Surveys undertaken by the U.S. Census Bureau, between 1988 and 1992 an average of 6.1 percent of the state's children were uncovered by public or private programs for the entire year (150,000 children).[8] However, when the unduplicated number of children covered by Medicaid in 1993 (722,000) is compared to an average of 500,000 children who

Michigan's Programs for Health Care Coverage of Children in Low Income Families



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were estimated to be enrolled each month of that year,[9] it becomes clear that many children are enrolled for episodes of illness and through periodic family coverage, and may not have ongoing year round access to primary care and prevention services. When this dimension of children's coverage through the public program is considered, there is the potential that in addition to the 150,000 Michigan children uninsured year round, another 220,000 are uncovered for part of the year. This means that the potential rate of the state's children without ongoing year round care is 15.0 percent, even without consideration of the number of children covered by private insurance for only part of the year – a number which cannot be reached with available data. This partial coverage of so many of the state's children may be contributing to some of the negative outcomes which the *KIDS COUNT* project monitors.

In Michigan, the goal of providing access to care should be relatively easy to accomplish – prevention services for children are neither costly nor difficult to provide. The Medicaid experience reflects very low costs for children – in Michigan in 1993, while children between one and five years of age represented 20 percent of the enrollees, they only accounted for 8 percent of Medicaid payments. Similarly, children between six and fourteen represented 20 percent of enrollees but accounted for an even lower share of Medicaid costs – 5 percent. Only with older youngsters in the 15 to 20 age bracket did their representation among enrollees in any way approximate their costs – 10 percent of enrollees to 6 percent of payments.[10] Nationally, while one-half of the new Medicaid enrollees between 1988 and 1991 were children, they accounted for only 11 percent of the growth in costs.[11]

Comparison of Health Status of Medicaid Demonstration Project Participants

Poor- and Near-Poor Children in the U.S. and Selected States

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
All Low Income Children	41.5%	53.6%	4.1%	0.5%
Florida Healthy Kids Program	41.3	50.7	7.6	0.5
Maine Health Program for Kids	49.8	43.6	6.0	0.3
Michigan Caring Program for Children	**34.3**	**52.2**	**12.5**	**1.0**

Source: Abt Associates, Washington, D.C. (1994)

The difficulties in providing both coverage and access to health care for Michigan's children, however, do relate to costs – many providers of medical and dental services find state reimbursements for low-income children significantly below their regular fees and choose not to participate in the Medicaid program. Compounding this problem, is the lack of care providers in many rural and urban areas of the state.

From a public policy perspective, the low cost/high return nature of children's health services is an incentive to the state to actively pursue universal access for its young. Recognizing this, a structure has been put in place which should cover most uninsured children (see chart showing the potential coverage of the combined Caring Program for Children and Medicaid programs). The vast majority should qualify for coverage either through the state's major public intervention – the Medicaid program, or the public-private partnership initiated to serve the children of other low and moderate income families – the Caring Program for Children administered by BCBSM, with its goal the coverage of outpatient services for children in working poor families which have incomes below 185 percent of poverty. The Caring Program has been in existence since November 1991, primarily funded by private donations and federal funds and, more recently, an investment of state funds. The typical child enrolled is 11 years old, comes from a family of four with an annual income of $17,450, visits the doctor's office 4 times a year with a sore throat or respiratory or ear infection, and uses the hospital emergency room only for accident-related medical care.

It would thus appear that Michigan has the programs in place to provide health care services to most of its children. In reality, Medicaid fails to cover thousands of the state's eligible children primarily because their families don't know that their children are eligible – an effective government outreach program to such families is lacking. While the state has progressively expanded the categories of children eligible for Medicaid services – the latest expansion being one which extends coverage to children up to 16 years of age with family income up to 150 percent of the poverty line – too few potentially eligible families may be aware of the opportunity for coverage.

Medicaid expansion efforts over the past several years have meant that the state and the nation have prevented the number of uninsured children from rising even more sharply: nationally, the Medicaid program has been expanded to enroll 21.4 percent of all children; Michigan has a similar rate – 20.3 percent in 1993 of all children under 18. Despite this impressive record and the state's extension of Medicaid coverage to new groups of children, fully 27 percent of the children of working poor families who make application to the Caring Program for Children are actually eligible for Medicaid and not enrolled. This rate of Medicaid eligibles among the Caring Program's applicants has held constant over the two years of the program's existence; BCBSM's outreach effort has identified and referred almost 5,000 eligible children to the Medicaid program.[11]

If the Caring Program for Children's experience with the share of children in near poor families who are eligible but not enrolled for ongoing Medicaid services is applied to all children estimated to be uncovered by any health insurance program (other than the episodic care coverage they may receive through a public program), Michigan holds approximately 100,000 children who

Michigan's Low and Moderate Income Families: Sources of Health Care for Majority of Children

	Children with Family Income Below 185% of Poverty Line*	Medicaid Enrollees**	Caring for Children Program Participants
MICHIGAN	813,707	500,163	4,517
Alcona	1,169	450	2
Alger	997	328	14
Allegan	7,659	3,051	34
Alpena	3,156	1,636	46
Antrim	2,200	729	29
Arenac	2,077	1,138	9
Baraga	1,032	496	11
Barry	4,176	1,809	33
Bay	10,290	6,095	55
Benzie	1,446	554	23
Berrien	17,552	10,511	52
Branch	4,844	2,049	8
Calhoun	14,063	8,383	61
Cass	5,252	2,708	5
Charlevoix	2,230	866	12
Cheboygan	2,698	1,303	26
Chippewa	3,834	1,655	13
Clare	3,776	2,539	29
Clinton	3,237	1,400	21
Crawford	1,426	884	12
Delta	3,980	1,796	116
Dickinson	2,330	811	12
Eaton	5,865	2,365	37
Emmet	2,221	809	24
Genesee	45,949	36,871	191
Gladwin	3,234	1,711	12
Gogebic	1,898	765	22
Gr. Traverse	4,935	1,609	63
Gratiot	4,220	1,944	23
Hillsdale	4,829	1,848	10
Houghton	4,099	1,558	10
Huron	3,845	1,642	38
Ingham	22,319	14,937	125
Ionia	5,478	2,278	20
Iosco	4,281	1,369	30
Iron	1,510	459	21
Isabella	5,462	2,482	22
Jackson	12,215	7,379	68
Kalamazoo	15,958	9,876	37
Kalkaska	1,847	849	7
Kent	37,807	17,719	143
Keweenaw	173	46	4
Lake	1,444	913	3
Lapeer	5,657	2,364	50
Leelanau	1,406	481	21
Lenawee	7,264	3,638	45
Livingston	4,241	1,845	46
Luce	899	457	6
Mackinac	1,479	376	19
Macomb	29,531	14,815	333
Manistee	2,482	1,358	31
Marquette	6,771	2,262	72
Mason	2,986	1,447	28
Mecosta	3,828	2,032	13
Menominee	2,697	757	15
Midland	5,957	3,243	57
Missaukee	1,876	754	13
Monroe	9,178	4,736	50
Montcalm	6,337	3,129	21
Montmorency	1,166	562	17
Muskegon	18,860	11,179	71
Newaygo	5,037	2,415	30
Oakland	66,076	25,340	379
Oceana	3,136	1,622	18
Ogemaw	2,691	1,564	29
Ontonagon	761	328	2
Osceola	2,905	1,466	9
Oscoda	1,021	533	5
Otsego	1,768	623	12
Ottawa	9,385	3,493	46
Presque Isle	1,609	597	27
Roscommon	2,145	1,581	18
Saginaw	23,745	16,712	118
St. Clair	12,280	6,811	95
St. Joseph	6,469	2,779	8
Sanilac	4,833	2,120	30
Schoolcraft	989	532	23
Shiawassee	5,984	3,197	76
Tuscola	5,724	2,762	50
Van Buren	8,799	5,096	15
Washtenaw	12,536	7,086	59
Wayne	251,007	195,601	1,027
Wexford	3,187	1,852	12

**Children in families with income below 185% of poverty are presented here as a reference point only, and should not be viewed as the number of children who are eligible and should be enrolled in the Medicaid or CPC program; the KIDS COUNT analysis suggests that an estimated 220,000 of these children had part year coverage in the Medicaid program.*

***The number of Medicaid enrollees represents an estimate of the average monthly number of children enrolled in the program in Fiscal Year 1993. CPC participants as of November 1, 1994.*

Sources: 1990 U.S. Census; *Program Statistics, Fiscal Year 1993*, Michigan Department of Social Services, Pub. 170, Tables 6, 15 and 43; *Second Year Evaluation of the Caring Program for Children*, Blue Cross Blue Shield of Michigan Planning and Development Services, July 1994. Calculations by *KIDS COUNT in Michigan*.

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should be enrolled full-time in the Medicaid program and receiving the ongoing primary and prevention care the program can provide. Instead, it can be fairly assumed that large numbers of them are not receiving such care as their parents struggle to meet the family's other basic needs on very limited incomes.

The potentially extensive underutilization of the Medicaid program could be contributing to poor health status among Michigan's children – particularly those in near poor families. Abt Associates, commissioned by the federal Health Care Financing Administration to evaluate the three Medicaid Extension Demonstration Projects in Maine, Florida and Michigan (the Caring Program), they found that Michigan's program enrollees reported poorer health overall than the other demonstration projects' participants. Their experience also compared unfavorably with that of persons surveyed in the National Health Interviews Study (NHIS), an ongoing survey of the U.S. population which gathers information on demographics and a number of health-related issues including health status. The Michigan program's families also reported limited access to routine care for their children who were much more likely to have been without health care in the year prior to enrollment than the Maine and Florida families in those states' demonstration projects.[13] (See Table on page 31.)

The programs to provide health care to Michigan's vulnerable population of children appear to be in place in the unique mix of public and private programs which exist in the state. With strengthened and continuing outreach, cultivation of sufficient numbers of care-givers in all geographic areas, and a renewed effort to remove other barriers to access, no child needs to miss out on a healthy start.

Endnotes

1. *The Children's Agenda*, FY 1995. Lansing, Mich: Michigan Coalition for Children and Families. January 1995.
2. All immunization data reported here are from *The State of America's Children 1994* and *CDF Reports* (May 1994). Washington, D.C.: Children's Defense Fund.
3. *Medical Services Administration Messages.* Lansing, Michigan: Michigan Department of Social Services (July 1994).
4. *Health Policy and Child Health.* Washington, D.C.: The George Washington Center for Health Policy Research/Center for the Future of Children (Spring 1994).
5. *Ibid.*
6. Sheri Falvay, Memo to Bettie Menchik. Lansing, Mich: Michigan Department of Mental Health. Lansing, Michigan. August 10, 1994.
7. *Michigan 2082 Report: Fiscal Year 1993* (Section H). Lansing, Michigan: Michigan Department of Social Services Medical Services Administration.
8. In its publication *Poverty in the United States: 1992*, the Census Bureau reported 12.4 percent of children nationwide under 18 uncovered for the full year, with 20.1 percent of children under the poverty line uncovered.
9. *Michigan 2082 Report: Fiscal Year 1993* Section D(4) and *Program Statistics Fiscal 1993*. Lansing, Michigan: Michigan Department of Social Services.
10. Information Packet, 1994. Lansing, Michigan: Policy Analysis Division, Office of Legislation, Budget and Analysis, Michigan Department of Social Services. (p. 36)
11. Note 1, p. 15. The 1993 report of the Kaiser Commission on The Future of Medicaid concluded that neither the program's expansions to cover pregnant women and children nor the states' use of provider taxes is driving up the cost of the Medicaid program.
12. *Second Year Evaluation of the Caring Program for Children.* Detroit, Michigan: Planning and Development Services, Corporate Performance Evaluation, Blue Cross Blue Shield of Michigan. July 1994.
13. Abt Associates' evaluation of the Medicaid Extensions in Maine, Florida and Michigan. Contract No. HCFA 500-87003O(4), February 15, 1994, and 1987 Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital and Health Statistics. Series 10, No. 164.

How Michigan Children Are Doing

Trends in the State and Counties

KIDS COUNT Indicator'	State Trends	County Trends*
Teens with inadequate prenatal care	**3.4% Better**	**58 (of 70) Counties Better**
Low birth weight babies	10.4% Worse	41 Counties Worse
Births to teens without high school education	1.2% Worse	32 Counties Worse
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	**18.1% Better**	**62 Counties Better**
Child death rate ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	**13.6% Better**	**57 (of 82) Counties Better**
Teen violent death rate ages 15-19 (per 100,000 children)	21.5% Worse	39 (of 81) Counties Worse
Serious crime arrests of juveniles ages 10-17 (per 1,000 youths)	**2.7% Better**	**41 Counties Better**
High school dropouts	Not Calculated	32 (of 58) Counties Worse

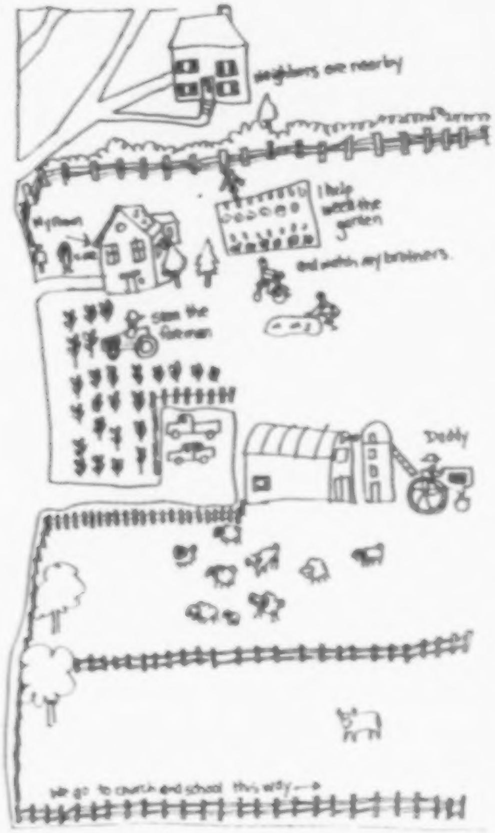
*83 counties unless otherwise indicated. (Some counties had missing data for some indicators.)
'Indicators, unless otherwise noted, are percentages.

I just graduated from high school. I live in one of the better neighborhoods in the city. But every neighborhood has its problems, whether it's drugs, racism or whatever. My childhood consisted of being in a single-parent home. I have to do things a little bit better than those coming from the two-parent homes, simply because the finances aren't always there.

My childhood consisted of going to school and being one of the few blacks in the class. My mother, she's my mentor, as far as steering me in the right direction. My brother doesn't live with us. He's 24 years old. His choices, as far as success in high school, in grades and honors, he didn't get that. His mistakes, his trials, made me a stronger person, because I had to deal with them as a brother. And ridicule towards him also hurt me. And I didn't look down on him at all. He's still my brother. I love him. That's how it is.

Armon, Children's Express 1993
Urban Michigan

County Profile Summary and Findings



Over the trend period, some gains in child well-being have been made in Michigan. On four of the eight child well-being indicators reported by KIDS COUNT in Michigan a change for the better has occurred; on three the situation has worsened.[1] The most dramatic improvements are in the areas of rates of infant and child deaths—the infant mortality rate is down by almost 20 percent; the child death rate by roughly 14 percent. Improvements were minimal over the ten years on two indicators—teen births with inadequate prenatal care and arrests of juveniles for serious crimes.

Of the three indicators which worsened, the teen violent death rate climbed by over 20 percent and the percent of low birthweight babies by about 10 percent while births to teens without a high school education increased slightly.[2] (Because of large amounts of missing data, the high school dropout rate for the state could not be reliably calculated.)

KIDS COUNT in Michigan indicators reflect as closely as possible those of the national project. Indicators are selected to include diverse aspects of a child's life, such as health, education and the stages of development from prenatal care through adolescence. Each measure, however, must be available for all Michigan counties. Indicators satisfying these criteria were grouped into three key areas highlighted in the county profiles this year: 1) economic security, 2) risky births and 3) education outcomes.

- Economic security focuses on the share of county children in poverty within cities and townships
- The three health indicators displayed in a line graph reflect risky births in their annual rates for eleven years. Teenage mothers who experience late or no prenatal care, low birthweight babies, and births to teens without a high school diploma are featured
- This year's education outcomes are presented as county percentages and numbers of students performing satisfactorily on the Michigan Education Assessment Program (MEAP) tests at the six grade levels where the tests are administered—the 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th grades.

The discussion which follows will examine how the rates for the child well-being indicators vary from county to county and will highlight the ranges in the rates and those counties with the highest and lowest rates. To explore the urban and rural experience of children in the state, data are averaged within five general areas grouped according to county population; the three major metropolitan counties in Southeast Michigan (Macomb, Oakland and Wayne) are reviewed separately rather than as a group.

Michigan County Peer Groups

County	Population
Macomb	717,400
Oakland	1,083,592
Wayne	2,111,687
Counties with Metro Areas	
Genesee	430,459
Ingham	281,912
Kalamazoo	223,411
Kent	500,631
Saginaw	211,946
Washtenaw	282,937
Counties with Medium-Sized Cities	
Bay	111,723
Berrien	161,378
Calhoun	135,982
Jackson	149,756
Livingston	115,645
Monroe	133,600
Muskegon	158,983
Ottawa	187,768
St. Clair	145,607
Counties with Small Cities	
Allegan	90,509
Barry	50,057
Clinton	57,883
Eaton	92,879
Grand Traverse	64,273
Ionia	57,024
Isabella	54,624
Lapeer	74,768
Lenawee	91,476
Marquette	70,887
Midland	75,651
Montcalm	53,059
St. Joseph	58,913
Shiawassee	69,770
Tuscola	55,498
Van Buren	70,060
Rural Counties	
Alpena	30,605
Branch	41,502
Cass	49,477
Chippewa	34,604
Delta	37,780
Dickinson	26,831
Emmet	25,040
Gratiot	38,982
Hillsdale	43,431
Houghton	35,446
Huron	34,951
Iosco	30,209
Mason	25,537
Mecosta	37,308
Newaygo	38,202
Sanilac	39,928
Wexford	26,360
Very Rural Counties	
Alcona	10,145
Alger	8,972
Antrim	18,185
Arenac	14,931
Baraga	7,854
Benzie	12,200
Charlevoix	21,468
Cheboygan	21,398
Clare	24,952
Crawford	12,260
Gladwin	21,896
Gogebic	18,052
Iron	13,175
Kalkaska	13,497
Keweenaw	1,701
Lake	8,583
Leelanau	16,527
Luce	5,763
Mackinac	10,674
Manistee	21,265
Menominee	24,920
Missaukee	12,147
Montmorency	8,936
Oceana	22,454
Ogemaw	18,681
Ontonogon	8,854
Osceola	20,146
Oscoda	7,842
Otsego	17,957
Presque Isle	13,743
Roscommon	19,776
Schoolcraft	8,302

Economic security for children varies dramatically within counties.

Because economic security affects every aspect of a child's life including health, education, housing and safety, the geographic concentrations of children in poverty within each county provide a template for reviewing other indicators. On all well-being indicators, poor children are much more likely to suffer negative outcomes. Despite traditionally high wages and incomes, Michigan's child poverty rate of 20.5 percent in 1991 was near the national average.

Percentages of children in poverty vary dramatically among counties and smaller political divisions within counties. Among counties, for example, Lake County with 37 percent has the largest share of children in poverty while Livingston County has the lowest with 5 percent, a spread of about 32 percentage points. Even wider variation occurs within counties, the spread extends to 50 percentage points. In ten of the state's counties, a difference this large separates localities in their shares of children who are impoverished. Another eleven counties have a range of at least 40 percentage points between the localities with the lowest and highest concentrations of children in poverty. For example, in Keweenaw County, 90 percent of children in Sherman Township live below poverty compared to none in Grant Township; within Berrien County, 71 percent of children in Benton Harbor live in poverty compared to 2 percent in Royalton Township; in Genesee County, only 3 percent of children in Gaines Township live in poverty compared to 45 percent of children in the city of Flint. (Rates or percentages are used throughout the data book because the proportionate impact would be similar whether these children live in a large city or a small town.)

While it is helpful to review the rates of child poverty in Michigan communities, it is important to note that more densely populated areas can experience lower rates but have much larger numbers of children experiencing poverty. Although Oakland County's child poverty rate is not among the highest, the county holds the second highest number of poor children at 21,650 due to its large population.

Risky Births

I took a [pregnancy] test and it was positive. I had my friends tell my mom and dad because I was scared to. My mom was upset because I wasn't the one to tell her. I went home and we talked about it. I got to the doctor's right away and made sure everything was all right.

Then one day I went to the doctor's when I was about seven and a half months pregnant, and I had high blood pressure, protein in the urine and water retention. My life was at risk so they put me in the hospital. I was in there for 11 days, and my weight kept going up, like three pounds a day. The doctor decided to make me go into labor because the ultrasound showed my baby weighed about five pounds so he had a good chance of surviving.

My baby was born weighing four pounds, twelve ounces. He lost weight and had a lot of problems at first. I was really scared. He wouldn't eat, and they had to put him in an incubator. He had a whole bunch of wires on him. Then he started eating a little bit by little bit. Once he got back to his birth weight, they let me take him home.

He was really quiet, and we had to wake him up every three hours to feed him. You had to tap the top of the bottle to make him suck. He's doing real good now. I was going to go to night school at first, but we found a babysitter so I stayed in regular day school. It's a lot harder than I expected because you can't do anything at night. It's hard to find babysitters because lots of my friends have babies too. You can't do nearly as much stuff as you used to be able to do because you have to think of the baby before anybody else.

Sharon, Children's Express 1994
Rural Michigan

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About one of every ten Michigan children begins life with a risky birth.

Three indicators signal a risky beginning for children — births to teens with inadequate prenatal care, births to teens without a high school diploma and low birth-weight babies. Risky beginnings can have long-term consequences for infants. Medical intervention and program initiatives among human service agencies have assisted to mitigate these risks.

Teens With Inadequate Pre-Natal Care

(Percent of All Teen Mothers)

Michigan: 14.2%

Ten Lowest Percentages

Rank	County	Percent	Number
1	Ogemaw	2.3%	1
2	Gladwin	3.0	1
3	Gogebic	4.4	1
4	Dickinson	5.1	2
5	Bay	5.1	11
6	Clare	5.3	4
7	Midland	5.4	5
8	Marquette	5.5	5
9	Roscommon	5.5	2
10	Crawford	5.9	2

Ten Highest Percentages

Rank	County	Percent	Number
69	Baraga	16.7	2
70	Oakland	16.9	201
71	Leelanau	17.0	3
72	Chippewa	17.3	10
73	Oceana	17.5	9
74	Wayne	17.6	1,219
75	Jackson	20.0	72
76	Lake	22.2	5
77	Manistee	22.8	7
78	Washtenaw	23.6	82

Teen Births with Inadequate Prenatal Care

Every $1 invested in preventive care during pregnancy may save $3.38 in high tech intensive care following birth, as well as in additional costs later for special education, mental health and health care. These savings can occur with adequate care which reduces the rate of premature deaths, low birth-weight babies, seriously ill infants and lifelong chronic health problems. Prenatal care for teen mothers constitutes a critical intervention for a population at risk.

In Michigan, however, the proportion of teen mothers with inadequate prenatal care has increased slightly to 14.2 percent of all teen births. The ten year trend for this indicator for most counties reflects dramatic variation from year to year while other indicators of risky births have remained relatively stable over time.

Among the 78 counties ranked on this indicator, Ogemaw County with only 2.3 percent and Gladwin County with 3 percent of all teen mothers with inadequate prenatal care had the lowest rates, while the highest percentages were reported in Manistee County with 22.8 percent and Washtenaw County with 23.6 percent. Washtenaw County's rate also worsened most dramatically among the counties, doubling over the trend period, while Presque Isle and Oscoda counties, with relatively small numbers of occurrences, cut their rates in half.

When the counties are grouped by population, Very Rural Counties show the most improvement on this indicator and, at 8.8 percent of such teen births, have the lowest collective rate of the eight county groupings. Conversely, Oakland County, which boasted the lowest of the grouped rates in the early 1980s, nearly doubled that rate to 16.9 percent in the most recent period; it is now second only to Wayne County.

Low Birth-Weight Babies

Birth weight also indicates a child's potential for survival and successful physical and mental development. The share of babies born weighing less than five and a half pounds (considered low weight) increased by 10.4 percent in Michigan over the ten year period to 7.6 percent of all live births.

Such fragile babies are often born to mothers who lack adequate prenatal care or engage in unhealthy practices during pregnancy. These infants often require 20 to 40 times the hospital resources of normal weight babies.

Of Michigan's 83 counties, Mackinac and Schoolcraft counties had the lowest shares of their babies born with a low birth-weight—2.5 and 3.7 percent of all live births, compared to 9.3 percent in Saginaw County and 11.1 percent in Wayne County. In the trend period, Baraga County's rate on this indicator tripled, while Mackinac County's fell by half. (The numbers of occurrences for these counties are relatively low.) This rate worsened for all county groups for the state's second largest change for the worse.

Teen Mothers without a High School Diploma

Children born to teen mothers without a high school diploma often face formidable barriers to their long-term success: they are more likely to live in poverty and become teen parents themselves.

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Roughly one of every eleven Michigan babies born each year between 1990 and 1992 was born to a teen without a high school education. These young mothers often have difficulty in completing their schooling and acquiring the skills necessary to secure employment which can assure their economic well-being and that of their child. About half never obtain a high school diploma or its equivalent.

Worsening slightly over the decade, the share of all Michigan births occurring in recent years to teens with less than a high school education rose to 8.5 percent. The lowest county percentages were in Livingston and Macomb counties with 3.3 and 3.5 percent respectively; the highest were in Berrien and Crawford counties at 13.8 percent. Wexford County's rate improved the most dramatically, by almost two-fifths over the trend period, while Leelanau County's worsened by almost two-thirds.

Among the county groupings, Wayne County and Counties with Metropolitan Areas saw increases in their share of births to teen mothers who had not yet completed high school (by 10% and 6% respectively), while the rest of the state improved. Oakland and Macomb counties improved the most over time (about 21% and 27%, respectively), but Rural Counties and Counties with Small Cities also saw significant improvement (11.6% and 8.6%).

Low Birth Weight Babies

(Percent of All Live Births)

Michigan: 7.6%

Ten Lowest Percentages

Rank	County	Percent	Number
1	Mackinac	2.5%	3
2	Schoolcraft	3.7	4
3	Montmorency	3.7	3
4	Iosco	3.7	20
5	Chippewa	3.8	15
6	Houghton	3.9	17
7	Oceana	4.1	15
8	Ottawa	4.2	135
9	Ontonagon	4.3	4
10	Kalkaska	4.4	9

Ten Highest Percentages

Rank	County	Percent	Number
74	Crawford	7.0	13
75	Muskegon	7.1	189
76	Keweenaw	7.6	1
77	Calhoun	8.0	171
78	Baraga	8.1	9
79	Berrien	8.2	204
80	Lake	8.4	9
81	Genesee	9.1	683
82	Saginaw	9.3	337
83	Wayne	11.1	4,376

Teens Births With Less Than a High School Education

(Percent of All Live Births)

Michigan: 8.5%

Ten Lowest Percentages

Rank	County	Percent	Number
1	Livingston	3.3%	54
2	Macomb	3.5	360
3	Huron	3.8	17
4	Dickinson	3.8	13
5	Marquette	3.9	37
6	Presque Isle	4.1	6
7	Oakland	4.1	687
8	Clinton	4.3	36
9	Houghton	4.5	20
10	Leelanau	4.5	10

Ten Highest Percentages

Rank	County	Percent	Number
73	Calhoun	11.5	248
74	Wayne	11.7	4,614
75	Saginaw	12.0	435
76	St. Joseph	12.1	105
77	Van Buren	12.2	139
78	Luce	12.6	9
79	Cass	12.7	69
80	Lake	13.4	14
81	Berrien	13.8	343
82	Crawford	13.8	26

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While death rates for infants and children have improved, violent deaths among teens have risen by over 20 percent.

Over the century, untimely deaths of infants, children and youth have lessened considerably, due to improvements in disease prevention and treatment. The steady improvement which has continued to occur for infants and children makes the rising rates of violent death among youth particularly poignant.

Infant Mortality
(Per 1,000 Live Births)
Michigan: 10.4

Rank	County	Rate	Number
Ten Lowest Rates			
1	Iosco	2.5	1
2	Alpena	3.6	1
3	Mason	3.8	1
4	Houghton	4.5	2
5	Otsego	4.6	1
6	Wexford	4.9	2
7	Chippewa	5.0	2
8	Monroe	5.1	9
9	Livingston	5.5	9
10	Eaton	5.6	7
Ten Highest Rates			
65	Sanilac	13.0	7
66	Iron	13.3	2
67	Berrien	13.4	33
68	Cheboygan	14.0	4
69	Missaukee	15.5	3
70	Benzie	15.5	3
71	Wayne	15.7	615
72	Crawford	16.1	3
73	Mecosta	16.4	7
74	Lake	31.1	3

Infant mortality

Michigan's relatively high infant mortality rate of 10.4 per 1,000 live births reflects an improvement of almost 20 percent in the last ten years. According to the state Department of Public Health, this decline occurred mostly due to reductions in the death rate for infants under a week old. In 1980, the rate of deaths for day-old infants was 5.4 per 1,000 live births; by 1991 it dropped to 4.4. At the same time the rate for infants between 1 and 6 days old dropped by almost half from 2.1 to 1.2.[1] While the infant death rate for other racial ethnic groups has remained above the rate for white infants in all but five of the last twenty-two years, the mortality rate by 1991 of 21.7 for African-American infants was almost three times the 7.5 rate for white infants.

Of the 1,554 infant deaths in 1991, half were attributed to three causes: 279 resulted from disorders related to short gestation and unspecified low birth-weight; 258 from congenital anomalies; and 240 from sudden infant death syndrome. For white infants, 37 percent of all deaths were caused by congenital anomalies and sudden infant death syndrome; while 43 percent of African-American infant deaths were related to short gestation, low birth-weight and respiratory distress syndrome or other respiratory conditions.[1] Statewide, over half of infant deaths in 1992 resulted from conditions originating in the perinatal period.

Among the 74 ranked counties in Michigan, the infant death rate ranged from highs of 31.1 per 1,000 live births in Lake County and 16.4 in Mecosta County, to 2.5 in Iosco County and 3.6 in Alpena County.

While infant mortality rates dropped among county groups: Macomb County cut its rate of infant mortality nearly in half over time. Although Wayne County's rate remains the highest, it realized more improvement (7%) than did the Counties with a Metropolitan Area (about 2%).

Child deaths

The child death rate in Michigan improved by 13.6 percent over the ten year period. The leading cause of death for children ages 1-14 was accidents: they accounted for about 40 percent of the deaths for all ages and races. Younger children are also more at risk than older children: the death rate of 53.2 in 1991 for young children between 1 and 4 years old was more than double the 23.5 rate for children 5 through 14 years old.

Child death rates in counties ranged from lows of 15.6 per 100,000 children in Delta County and 17 in Marquette County to highs of 101.4 per 100,000 in Oscoda County and 103.1 in Luce County. (These rates reflect a very small number of affected children). When the counties are grouped by population, all except Wayne County improved. Rural Counties and Counties with Small Cities improved by about 10 percent, all other groupings cut their rates by over 20 percent.

Rates for African-American children remain a concern and the causes of these deaths raise troubling issues. In 1991, the child death rate for African-American children between 1 and 14 years of age was 49.5 per 100,000 youngsters compared to 29 for white children. Homicide was the second leading cause of death in both 1991 and 1992 for African-American girls between 1 and 4 years of age and African-American boys ages 5 to 14. In 1992, homicide became the second cause of death for African-American boys (1 to 4 years old) and older African-American girls (5 to 14). Although the occurrences are relatively small, these patterns raise critical concerns about the safety of young children.

Teen Violent Deaths

The teen violent death rate of 68 per 100,000 was the indicator which worsened most dramatically in Michigan in the ten-year period. An average of 477 youths between 15 and 19 years of age lost their lives as a result of accidents (including automobile accidents), homicides or suicides each year between 1990 and 1992.

The lowest county teen violent death rates were 17 youth deaths in Marquette County and 30 in Grand Traverse County, compared to highs of 169 in Missaukee County and 165 in Antrim County. Among county groups the rate of teen violent death dropped in five county groupings. It climbed by 14 percent in Very Rural Counties, by 31 percent in Counties with Metropolitan Areas, and 91.1 percent in Wayne County.

In the period between 1990 and 1992, however, homicides accounted for a third of all violent deaths among teens, compared to 17 percent in 1980. Homicide rates vary dramatically by gender and race/ethnicity. African-American males represented about three-quarters of all homicide victims in this age group. African-American youth, in general, are over 20 times as likely to be homicide victims as their white counterparts in this age group. The rate of teen deaths due to homicide for African-American males average 199 per 100,000 and females 21.9, compared to 6 for white males and 3.4 for females.

Child Deaths

(Ages 1-14, per 100,000)

Michigan: 28.6

Ten Lowest Rates

Rank	County	Rate	Number
1	Delta	15.6	1
2	Marquette	17.0	3
3	Newaygo	17.3	2
4	Ottawa	17.6	8
5	Allegan	18.9	4
6	Houghton	19.8	1
7	Shiawasee	19.9	3
8	Washtenaw	20.9	11
9	Sanilac	21.0	2
10	Macomb	21.2	31

Ten Highest Rates

Rank	County	Rate	Number
57	Montcalm	46.9	6
58	Ogemaw	48.2	2
59	Arenac	49.3	2
60	Kalkaska	50.0	2
61	Lake	54.0	1
62	Ionia	54.2	7
63	Mecosta	62.3	4
64	Cheboygan	63.7	3
65	Oscoda	101.4	2
66	Luce	103.1	1

Teen Violent Deaths

(Ages 15-19, per 100,000)

Michigan: 68.4

Ten Lowest Rates

Rank	County	Rate	Number
1	Marquette	17.0	1
2	Gr. Traverse	29.6	1
3	Macomb	31.0	15
4	Washtenaw	32.1	8
5	Kalamazoo	32.2	6
6	Montcalm	33.1	1
7	Isabella	34.3	2
8	Delta	35.4	1
9	Cass	35.8	1
10	Tuscola	37.2	2

Ten Highest Rates

Rank	County	Rate	Number
55	Wayne	107.2	171
56	Presque Isle	109.5	1
57	Barry	109.6	4
58	Huron	112.2	3
59	Crawford	126.4	1
60	Sanilac	127.7	4
61	Otsego	133.9	2
62	Iron	141.0	1
63	Antrim	165.2	2
64	Missaukee	168.6	1

My brother Daniel choked to death when he was one year and three months old. I was in the fifth grade. I mourned quite a long time. The most severe part was about a week-and-a-half to two weeks. It was to the extent where I didn't even go to school for the whole time.

First, I thought it was my fault because I wasn't there. Then, I started working it out and talking to people. I started taking CPR and first aid classes, and tried to learn as much I could about life saving through all the stages, all the way up to adulthood.

I'm more careful. I've been trained as a lifeguard and when I'm at the beach, I can't swim and enjoy myself anymore. When a lot of kids are around, I watch kids. And if I'm in a group area, I always watch for the accidents. I don't have that much fun. I always have in the back of my mind that I'm looking for an accident to happen.

Randy, Children's Express 1993
Rural Michigan

Risk of high school dropout among youth increased, while serious (index) crime arrests have decreased.

Risk factors for adolescents are reflected by two other indicators: serious (index) crime arrests of juveniles and high school dropouts. While serious (index) crime arrests have decreased, the level of violence among young people has, in fact, increased. Safety concerns affect schools and other areas where youth congregate. Youth who fail in school because of behavior or academic problems face limited choices. Current dropout rates fail to reflect the numbers of youth who do not make the successful transition through middle grades.

Juvenile Serious (Index) Crime Arrests

(Ages 10-17, per 1,000)

Michigan: 22

Ten Lowest Rates

Rank	County	Rate	Number
1	Leelanau	2.1	4
2	Midland	4.4	40
3	Tuscola	4.9	36
4	Ontonagon	5.5	6
5	Missaukee	6.5	10
6	Presque Isle	6.6	11
7	Antrim	7.1	15
8	Lapeer	7.2	73
9	Arenac	7.6	14
10	Saginaw	7.8	210

Ten Highest Rates

Rank	County	Rate	Number
74	Menominee	32.0	99
75	Wexford	33.1	107
76	Mason	34.8	104
77	Otsego	39.2	87
78	Oscoda	40.3	31
79	Roscommon	41.8	77
80	Alpena	42.5	159
81	Kent	43.7	2,449
82	Berrien	46.3	896
83	Kalamazoo	50.2	1,135

Serious (Index) Crime Arrests of Juveniles

The rate of serious crime arrests of Michigan juveniles between 10 and 17 years old decreased slightly over the ten-year period to 22 per 1,000 youth. This rate encompasses arrests for all eight serious or index crimes: murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. *KIDS COUNT in Michigan*, unlike the national project, uses all eight serious crimes, not just the first four or violent crimes as a measurement for this indicator.

In 1992 in Michigan, the share of juveniles arrested for a violent crime represented 16 percent of all juvenile serious crime arrests; the overwhelming majority (66%) of serious crime arrests were for larceny. Although the numbers of arrests of juveniles for serious crimes, as well as all arrests of juveniles, dropped slightly over the trend period, the share of all arrests that were serious increased about 6 percent. In the nation and the state in 1992, youth under 18 accounted for 29 percent of all serious crime arrests. In the nation over the ten year period between 1982 and 1992, juvenile arrests as a share of all arrests for serious crimes fell slightly—from 31 to 29 percent.

In Michigan the counties with the lowest juvenile arrests rates for serious crimes were Leelanau County with 2.1 per 1,000 and Midland County with 4.4; the highest rates; which were roughly double the state average, were 50.2 in Kalamazoo County and 46.3 in Berrien County. While the serious crime arrest rate for juveniles remained relatively stable over time in all areas of the state, Counties with Metropolitan Areas and Counties with Medium-sized Cities had the highest rates (31.3 and 24, respectively). Youth in Rural Counties also experienced slightly increased rates, but their rate remains below Wayne County (19.6 in Rural Counties compared to 22.1 in Wayne County). Wayne and Oakland counties and Counties with Small Cities, experienced slight decreases in their serious crime arrests for juveniles, while in Macomb County such arrests declined by almost a third.

In the most recent time period, about four of every ten juvenile arrests in the state were for a serious crime. Among the counties, Alcona County had by far the highest share of serious crime arrests among juveniles as a share of all juvenile arrests: eight of every ten juvenile arrests were for serious crimes; Oscoda, Arenac and Iosco counties had about six of ten. Branch and Grand Traverse counties with about three serious crime arrests of every ten juvenile arrests had the lowest share. (See the appendix for the rate of all arrests of juveniles which was included in previous editions of the data book.)

These arrest data should be used with caution, however, because the ways juveniles are treated by the court systems in each county vary quite significantly. The number of juveniles petitioned (that is, charged with an offense), would provide a more accurate count of youth involved in the criminal justice system, but such information is available only from individual county probate courts.

High School Dropouts

Career and education options are limited for youth who do not complete high school. With increasing numbers of youth who do have a diploma, those without one are severely disadvantaged in the competition for jobs. The long-term economic liability means that a male dropout will earn $260,000 less in his lifetime than a male high school graduate, according to figures released by the U.S. General Accounting Office.

In Michigan the overall dropout rate is not readily available because of insufficient data. In fact, the percentage change in the dropout rate could not be calculated for almost a third of the counties (25 of the 83) because of missing or incomplete data in either the 1991-92 or the 1992-93 school year. The state 1992-93 dropout rate of 5.9 percent released by the Department of Education would suggest a worsening trend of 21.2 percent, when compared to the 4.9 percent dropout rate in 1991-92.

Among counties the dropout rate ranged from .1 percent in Macomb County and .6 percent in Gogebic County to highs of 14.0 percent in Crawford County and 17.7 percent in Iosco. (Since several of these rates are based on estimated numbers, they should be viewed with caution. Analysis of county groupings was not conducted because of the large numbers of counties without data.)

Endnotes

[1] *Insufficient data are available to compute high school dropouts for the state as a whole.*

[2] *All indicators are compared for a ten-year period with three-year averages for the base and most recent year except for juvenile serious (index) crime arrests which uses 1988-90 as the base year.*

[3] *Michigan Health Statistics 1991. Lansing, Michigan: Office of the State Registrar and Center for Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Public Health (June 1993).*

I haven't been to school for three months. I did go to the Alternative High School, but they closed it at the beginning of the school year. I did have a job for like a month, but they cut my hours down to four hours a week and that's like barely any money. On top of that, my car broke down so I couldn't get to work anyways. It's so hard to find jobs, and most people want college students or high school students that do attend school and get good grades.

I don't feel there's enough alternatives for those people who made mistakes in their life, in their past, and they're trying to get back and go to school. And I really am for alternative education because I've been to seven different high schools and no one's really cared as much as they have.

As for the future, there's going to be so many people and so much competititon for work that I think it's going to be really difficult to find a job. Even people coming out of universities right now can't find work. But I know that I'm going to be something in life, whether I have a high school diploma or not.

I never say I'm a dropout. I do think I'm an intelligent person. People think that dropouts are losers, but it depends on the person.

My friends graduated this year, and that makes me feel sad. There's no way to go back now. I really need to move on. You can't just sit around: the longer you sit around and don't do anything, you get caught up in that and you won't be anything in your life. So you have to have a plan or a goal.

Danielle, Children's Express 1994
Rural Michigan

High School Dropouts

Michigan: Not Calculated

Ten Lowest Percentages

Rank	County	Percent	Number	
1	Macomb	0.1%	39	*
2	Gogebic	0.6	5	*
3	Iron	0.8	5	
4	Marquette	0.8	33	*
5	Gr. Traverse	0.9	28	
6	Delta	1.1	27	
7	Clinton	1.4	39	
8	Huron	1.4	28	
9	Gladwin	1.5	16	
10	Oceana	1.8	17	

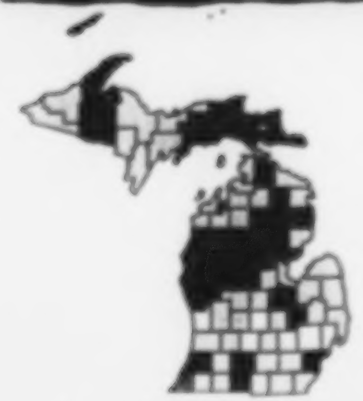
Ten Highest Percentages

Rank	County	Percent	Number	
57	Clare	7.2	95	
58	Oscoda	7.7	26	
59	Alpena	8.7	149	
60	Cass	9.9	192	
61	Alcona	10.1	35	
62	Berrien	10.7	786	*
63	Wayne	10.9	9,295	*
64	Roscommon	13.8	152	
65	Crawford	14.0	82	
66	Iosco	17.7	323	

*Estimates

STATE OF MICHIGAN

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0–9.9 ☐ 10.0–19.9 ▨ 20.0–29.9 ■ 30.0+

State of Michigan

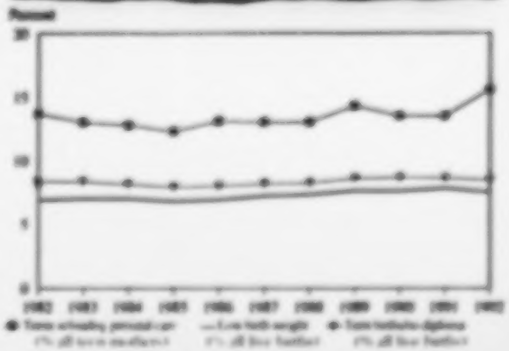
Child Poverty Rate: 18.6%

In Michigan over 450,400 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (172,000) reside in Wayne County which has a child poverty rate of 30.6 percent, while Lake, Clare and Gladwin have the largest shares of impoverished children (37.7%, 36.0% and 33.2% respectively).

The most dramatic change within the last decade (21.5%) for the state's children has been the increased rate of violent deaths among teens ages 15 to 19 (68.4 per 100,000). About 477 youths died from accident, suicide or homicide each year from 1990 through 1992. Infant mortality rates and child death rates have fallen by 18.1 percent and 13.6 percent respectively.

About 11,000 babies born each year (8% of all births) in the most recent period weighed less than 5.5 pounds. This rate rose about 10 percent over the trend period. Although the rate of births to teens who had not completed their high school education barely increased, almost 13,000 babies were born yearly between 1990 and 1992 to these mothers.

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

	Students with Satisfactory Scores		
Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	43.6% *(50,027)*	**38.7%** *(44,263)*	42.5% *(43,082)*
Math	48.9% *(56,173)*	**41.3%** *(47,334)*	26.9% *(27,257)*
Science	73.9% *(84,565)*	**59.4%** *(66,920)*	51.3% *(40,290)*

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1986-88 and 1991-92. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.

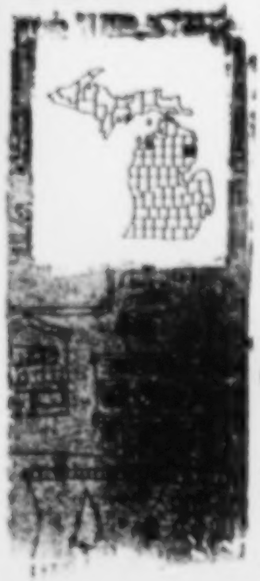
Indicators	% Worse	Based on Rate	% Better	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care			3.4	2,791	14.2 %	-
Low birth-weight babies	10.4			11,579	7.6 %	-
Births to teens, no diplomas	1.2			12,588	8.5 %	-
Infant mortality			18.1	1,550	10.4 †	-
Child deaths			13.6	601	28.6 ††	-
Teen violent deaths	21.5			477	68.4 ††	-
Serious (index) crime arrests			2.7	23,451	22.0 †	-
High school dropouts (1993)		Not Calculated		ID	ID	-

100 75 50 25 0 25 50 75 100

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

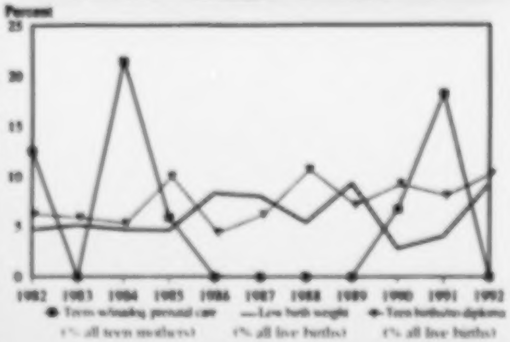
Total children under age 18	2,458,765
Children as percent of population	26.5%
Total population	9,295,297
Unemployment (1993)	7.0%
Median income of families with children	$36,299

ALCONA COUNTY



Total children under age 18	2,142
Children as percent of population	21.1%
Total population	10,145
Unemployment (1993)	14.1%
Median income of families with children	$22,520

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	37.5% *(24)*	**43.5%** ***(37)***	51.4% *(37)*
Math	39.1% *(25)*	**36.5%** ***(31)***	38.8% *(26)*
Science	69.8% *(60)*	**78.4%** ***(58)***	58.1% *(36)*

In Alcona County about 580 children live in poverty. The largest numbers of impoverished children live in Greenbush and Curtis Townships (83 in each); the area with the highest percentage of children in poverty is Millen Township (55.6%).

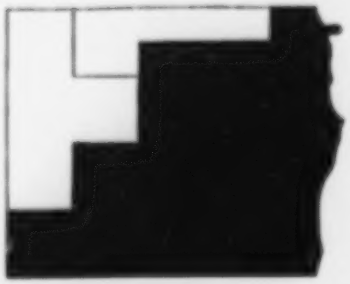
County rates reflecting births to teens without a high school diploma have improved over 13 percent during the trend period, resulting in a rate of 9.2 percent of all births in the county. Despite improvement in that area, Alcona ranks in the bottom quarter of the 82 counties ranked.

The county experienced a large increase in the rate of index crime arrests for teens over the trend period, but even with this worsening, Alcona ranked 19th of the 83 counties.

The rate of low weight births has worsened to an average rate of 5.3 percent.

* *The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

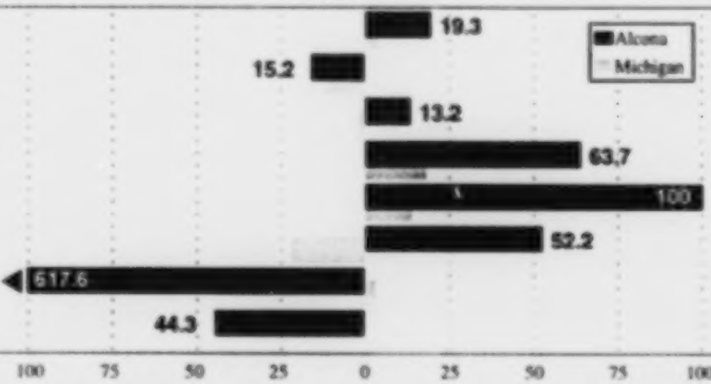
☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ▨ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Alcona County

Child Poverty Rate: 27.2%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

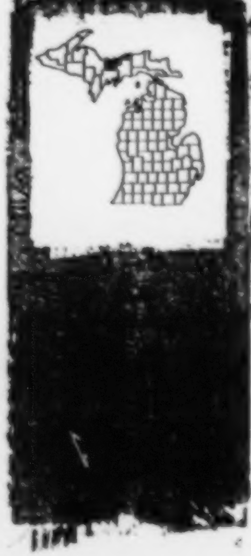
For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts



Indicators	% Worse / % Better (Based on Rate)	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	19.3	1	7.1 %	16
Low birth-weight babies	15.2	5	5.3 %	26
Births to teens, no diplomas	13.2	9	9.2 %	64
Infant mortality	63.7	0.3	3.3 †	-
Child deaths	100	0	0.0 ††	-
Teen violent deaths	52.2	0.3	56.4 ††	-
Serious (index) crime arrests	617.6	12	12.2 †	19
High school dropouts (1993)	44.3	35	10.1 %	61

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

ALGER COUNTY



Economic Security: Poverty

Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ▨ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Alger County

Child Poverty Rate: 19.2%

In Alger County more than 420 children live in poverty. The largest numbers of impoverished children live in the city and township of Munising (105 and104 respectively); the area with the highest proportion of child poverty is Limestone Township (32.1%).

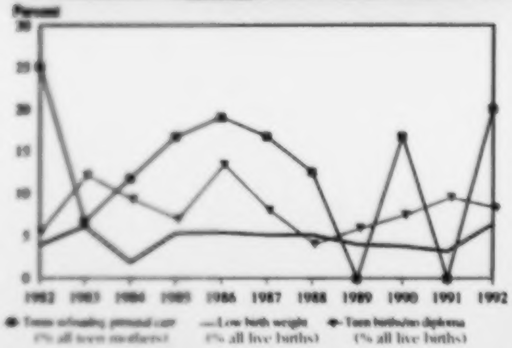
The county's rate of low weight births improved by almost 12 percent over the trend period. This rate gives the county its best rank (11) among the indicators.

The rate of births to teens with no high school diploma grew worse to an average rate of 8.6 percent, ranking 51st among the 82 counties ranked.

The county's rate of index crime arrests for youth (13.4 per 1,000) has not changed. During the three most recent years, an average of 14 arrests occurred a year for this population.

* *The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Health: Risky Births



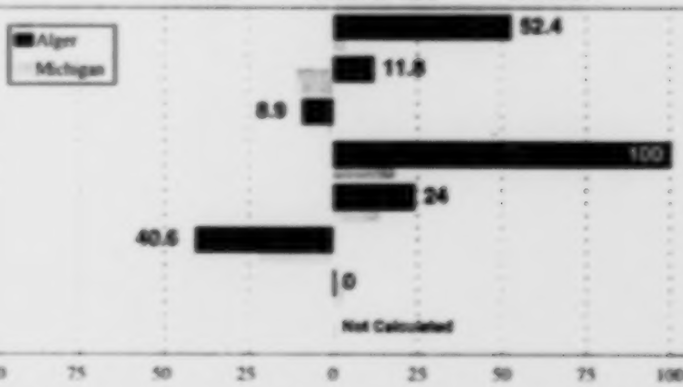
Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	46.9% *(52)*	34.9% *(45)*	47.0% *(61)*
Math	47.8% *(53)*	49.6% *(64)*	33.3% *(44)*
Science	76.5% *(104)*	62.5% *(85)*	52.8% *(66)*

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts



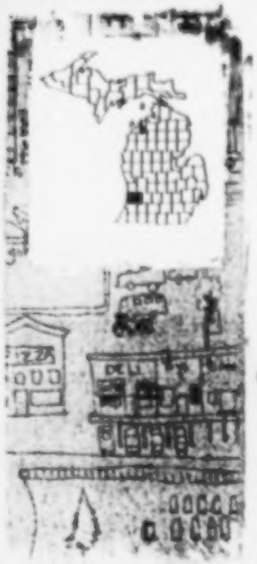
				Recent Averages		
Indicators	**% Worse**	**Based on Rate**	**% Better**	**Number**	**Rate**	**Rank**
Inadequate prenatal care			52.4	1	10.8 %	44
Low birth-weight babies			11.8	4	4.5 %	11
Births to teens, no diplomas	8.9			8	8.6 %	51
Infant mortality			100	0	0.0 †	-
Child deaths			24	0.7	35.1 ††	-
Teen violent deaths	40.6			0.7	111.1 ††	-
Serious (index) crime arrests		0		14	13.4 †	23
High school dropouts (1993)		Not Calculated		ID	ID	

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

Total children under age 18	2,240
Children as percent of population	25.0%
Total population	8,972
Unemployment (1993)	9.2%
Median income of families with children	$27,567

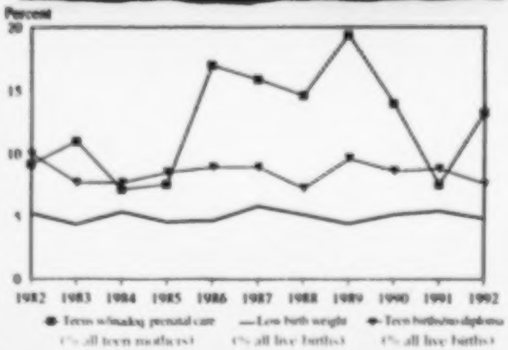
49

ALLEGAN COUNTY



Total children under age 18	26,865
Children as percent of population	29.7%
Total population	90,509
Unemployment (1993)	5.5%
Median income of families with children	$35,302

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	45.3% *(566)*	39.8% *(516)*	40.2% *(439)*
Math	54.3% *(679)*	44.3% *(575)*	29.3% *(319)*
Science	76.4% *(990)*	63.8% *(780)*	54.8% *(580)*

In Allegan County over 3,100 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty reside in Lee Township (427), which also has the highest percentage of children in poverty (46.3%).

The county's rate of infant mortality improved by nearly half over the trend period to 6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

The rate of births to teens receiving inadequate prenatal care worsened by over 40 percent in the same time period. Absence of adequate care for the teenage population has resulted in the county's worst ranking: 48th of 78 counties ranked.

The county's child death rate (18.9 per 100,000) has improved. This rate provided its best rank for an indicator: 5th among 66 ranked counties. Between 1990 and 1992 an average of four (a relatively small number) such deaths occurred each year.

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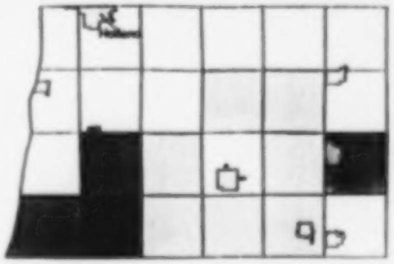
Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

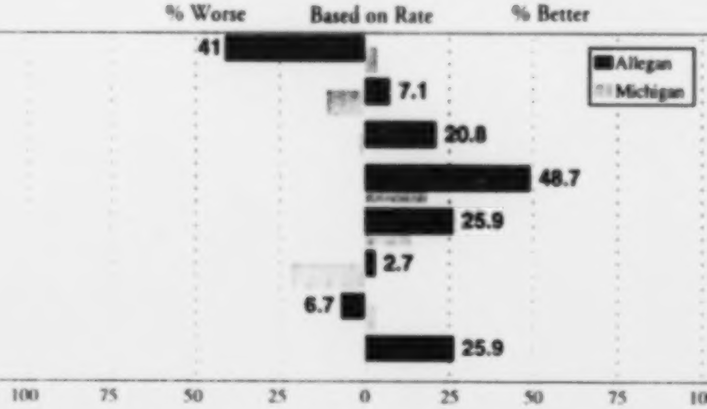
☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ▨ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Allegan County

Child Poverty Rate: 11.9%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.

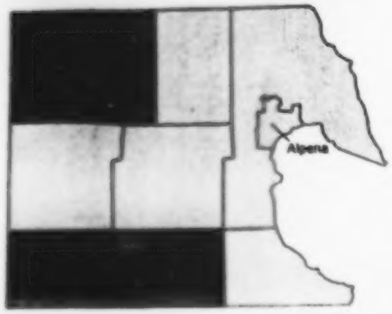


Indicators	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	20	11.7 %	48
Low birth weight babies	75	5.2 %	24
Births to teens, no diplomas	110	7.6 %	34
Infant mortality	9	6.0 †	12
Child deaths	4	18.9 ††	5
Teen violent deaths	4	61.5 ††	26
Serious (index) crime arrests	199	17.4 †	37
High school dropouts (1993)	176	4.0 %	34

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

ALPENA COUNTY

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

□ 0.0–9.9 □ 10.0–19.9 ▨ 20.0–29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Alpena County

Child Poverty Rate: 17.0%

In Alpena County over 1,300 children live in poverty. The largest numbers of impoverished children live in the city of Alpena (485); Ossineke Township, however, has the highest percentage of children in poverty (28.7%).

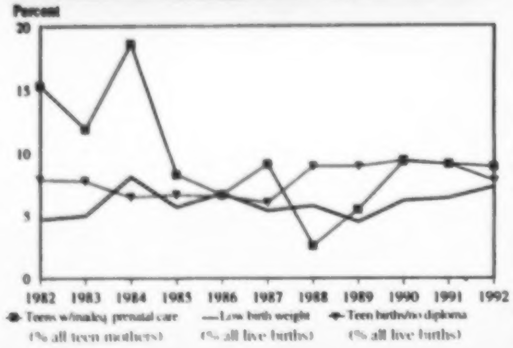
The county rate of births to teens who have not received adequate prenatal care has improved by nearly one-fifth over the trend period, resulting in an average 9 percent of all teen births.

In the 1992-1993 school year, roughly 9 percent of the county's 9-12th graders dropped out of school, increasing the prior year's rate by nearly 40 percent.

The county's rate of index crime arrests for youth has worsened by 9 percent over the trend period to give the county its lowest rank: in the bottom 5 of the 83 counties. During the three most recent years, an average of 159 such arrests occurred each year for this population.

** The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Health: Risky Births

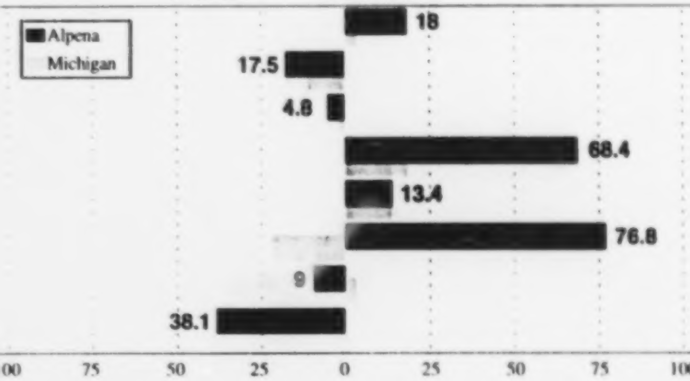


Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

	Students with Satisfactory Scores		
Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	45.2% *(191)*	**46.1%** ***(209)***	38.2% *(166)*
Math	47.5% *(201)*	**48.1%** ***(218)***	19.4% *(84)*
Science	78.6% *(323)*	**62.6%** ***(311)***	50.1% *(193)*

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



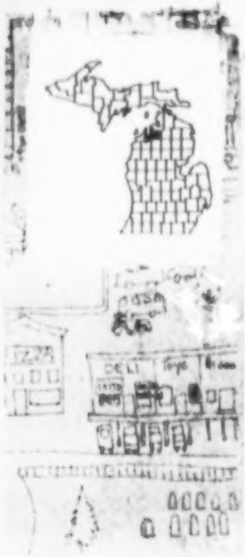
Indicators	% Worse	% Better	Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care		18	5	9.1 %	32
Low birth-weight babies	17.5		25	6.7 %	66
Births to teens, no diplomas	4.8		33	8.8 %	59
Infant mortality		68.4	1	3.6 †	2
Child deaths		13.4	3	38.8 ††	49
Teen violent deaths		76.8	0.3	14.7 ††	-
Serious (index) crime arrests	9		159	42.5 †	80
High school dropouts (1993)	38.1		149	8.7 %	59

Recent Averages: Number, Rate, Rank. Bars based on rate.

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

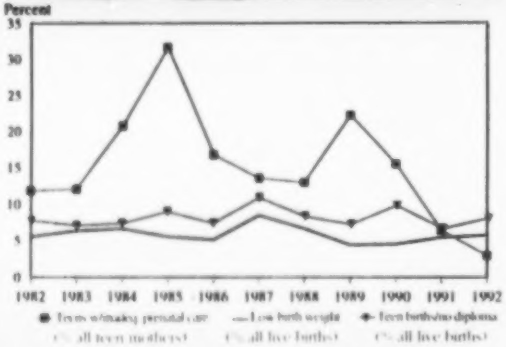
Total children under age 18	8,066
Children as percent of population	26.4%
Total population	30,605
Unemployment (1993)	11.4%
Median income of families with children	$30,108

ANTRIM COUNTY



Total children under age 18	4,677
Children as percent of population	25.7%
Total population	18,185
Unemployment (1993)	9.5%
Median income of families with children	$25,680

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	45.9% *(129)*	**37.7%** ***(115)***	43.7% *(117)*
Math	57.3% *(161)*	**34.8%** ***(106)***	27.7% *(74)*
Science	73.9% *(207)*	**67.6%** ***(194)***	59.1% *(137)*

In Antrim County over 860 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty live in the township of Mancelona (269); Chestonia Township has the highest percentage of child poverty (34.9%).

The rate of births to teens without a high school diploma and to teens receiving inadequate prenatal care have declined over the trend period, improving nearly 20 percent and over 50 percent respectively.

The county's high school dropout rate worsened by nearly 50 percent over the trend period, increasing to nearly 4 percent.

Although worsening on the indicator of index crime arrests for youth, the county's average rate of 7 arrests (per 1,000) each year among that population resulted in a rank of 7th of the 83 counties.

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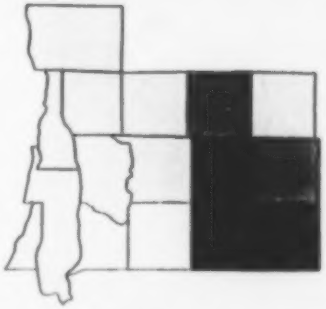
Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

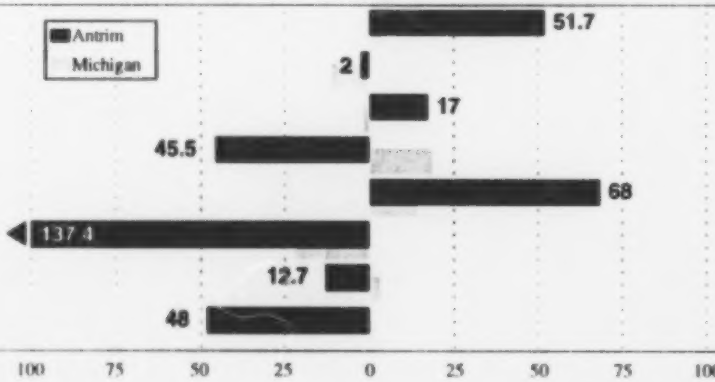
☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ▨ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Antrim County

Child Poverty Rate: 18.8%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.

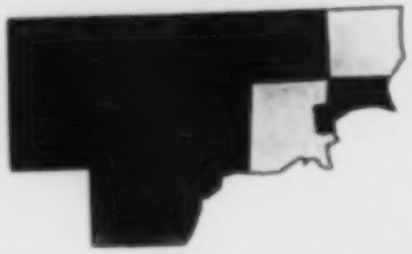


Indicators	% Worse Based on Rate	% Better	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care		51.7	3	8.5 %	26
Low birth-weight babies	2		13	5.2 %	25
Births to teens, no diplomas		17	19	7.8 %	36
Infant mortality	45.5		2	8.0 †	30
Child deaths		68	0.3	8.5 ††	-
Teen violent deaths	137.4		2	165.2 ††	63
Serious (index) crime arrests	12.7		15	7.1 †	7
High school dropouts (1993)	48		40	3.7 %	29

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

ARENAC COUNTY

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0–9.9 ☐ 10.0–19.9 ▨ 20.0–29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Arenac County

Child Poverty Rate: 29.0%

In Arenac County over 1,100 children live in poverty. The largest number of impoverished children live in the city and township of Standish (159 and 155, respectively); the city of Standish also has the highest percentage of child poverty (40.2%).

The rate of serious crime arrests among youth has improved by nearly 30 percent over the trend period to a ranking in the top ten of 83 counties. An average of 14 such arrests occurred each year between 1991 and 1993 among that population.

An average of 7 percent of all live births in the county are at low weight. The county's change in rate over time did not worsen dramatically. The rate ranked 67th of the 83 counties.

Although small in number (an average of 2 per year), the incidence of child deaths has worsened by roughly 30 percent. During the same time period, the state as a whole improved on this indicator.

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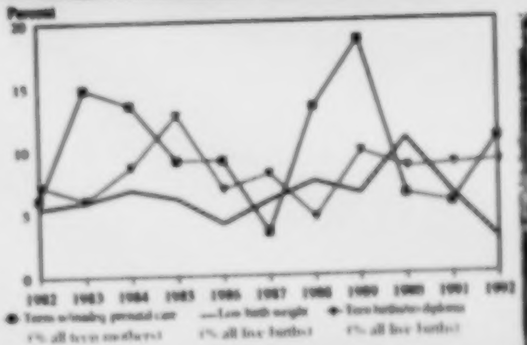
Health: Risky Births



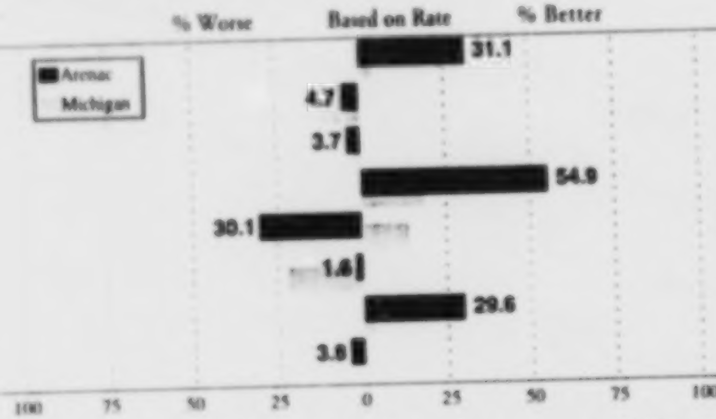
Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	35.0% *(85)*	29.0% *(68)*	46.0% *(104)*
Math	43.6% *(106)*	31.5% *(74)*	20.3% *(47)*
Science	72.2% *(179)*	54.6% *(137)*	53.0% *(117)*

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.

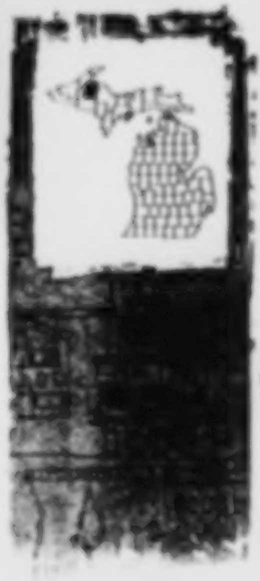


Indicators	% Worse	% Better	Number	Rate	Rank
			Recent Averages		
Inadequate prenatal care		31.1	2	7.3%	18
Low birth weight babies	4.7		14	6.7%	67
Births to teens, no diplomas	3.7		17	8.5%	47
Infant mortality		54.9	1	6.5†	18
Child deaths	30.1		2	49.3††	59
Teen violent deaths	1.6		1	96.5††	48
Serious (index) crime arrests		29.6	14	7.6†	9
High school dropouts (1993)	3.8		48	5.4%	47

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

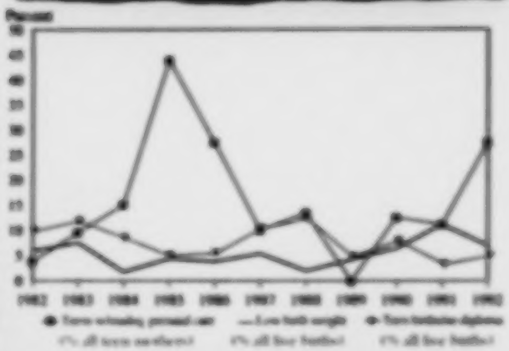
Total children under age 18	3,990
Children as percent of population	26.7%
Total population	14,931
Unemployment (1993)	9.6%
Median income of families with children	$23,864

BARAGA COUNTY



Total children under age 18	2,106
Children as percent of population	26.5%
Total population	7,954
Unemployment (1993)	10.2%
Median income of families with children	$26,250

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	42.9% *(39)*	33.9% *(43)*	36.9% *(52)*
Math	50.5% *(46)*	49.6% *(63)*	27.0% *(30)*
Science	67.7% *(65)*	54.0% *(67)*	52.1% *(61)*

In Baraga County over 460 children live in poverty. The largest number of impoverished children live in the township of Baraga (265), which also has the highest percentage of child poverty (33.6%).

The county's rate of index crime arrests for youth has improved by 40 percent over the trend period. For the most recent three-year period, an average of 22 youth were arrested for index crimes each year.

The county's rate of low birth-weight babies (8.1% of all live births) has worsened substantially over the trend period, to a rank in the bottom tenth of the 83 counties.

During the 1992-1993 school year, nearly 3 percent of the county's 9-12th graders dropped out of school, more than doubling the county's rate in the prior year.

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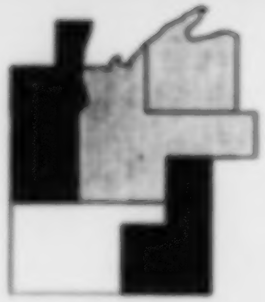
Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

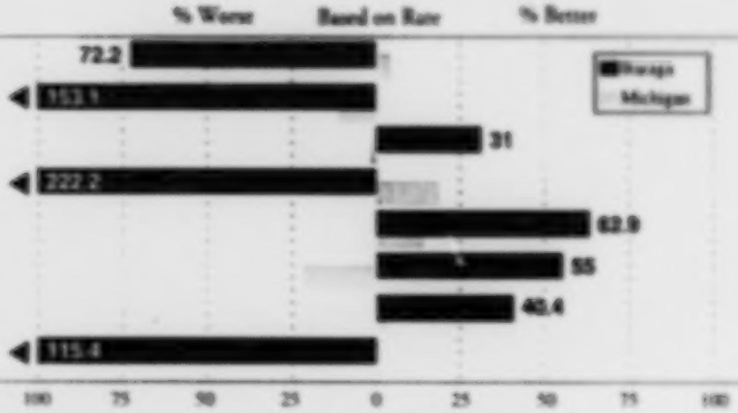
□ 0.0 – 9.9 □ 10.0 – 19.9 ■ 20.0 – 29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Baraga County

Child Poverty Rate: 22.4%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

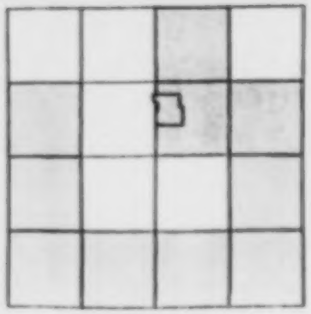
For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1989-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



Indicators	% Worse	% Better	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	72.2		2	16.7 %	69
Low birth-weight babies	153.1		9	8.1 %	78
Births to teens, no diploma		31	7	5.8 %	16
Infant mortality	222.2		1	8.7 †	60
Child deaths		62.9	0.3	18.6 ††	-
Teen violent deaths		55	0.3	58.3 ††	-
Serious (index) crime arrests		40.4	22	21.5 †	50
High school dropouts (1993)	115.4		13	2.8 %	16

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ▨ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Barry County

Child Poverty Rate: 11.7%

In Barry County over 1,600 children live in poverty. The largest number of impoverished children live in the city of Hastings (243), but the township of Hastings has the highest percentage of child poverty (19.2%).

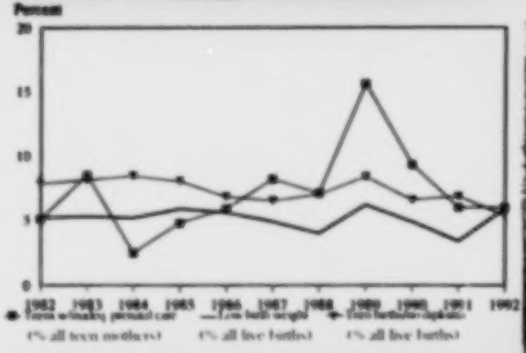
The rate of infant mortality in the county has improved by nearly 50 percent over the trend period to an average of 8 deaths per 1,000 live births each year.

Two indicators of teen well-being have increasing rates in the county. The high school dropout rate has increased more than 55 percent over the trend period, and serious crime arrests of youth worsened by 15.7 percent.

Barry's best ranking indicator is its rate of low birth weight babies: 15th of 83 counties.

* *The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

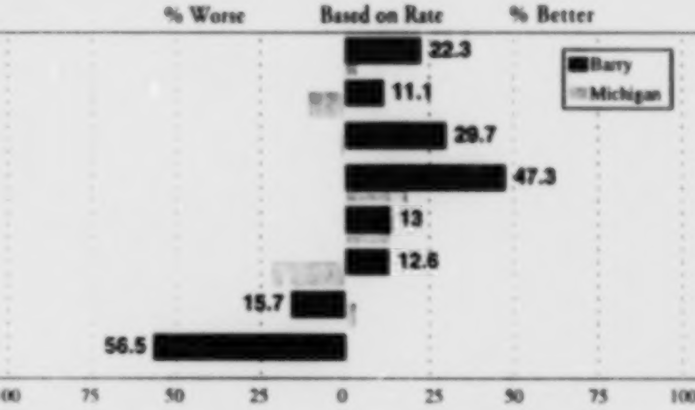
Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	39.2% *(205)*	41.4% *(239)*	10.1% *(52)*
Math	49.7% *(260)*	43.7% *(252)*	7.4% *(38)*
Science	73.2% *(418)*	65.5% *(398)*	13.3% *(61)*

COUNTY
BARRY

Total children under age 18	13,989
Children as percent of population	27.9%
Total population	50,057
Unemployment (1993)	5.9%
Median income of families with children	$35,247

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



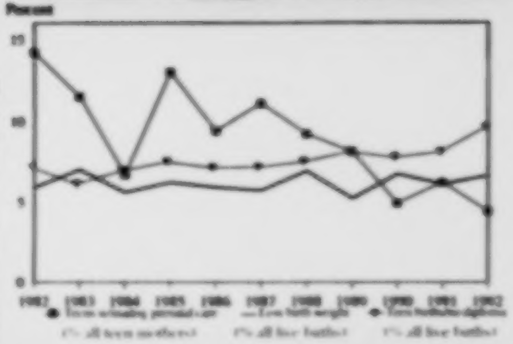
Indicators	Based on Rate	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	22.3	6	7.3 %	17
Low birth-weight babies	11.1	34	4.8 %	15
Births to teens, no diplomas	29.7	46	6.4 %	25
Infant mortality	47.3	6	7.8 †	29
Child deaths	13	3	28.2 ††	24
Teen violent deaths	12.6	4	109.6 ††	57
Serious (index) crime arrests	15.7	120	19.2 †	47
High school dropouts (1993)	56.5	73	3.6 %	27

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

BAY COUNTY

Total children under age 18	29,379
Children as percent of population	26.3%
Total population	111,723
Unemployment (1993)	7.0%
Median income of families with children	$34,004

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	40.2% *(471)*	39.4% *(470)*	46.7% *(603)*
Math	49.0% *(570)*	42.1% *(500)*	24.5% *(318)*
Science	73.7% *(897)*	55.1% *(706)*	51.1% *(636)*

In Bay County roughly 5,000 children live in poverty. The largest number of impoverished children live in Bay City (2,491), but the portion of the city of Midland located within the county has the highest percentage of child poverty (66.6%).

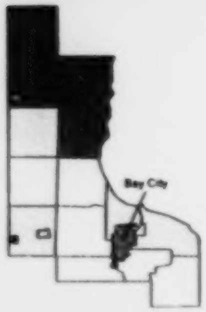
A substantial improvement of over 60 percent occurred in the rate of teen moms receiving inadequate prenatal care; the most recent average rate represents 5 percent of all teen births. This improved rate ranked 5th of the 78 counties ranked.

The county experienced rising rates of babies born at low birth weight (almost 20%), infant mortality (over 30%) and child deaths (nearly 40%).

There was an improvement of nearly 30 percent in the county's rate of dropouts, despite the nearly 300 high school students dropping out of school in the 1992-1993 school year.

* *The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

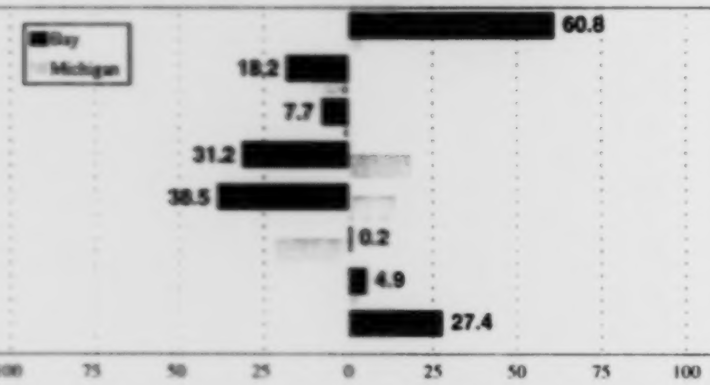
☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ▨ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Bay County

Child Poverty Rate: 17.6%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

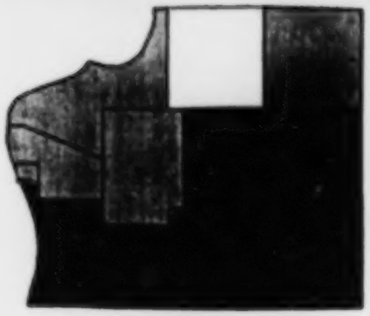
For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



		Recent Averages		
Indicators	% Worse / % Better Based on Rate	Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	60.8	11	5.1 %	5
Low birth-weight babies	18.2	105	6.5 %	60
Births to teens, no diplomas	7.7	136	8.4 %	45
Infant mortality	31.2	16	10.1 †	55
Child deaths	38.5	10	38.5 ††	48
Teen violent deaths	0.2	4	53.5 ††	21
Serious (index) crime arrests	4.9	333	25.0 †	60
High school dropouts (1993)	27.4	287	5.3 %	45

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ■ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Benzie County

Child Poverty Rate: 18.6%

In Benzie County roughly 540 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (91) reside in Inland Township which also has the highest percentage of child poverty (27.7%).

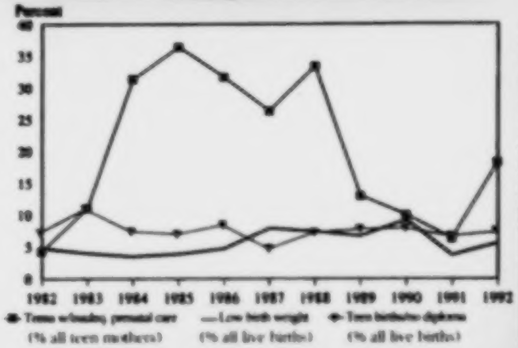
During the 1992-1993 school year, 19 of the county's 9-12th graders dropped out of school. This rate of 3.4 percent represented an improvement of over half from the prior year.

Rates reflecting births to teens receiving inadequate prenatal care have worsened by over 50 percent during the trend period, representing an average rate of 11.8 percent of all live births in the county.

The rate of infant mortality worsened by over a third, resulting in the county's lowest rank: 70th of 74 counties.

* *The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

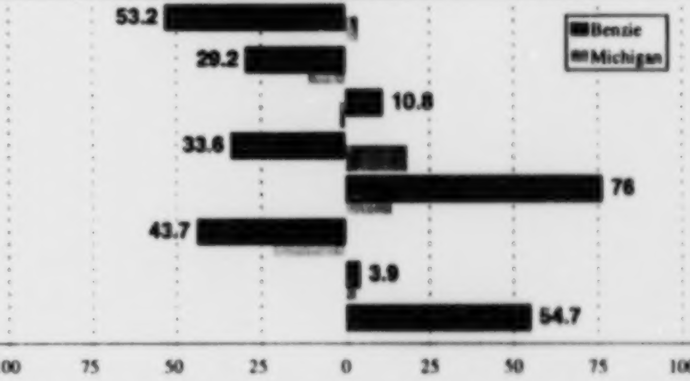
Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
	Students with Satisfactory Scores		
Reading	37.9% *(66)*	35.2% *(63)*	45.7% *(68)*
Math	39.7% *(69)*	38.0% *(68)*	30.9% *(46)*
Science	76.0% *(130)*	68.1% *(128)*	53.5% *(68)*

COUNTY BENZIE

Total children under age 18	2,956
Children as percent of population	24.2%
Total population	12,200
Unemployment (1993)	9.9%
Median income of families with children	$25,409

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



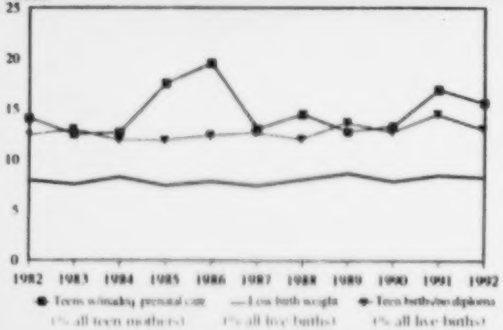
Indicators	% Worse Based on Rate % Better	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	53.2	3	11.8 %	49
Low birth-weight babies	29.2	11	6.2 %	54
Births to teens, no diplomas	10.8	13	7.4 %	32
Infant mortality	33.6	3	15.5 †	70
Child deaths	76	0.3	13.0 ††	-
Teen violent deaths	43.7	0.3	44.7 ††	-
Serious (index) crime arrests	3.9	19	14.9 †	29
High school dropouts (1993)	54.7	19	3.4 %	22

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

BERRIEN COUNTY

Total children under age 18	43,519
Children as percent of population	27.0%
Total population	161,378
Unemployment (1993)	7.2%
Median income of families with children	$31,192

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

	Students with Satisfactory Scores		
Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	42.3% *(857)*	33.1% *(712)*	39.0% *(675)*
Math	49.8% *(1,009)*	35.2% *(756)*	24.4% *(423)*
Science	73.3% *(1,500)*	57.4% *(1,203)*	46.4% *(713)*

In Berrien County roughly 9,800 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (3,783) reside in the city of Benton Harbor, which also has the highest percentage of child poverty (70.5%).

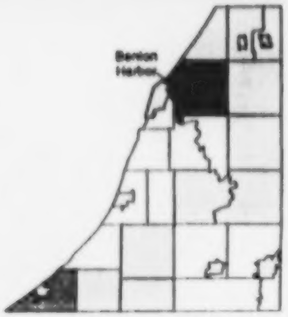
The county's rate of child deaths (28.8 per 100,000) improved by roughly 40 percent over the trend period. An annual average of 11 deaths occurred among children ages 1-14 in the most recent three-year period.

The percent of county high school students dropping out of school annually worsened substantially. This rate ranked near the bottom of the 66 counties ranked. In 1992-1993, an estimated 786 students in grades 9-12 dropped out.

The county's rate of index crime arrests among youth also worsened over the trend period to 46.3 arrests per 1,000 youth. This rate ranked 82nd of the 83 counties.

* *The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

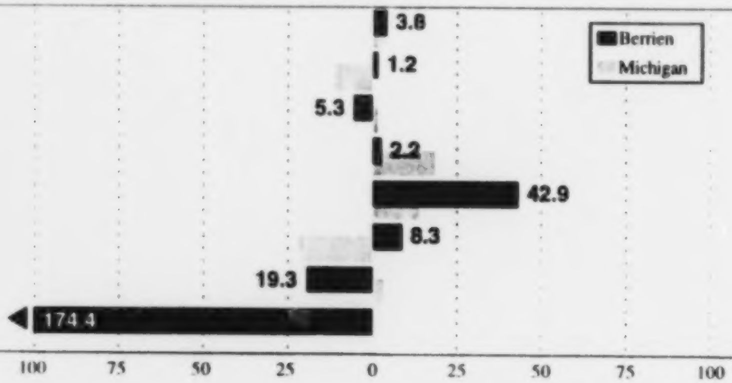
☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ▨ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Berrien County

Child Poverty Rate: 23.0%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.

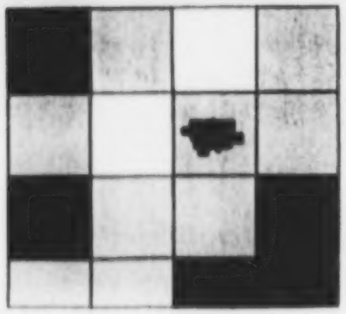


Indicators	% Worse / % Better Based on Rate	Recent Averages Number	Recent Averages Rate	Recent Averages Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	3.8	75	15.2 %	68
Low birth-weight babies	1.2	204	8.2 %	79
Births to teens, no diplomas	5.3	343	13.8 %	81
Infant mortality	2.2	33	13.4 †	67
Child deaths	42.9	11	28.8 ††	28
Teen violent deaths	8.3	8	63.2 ††	27
Serious (index) crime arrests	19.3	896	46.3 †	82
High school dropouts (1993)	174.4	786*	10.7 %	62

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

BRANCH COUNTY

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ▨ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Branch County

Child Poverty Rate: 20.9%

In Branch County over 2,300 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (712) reside in the city of Coldwater, however, California Township has the highest percentage of child poverty (52.4%).

The rate of serious crime arrests among youth has improved by nearly 30 percent over the trend period to rank in the top third of the 83 counties. In the three years (1991-93) an average of 14 arrests occurred annually among that population.

The rate of low weight births in the county worsened by roughly 14 percent. The county's yearly average of 7 percent ranks 68th of the 83 counties.

County rates of infant deaths also worsened to a rate of 12 deaths per every 1,000 live births while the state overall improved. This ranks the county near the bottom quarter of the 83 counties on this indicator.

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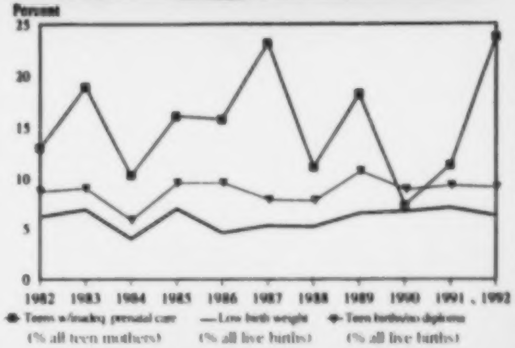
Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	36.5% *(174)*	30.6% *(133)*	42.0% *(180)*
Math	41.0% *(197)*	41.0% *(178)*	34.0% *(147)*
Science	65.1% *(296)*	56.3% *(265)*	45.3% *(169)*

Total children under age 18	11,567
Children as percent of population	27.9%
Total population	41,502
Unemployment (1993)	7.5%
Median income of families with children	$29,088

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.

Indicators	% Worse	Based on Rate	% Better	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care			10.8	12	13.2 %	57
Low birth-weight babies	13.6			39	6.7 %	68
Births to teens, no diplomas			17.6	51	8.9 %	61
Infant mortality	12			7	12.1 †	62
Child deaths			2.4	4	40.6 ††	51
Teen violent deaths	11.1			2	68.9 ††	32
Serious (index) crime arrests			29.9	66	13.6 †	24
High school dropouts (1993)			5.6	112	6.7 %	56

■ Branch ▨ Michigan

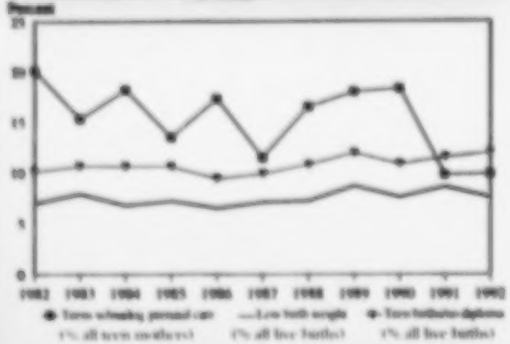
100 75 50 25 0 25 50 75 100

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

CALHOUN COUNTY

Total children under age 18	36,193
Children as percent of population	26.6%
Total population	135,982
Unemployment (1993)	6.3%
Median income of families with children	$31,342

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	32.5% *(615)*	**32.9%** **(821)**	33.4% *(540)*
Math	39.3% *(743)*	**34.5%** **(834)**	24.5% *(404)*
Science	62.7% *(1,186)*	**54.7%** **(977)**	47.2% *(677)*

In Calhoun County roughly 7,600 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (4,090) reside in the city of Battle Creek; the city of Albion has the highest percentage of child poverty (34.9%).

The county improved by over 45 percent over the trend period in its rate of serious crime arrests of youth. For the most recent three year period, an average of 222 youth were arrested for these crimes each year.

The rate of low weight births in the county has worsened to an average rate of 8 percent; this rate ranks 77th of the 83 counties.

Although small in number (an average of 5 per year), the county's incidence of teen violent deaths improved over the trend period while the state worsened. The county rate ranked in the top quarter of the 64 ranked counties.

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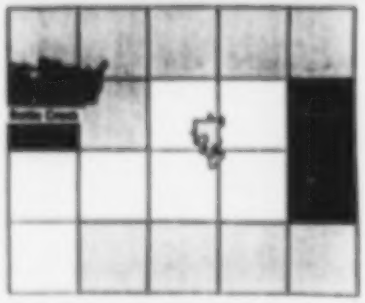
Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

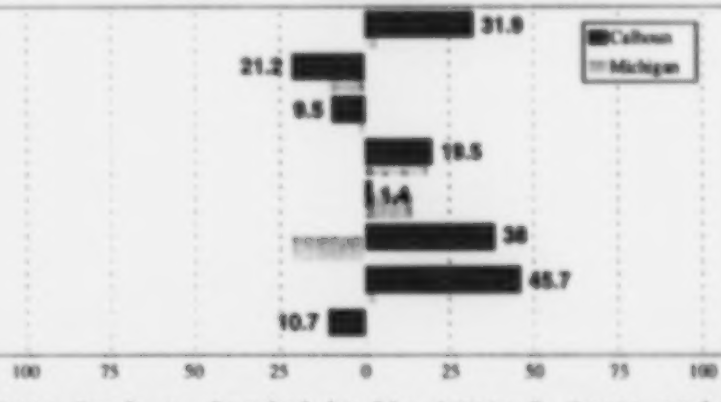
☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ■ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Calhoun County

Child Poverty Rate: 21.3%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.

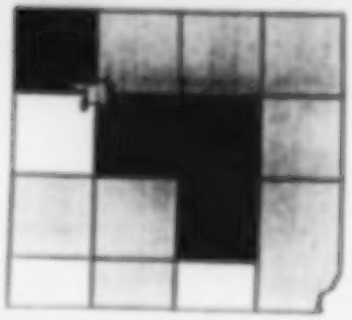


Indicators	% Worse Based on Rate	% Better Based on Rate	Recent Averages Number	Recent Averages Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care		31.9	49	12.8 %	54
Low birth-weight babies	21.2		171	8.0 %	77
Births to teens, no diplomas	9.5		240	11.5 %	73
Infant mortality		19.5	21	9.9 *	54
Child deaths		1.4	8	27.2 **	22
Teen violent deaths		38	5	45.2 **	14
Serious (index) crime arrests		45.7	222	13.9 *	25
High school dropouts (1993)	10.7		396	6.2 %	55

* rate/1,000 ** rate/100,000 * estimate

CASS COUNTY

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0–9.9 ☐ 10.0–19.9 ■ 20.0–29.9 ■ 30.0+

Cass County
Child Poverty Rate: 17.8%

In Cass County roughly 2,300 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (294) reside in the city of Dowagiac; the township of Penn, however, has the highest percentage of child poverty (38.1%).

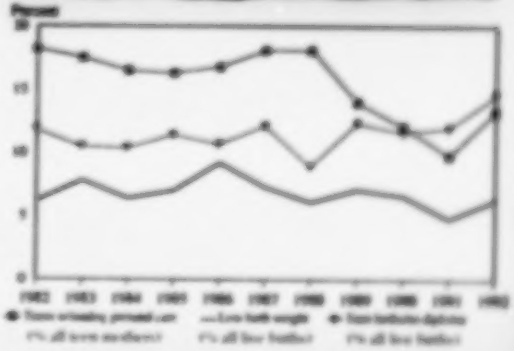
The county rate of births to teens who had not received adequate prenatal care has improved by over two-fifths during the trend period, resulting in an average of 12 percent of all teen births.

Although worsening on the indicator of serious crime arrests for youth, the county's rate of 8 arrests for every 1,000 youth ranked 11th among the 83 counties ranked. For the recent three-year period an average of 49 youth were arrested for such crimes each year.

The average rate of 6 percent of all live births in the county being low weight worsened over the trend period by just over 9 percent.

** The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

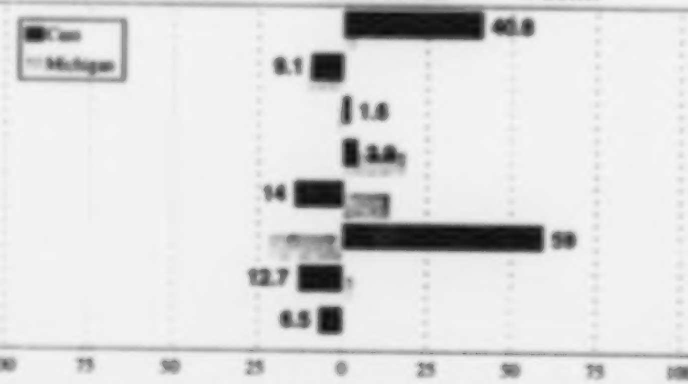
Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	40.4% (207)	35.7% (182)	45.0% (45)
Math	46.0% (236)	40.7% (207)	32.1% (34)
Science	69.5% (370)	59.2% (296)	56.0% (56)

Total children under age 18	13,365
Children as percent of population	27.0%
Total population	49,477
Unemployment (1993)	5.6%
Median income of families with children	$31,743

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1983-85 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



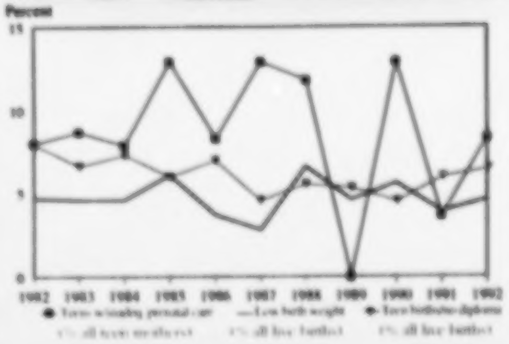
Indicators	% Worse	Based on Rate	% Better	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care			40.8	12	11.9 %	50
Low birth weight babies	9.1			33	6.0 %	66
Births to teens, no diplomas			1.6	69	12.7 %	79
Infant mortality			3.0	5	9.9 *	52
Child deaths	14			5	44.1 **	54
Teen violent deaths			59	1	35.8 **	9
Serious (index) crime arrests	12.7			49	8.0 *	11
High school dropouts (1993)	6.5			192	9.9 %	60

* rate/1,000 ** rate/100,000 % percent

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY

Total children under age 18	5,792
Children as percent of population	27.0%
Total population	21,468
Unemployment (1993)	10.1%
Median income of families with children	$30,696

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	40.6% *(147)*	46.4% *(147)*	33.3% *(91)*
Math	48.4% *(175)*	44.8% *(142)*	22.5% *(62)*
Science	74.0% *(236)*	66.5% *(224)*	51.5% *(132)*

In Charlevoix County nearly 800 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty live in Boyne City (190); the township of Boyne Valley has the highest percentage of child poverty (24.4%).

County rates of births to teen without a high school diploma improved nearly 11 percent over the trend period, to 5.8 percent of all births in the county.

The rate of serious crime arrests among youth has worsened by nearly 65 percent to rank in the bottom third of the 83 counties ranked. In the most recent three-year period, arrests averaged 58 each year among that population.

The rate of low weight births improved by 6 percent over the trend period. The county's rank of 14 on this indicator is its best as compared to other counties in the state.

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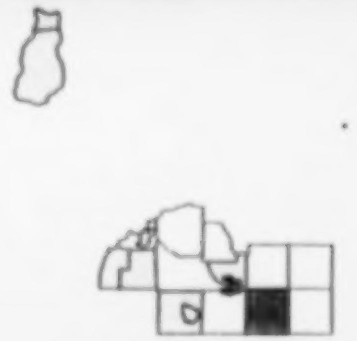
Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

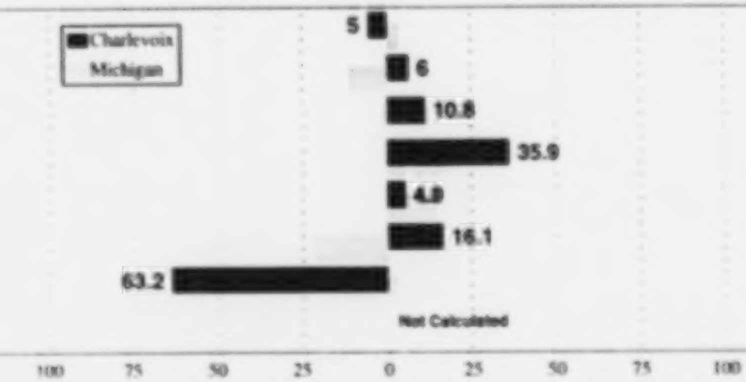
☐ 0.0–9.9 ☐ 10.0–19.9 ▨ 20.0–29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Charlevoix County

Child Poverty Rate: 13.8%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

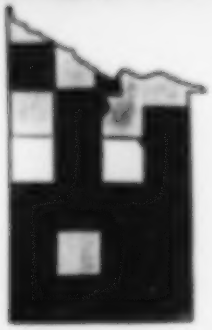
For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



				Recent Averages		
Indicators	% Worse	Based on Rate	% Better	Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	5			3	8.4 %	24
Low birth-weight babies			6	15	4.7 %	14
Births to teens, no diplomas			10.8	18	5.8 %	19
Infant mortality			35.9	2	7.5 †	27
Child deaths			4.0	0.7	13.5 ††	-
Teen violent deaths			16.1	1	72.7 ††	34
Serious (index) crime arrests	63.2			58	23.5 †	55
High school dropouts (1993)		Not Calculated		60	5.2 %	44

rate/1,000 rate/100,000 * estimate

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0–9.9 ☐ 10.0–19.9 ▨ 20.0–29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Cheboygan County

Child Poverty Rate: 21.2%

In Cheboygan County over 1,100 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (324) live in the city of Cheboygan; the townships of Wilmot and Walker have the highest percentages of child poverty (both at 42.3%).

The county's rate of serious crime arrests for youth has improved by over 30 percent during the trend period to rank in the top fifth of the 83 counties ranked. For the recent three-year period, arrests averaged 25 each year among that population.

Although small in number (an average of 3 per year), the incidence of child deaths has nearly doubled. During the same time period, the state as a whole improved on this indicator.

While improving at roughly the same rate as the state, the county's rate of infant mortality remains its lowest ranking indicator; 68th of the 74 counties ranked.

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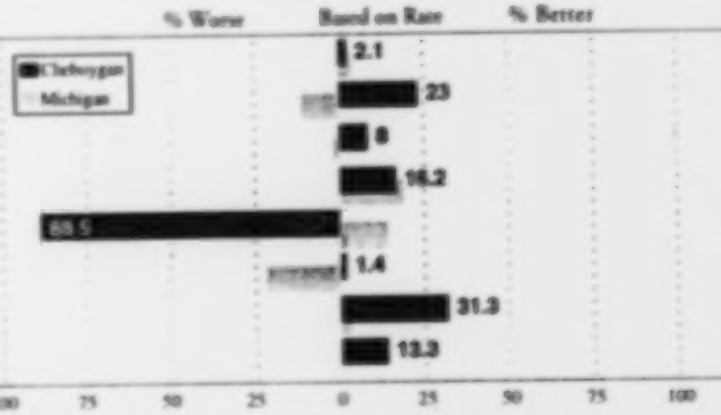
Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

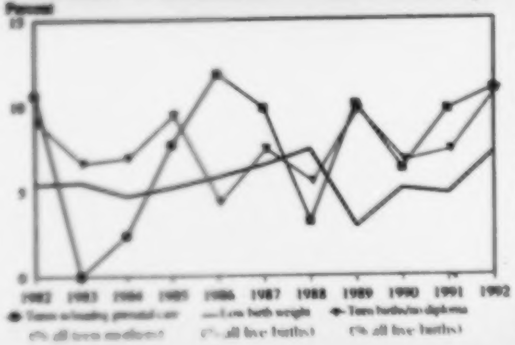
For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



Indicators	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	3	9.2 %	33
Low birth weight babies	16	5.7 %	38
Births to teens, no diplomas	23	8.1 %	39
Infant mortality	4	14.0 †	68
Child deaths	3	63.7 ††	64
Teen violent deaths	1	68.4 ††	31
Serious (index) crime arrests	25	9.9 †	17
High school dropouts (1993)	46	3.9 %	32

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	40.0% *(116)*	39.1% *(129)*	45.1% *(109)*
Math	37.2% *(108)*	44.0% *(145)*	35.8% *(87)*
Science	74.7% *(222)*	59.5% *(173)*	44.2% *(107)*

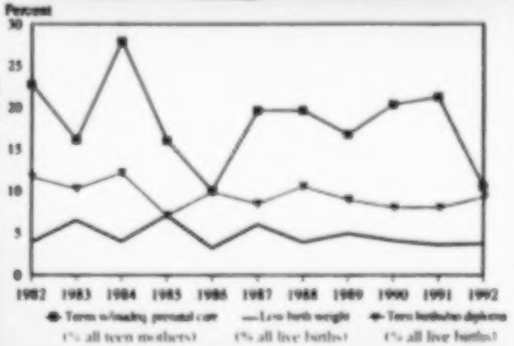
COUNTY CHEBOYGAN

Total children under age 18	5,605
Children as percent of population	26.2%
Total population	21,398
Unemployment (1993)	17.8%
Median income of families with children	$25,537

CHIPPEWA COUNTY

Total children under age 18	8,080
Children as percent of population	23.3%
Total population	34,604
Unemployment (1993)	9.7%
Median income of families with children	$26,184

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	38.5% *(178)*	30.1% *(129)*	45.4% *(182)*
Math	32.8% *(153)*	35.1% *(151)*	26.9% *(107)*
Science	67.2% *(327)*	53.3% *(242)*	48.8% *(192)*

In Chippewa County roughly 1,600 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (818) reside in Sault Ste. Marie; the townships of Hulbert and Whitefish have the highest percentages of child poverty (46.7% and 33.3% respectively).

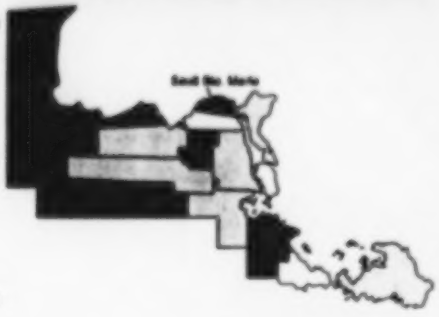
The county's rate of low weight births improved by nearly one-third over the trend period to rank 5th among the 83 counties. The average incidence was 15 low weight births a year in the most recent three-year period.

The rate of serious crime arrests among youth (30 arrests per 1,000) has worsened substantially over the trend period. It ranked in the bottom fifth of 83 counties. Between 1991 and 1993, an average of 106 such arrests occurred each year.

The county's average of 17.3 percent of all teen births in the county to those failing to receive adequate prenatal care, while not worsening dramatically, lags behind state improvement in that area.

* *The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

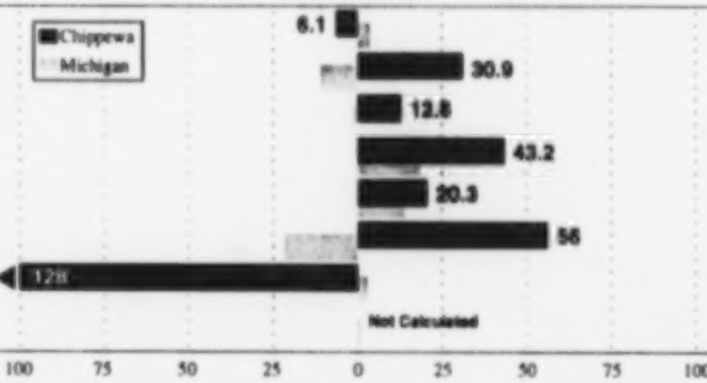
☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ■ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Chippewa County

Child Poverty Rate: 21.0%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.

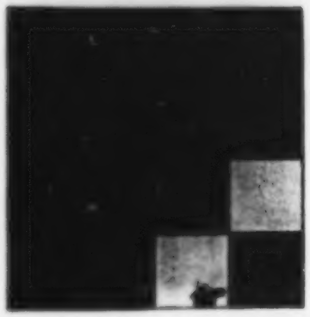


	Recent Averages		
Indicators	Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	10	17.3 %	75
Low birth-weight babies	15	3.8 %	5
Births to teens, no diplomas	34	8.3 %	44
Infant mortality	2	5.0 †	9
Child deaths	2	33.8 ††	50
Teen violent deaths	1	38.4 ††	15
Serious (index) crime arrests	106	30.1 †	71
High school dropouts (1993)	96	5.9 %	53

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

COUNTY CLARE

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ■ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Clare County

Child Poverty Rate: 36.0%

In Clare County nearly 2,300 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (462) reside in Hayes Township; the townships of Summerfield, Redding, and Freeman all have very high percentages of child poverty (72.0%, 66.4%, and 51.6% respectively).

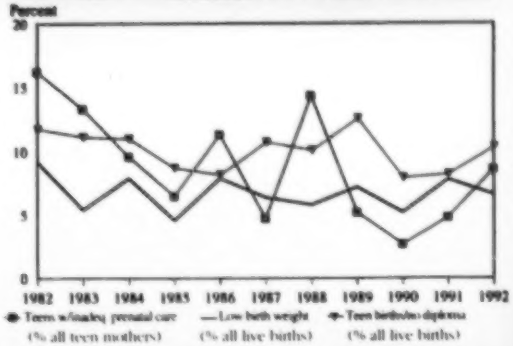
Although the incidence is small, the county's rate of births to teens who have not received adequate prenatal care has improved by nearly two-thirds over the trend period.

The county experienced an increase in the annual rate of 9-12th graders dropping out of high school; over 7 percent dropped out in 1992-1993.

Rates of county babies born at low birth-weight, and births to teen mothers without a high school diploma both improved in the most recent period.

** The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Health: Risky Births



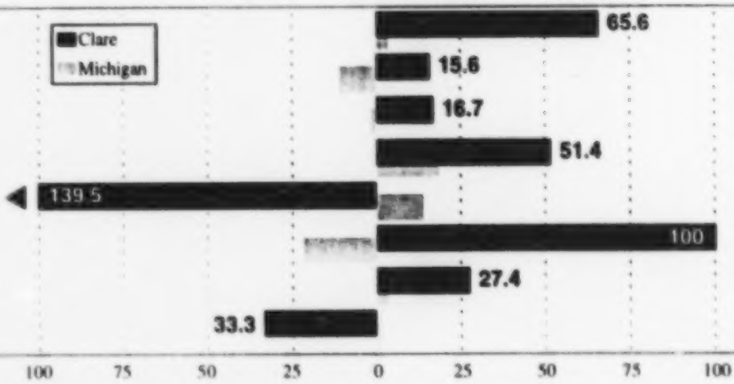
Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	33.9% *(133)*	**28.5%** ***(106)***	36.2% *(123)*
Math	33.4% *(131)*	**33.5%** ***(125)***	22.5% *(75)*
Science	64.0% *(233)*	**59.2%** ***(200)***	40.3% *(112)*

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.

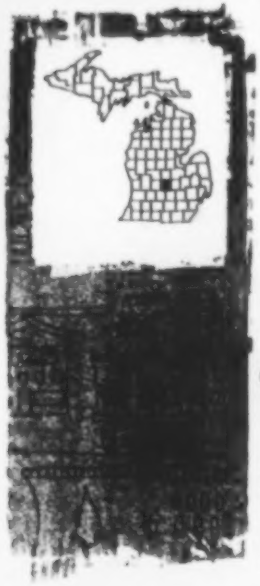


Indicators	% Worse	% Better	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care		65.6	4	5.3%	9
Low birth-weight babies		15.6	26	6.5%	61
Births to teens, no diplomas		16.7	35	9.0%	63
Infant mortality		51.4	3	6.8†	26
Child deaths	139.5		2	29.7††	42
Teen violent deaths		100	0	0.0††	-
Serious (index) crime arrests		27.4	63	22.3†	52
High school dropouts (1993)	33.3		95	7.2%	57

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

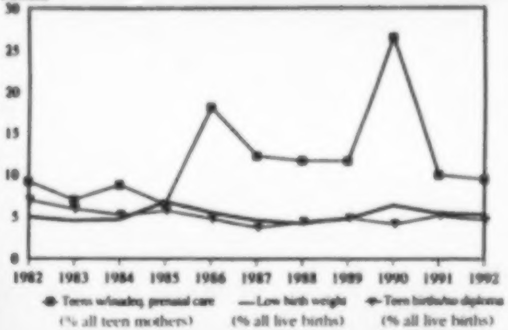
Total children under age 18	6,535
Children as percent of population	26.2%
Total population	24,952
Unemployment (1993)	9.7%
Median income of families with children	$20,987

CLINTON COUNTY



Total children under age 18	16,652
Children as percent of population	28.8%
Total population	57,883
Unemployment (1993)	5.3%
Median income of families with children	$41,462

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	44.3% *(274)*	48.8% *(340)*	51.4% *(399)*
Math	55.9% *(347)*	59.6% *(425)*	37.5% *(291)*
Science	80.8% *(493)*	69.3% *(531)*	67.3% *(472)*

In Clinton County over 1,200 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (243) reside in St. Johns; the townships of Essex and Duplain have the highest percentages of child poverty (both at 14.7%).

County rates reflecting births to teens without a high school diploma have improved by nearly a third over the trend period, to a rate of 4.3 percent of all live births in the county. This low rate ranked in the top fifth of the 82 counties ranked.

The county's rate of index crime arrests for youth has more than doubled over the trend period, but despite this increase, it ranks in the top half of the 83 counties. Between 1991 and 1993, an average of 127 such arrests occurred each year among youth.

The rate of low weight births has worsened to an average rate of 5.7 percent.

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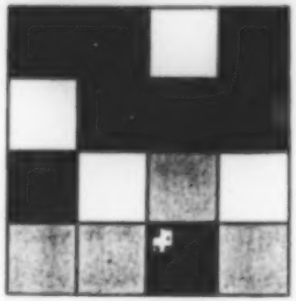
Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

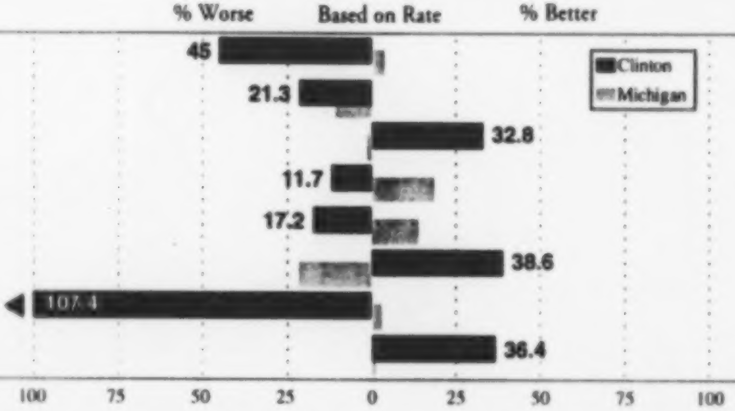
☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ■ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Clinton County

Child Poverty Rate: 7.4%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.

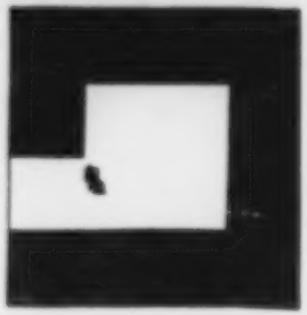


Indicators	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	9	14.5 %	64
Low birth-weight babies	48	5.7 %	37
Births to teens, no diplomas	36	4.3 %	8
Infant mortality	6	6.7 †	21
Child deaths	4	25.9 ††	18
Teen violent deaths	2	37.9 ††	11
Serious (index) crime arrests	127	16.8 †	34
High school dropouts (1993)	39	1.4 %	7

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

CRAWFORD COUNTY

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

Crawford County

Child Poverty Rate: 20.8%

In Crawford County over 600 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (195) reside in Grayling. The city of Grayling also has the highest percentage of child poverty (37.3%).

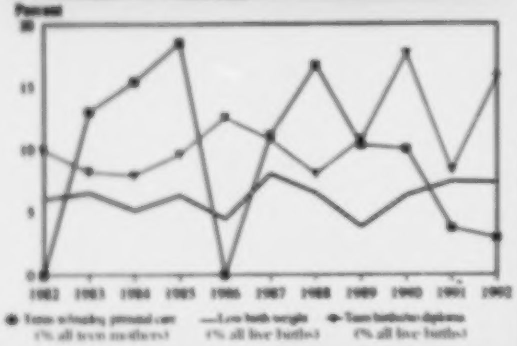
Although small in number (an average of less than one per year), the rate of child deaths (24.4 per 100,000) has improved by nearly half over the trend period.

In the 1992-1993 school year, 14 percent of the county's 9-12th graders dropped out of school prior to graduation, more than double the county's rate in the prior year. This rate ranked near the bottom of the 66 counties ranked.

While the county's rate of serious crime arrests among youth has worsened by nearly 60 percent, it ranked in the top fifth of the 83 counties. Between 1991 and 1993, an average of 12 such arrests occurred each year.

* *The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

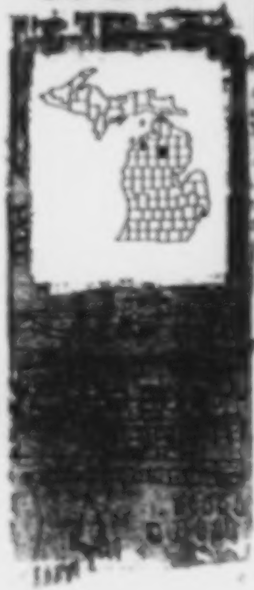
Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

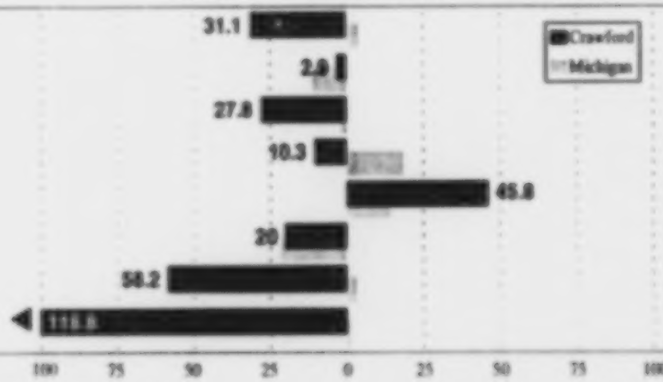
Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	35.0% *(57)*	31.6% *(49)*	37.2% *(51)*
Math	37.8% *(62)*	56.8% *(88)*	11.3% *(16)*
Science	59.3% *(102)*	59.4% *(85)*	47.7% *(51)*



Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



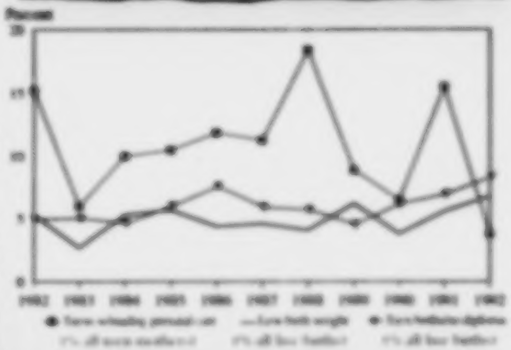
Indicators	% Worse (Based on Rate)	% Better (Based on Rate)	Recent Averages: Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	31.1		2	5.9 %	10
Low birth-weight babies	2.0		13	7.0 %	74
Births to teens, no diplomas	27.8		26	13.8 %	82
Infant mortality	10.3		3	16.1 †	72
Child deaths		45.8	0.7	24.4 ††	-
Teen violent deaths	20		1	126.4 ††	59
Serious (index) crime arrests	58.2		12	8.7 †	12
High school dropouts (1993)	115.6		82	14.0	65

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

Total children under age 18	3,201
Children as percent of population	26.1%
Total population	12,260
Unemployment (1993)	9.0%
Median income of families with children	$26,207

DELTA COUNTY

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	69.7% *(256)*	**55.3%** ***(212)***	47.8% *(294)*
Math	62.9% *(231)*	**61.1%** ***(222)***	35.1% *(216)*
Science	74.7% *(460)*	**60.9%** ***(361)***	53.9 *(300)*

Total children under age 18	10,176
Children as percent of population	26.9%
Total population	37,780
Unemployment (1993)	10.5%
Median income of families with children	$30,726

In Delta County almost 1,900 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (919) reside in the city of Escanaba, but Maple Ridge Township has the highest percentage of child poverty (33.6%).

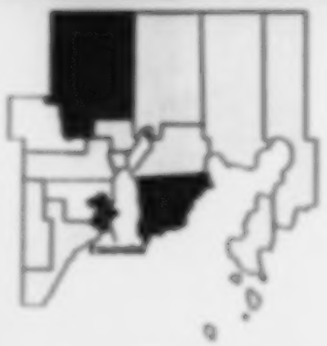
The rate of serious crime arrests among youth has improved by over 50 percent over the trend period. In the most recent three year period, an average of 69 such arrests occurred each year.

While the rate of low weight births has worsened by nearly 20 percent over time in the county, its average rate of 5.3 percent of all live births still results in a rank near the top third of the 83 counties ranked.

The county rate of births to teens who have not received adequate prenatal care has improved at a greater rate than the state, resulting in an average 8.7 percent of all teen births.

** The discussion does not usually highlight change with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

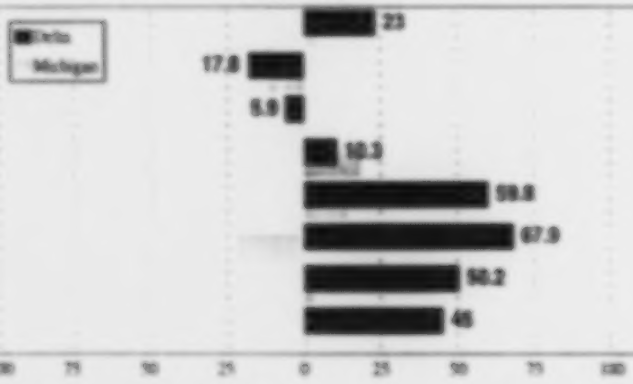
☐ 0.0 – 9.9 ☐ 10.0 – 19.9 ■ 20.0 – 29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Delta County

Child Poverty Rate: 18.6%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.

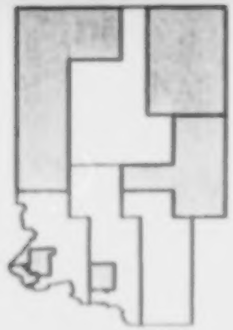


Indicators	% Worse Based on Rate % Better	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	23	5	8.7 %	29
Low birth weight babies	17.8	24	5.3 %	28
Births to teens, no diploma	5.9	33	7.2 %	31
Infant mortality	10.3	4	9.6 *	50
Child deaths	59.8	1	15.6 **	1
Teen violent deaths	67.9	1	35.4 **	8
Serious (index) crime arrests	50.2	69	14.4 *	28
High school dropouts (1993)	45	27	1.1 %	6

* rate/1,000 ** rate/100,000 * estimate

DICKINSON COUNTY

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0 – 9.9 ☐ 10.0 – 19.9 ■ 20.0 – 29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Dickinson County

Child Poverty Rate: 12.9%

In Dickinson County over 800 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (343) reside in the city of Iron Mountain. Iron Mountain and the township of West Branch have the highest percentage of child poverty (16.7% and 19.0% respectively).

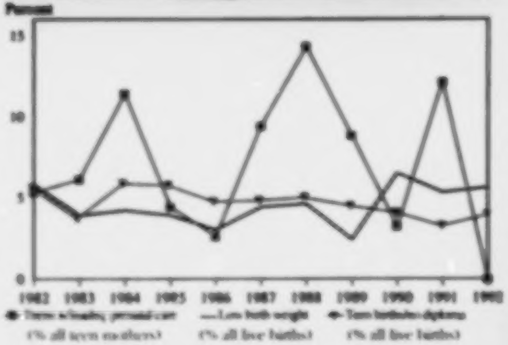
The county rate of births to teens without a high school diploma has improved nearly 40 percent over the trend period, to 3.8 percent of all live births in the county. This rate ranked 4th of the 82 counties ranked.

The county's rate of low weight births has worsened by 45 percent over time to an average 5.8 percent.

An improvement of over 20 percent in its rate of serious crime arrests for youth still results in the county's lowest rank: 49th of the 83 counties.

** The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Health: Risky Births



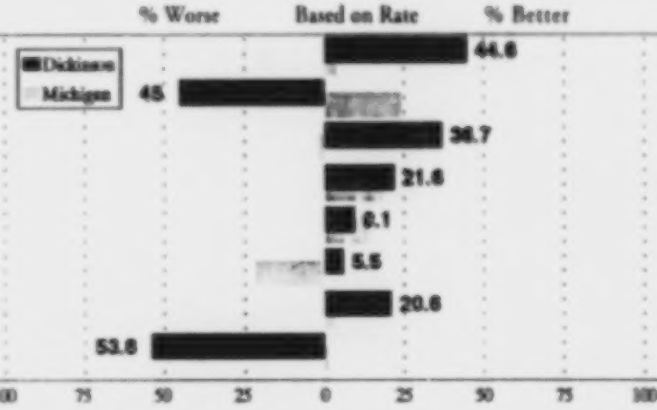
Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	46.5% *(165)*	41.7% *(143)*	43.4% *(160)*
Math	47.6% *(169)*	47.0% *(161)*	35.8% *(131)*
Science	75.6% *(273)*	66.0% *(246)*	56.0% *(204)*

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



Indicators	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	2	5.1%	4
Low birth-weight babies	20	5.8%	40
Births to teens, no diplomas	13	3.8%	4
Infant mortality	2	6.9†	25
Child deaths	2	28.1††	23
Teen violent deaths	1	60.5††	24
Serious (index) crime arrests	63	20.4†	49
High school dropouts (1993)	29	2.0%	11

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

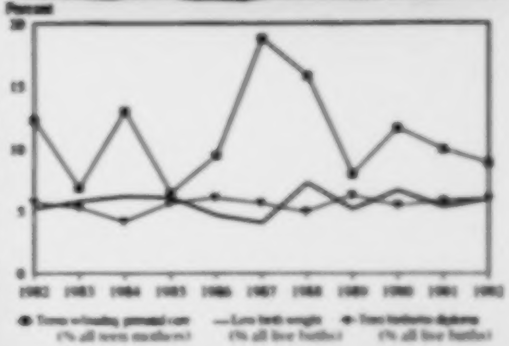
Total children under age 18	6,972
Children as percent of population	26.0%
Total population	26,831
Unemployment (1993)	8.2%
Median income of families with children	$32,960

69

EATON COUNTY

Total children under age 18	25,629
Children as percent of population	27.6%
Total population	92,879
Unemployment (1993)	5.1%
Median income of families with children	$40,543

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	46.9% *(514)*	43.5% *(535)*	41.0% *(512)*
Math	55.7% *(597)*	46.0% *(545)*	29.7% *(511)*
Science	81.1% *(913)*	64.9% *(777)*	55.2% *(541)*

In Eaton County over 2,200 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (301) reside in Eaton County's portion of Lansing. The cities of Olivet and Lansing have the highest percentages of child poverty (25.6% and 21.0% respectively).

Although the county's rate of serious crime arrests for youth (18.5 per 1,000) has improved by 36.2 percent over the trend period, it ranked in the bottom half of the 83 counties. Between 1991 and 1993 an average of 216 such arrests occurred each year among that population.

Although small in number (an average of 6 per year), the incidence of teen violent deaths has worsened by over 35 percent.

The rate of low weight births has worsened over time in the county; its average rate of 6 percent of babies born at this low weight ranks it 45th of the 83 counties ranked.

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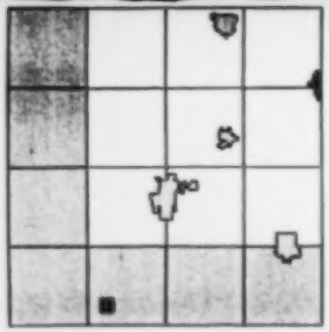
Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

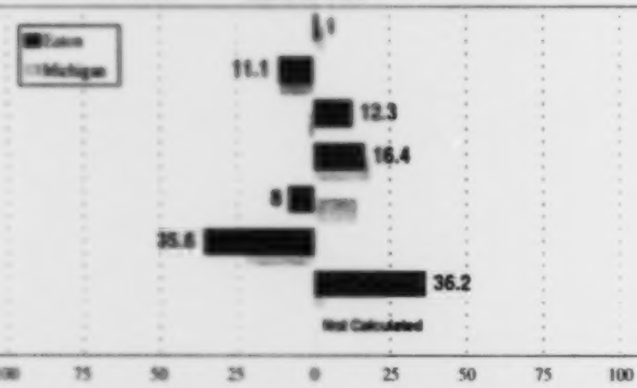
☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ■ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Eaton County

Child Poverty Rate: 8.9%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.

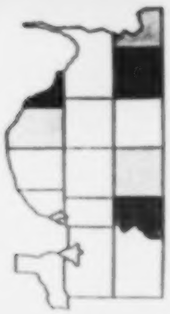


Indicators	% Worse Based on Rate % Better	Recent Averages Number	Recent Averages Rate	Recent Averages Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	1	13	10.2 %	42
Low birth-weight babies	11.1	72	6.0 %	45
Births to teens, no diplomas	12.3	69	5.7 %	15
Infant mortality	16.4	7	5.6 †	10
Child deaths	8	7	30.9 ††	38
Teen violent deaths	35.6	6	88.0 ††	44
Serious (index) crime arrests	36.2	216	18.5 †	43
High school dropouts (1993)	Not Calculated	ID	ID	-

' rate/1,000 " rate/100,000 * estimate

COUNTY EMMET

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ▨ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Emmet County

Child Poverty Rate: 10.3%

In Emmet County roughly 680 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (183) reside in the township of Littlefield. Cross Village Township has the highest percentage of child poverty (62.1%).

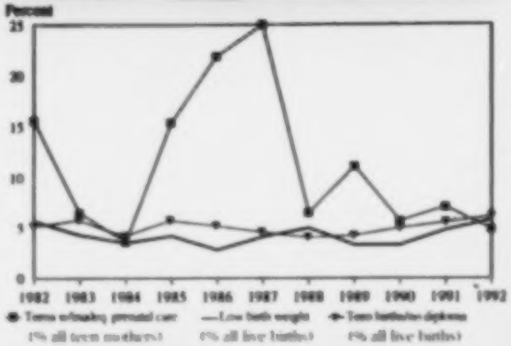
The county's rate of low weight births improved by more than 20 percent over the trend period; the average rate of 4.6 percent ranked in the top fifth of the 83 counties.

In the 1992-1993 school year, an estimated 5 percent of the county's 9-12th graders dropped out of school, resulting in a worsening of the county's rate by nearly 15 percent.

The rate of teens giving birth without having received adequate prenatal care has improved by over 50 percent to a rank of 11th among the 78 counties ranked. In the most recent three-year period, a relatively small average number of such births (2) occurred each year.

* *The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

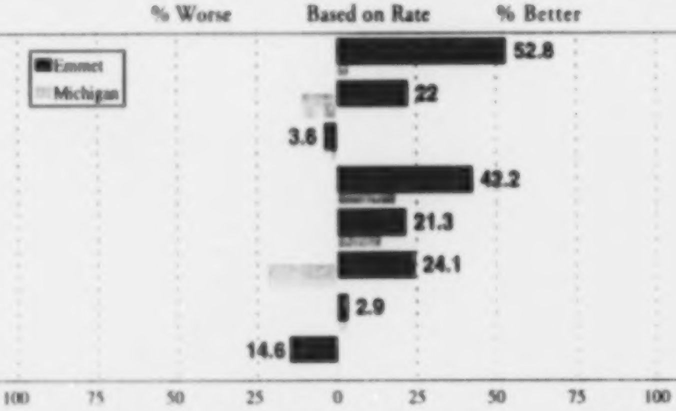
Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	48.4% *(194)*	48.3% *(173)*	49.1% *(156)*
Math	53.6% *(215)*	53.9% *(193)*	33.5% *(108)*
Science	81.6% *(280)*	63.8% *(217)*	61.3% *(187)*

Total children under age 18	6,677
Children as percent of population	26.7%
Total population	25,040
Unemployment (1993)	10.2%
Median income of families with children	$31,280

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



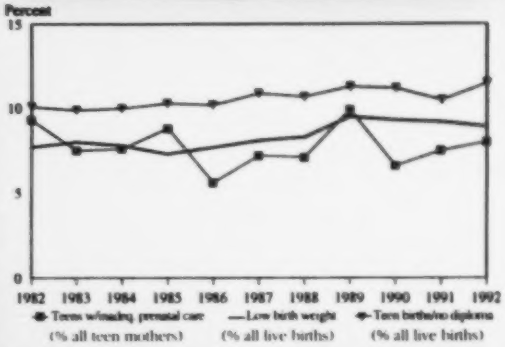
Indicators	Based on Rate	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	52.8	2	5.9%	11
Low birth-weight babies	22	17	4.6%	13
Births to teens, no diplomas	3.6	22	5.8%	17
Infant mortality	42.2	3	8.9†	43
Child deaths	21.3	2	34.8††	42
Teen violent deaths	24.1	1	81.0††	38
Serious (index) crime arrests	2.9	67	23.6†	56
High school dropouts (1993)	14.6	65*	4.7%	40

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

71

GENESEE COUNTY

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	37.6% *(2,190)*	29.3% *(1,810)*	38.4% *(1,943)*
Math	45.4% *(2,649)*	33.6% *(2,089)*	22.1% *(1,116)*
Science	67.9% *(3,970)*	54.3% *(3,238)*	44.5% *(1,964)*

Total children under age 18	120,663
Children as percent of population	28.0%
Total population	430,459
Unemployment (1993)	9.2%
Median income of families with children	$35,502

In Genesee County over 30,000 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (18,859) reside in the city of Flint, which also has the highest percentage of child poverty (44.6%).

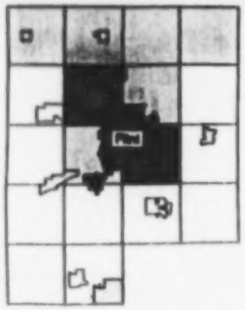
The county's rate of births to teens who have not received adequate prenatal care has improved at a greater rate than the state, to an average of 7.4 percent of all teen births. This rate was the county's highest ranked indicator: 19th of the 78 counties ranked.

The rate of teen violent death worsened by 77.3 percent over the trend period to rank in the bottom third of the 64 counties ranked. During the three most recent years, an average of 27 deaths occurred yearly.

The county experienced rising rates of babies born at low birth weight, ranking the county near the bottom (81st out of the 83 counties).

* *The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

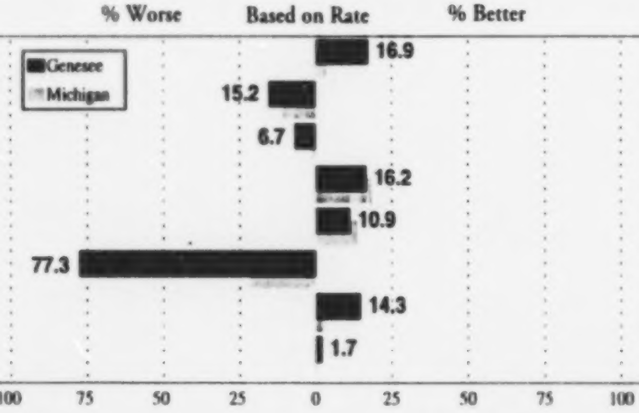
☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ■ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Genesee County

Child Poverty Rate: 25.2%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.

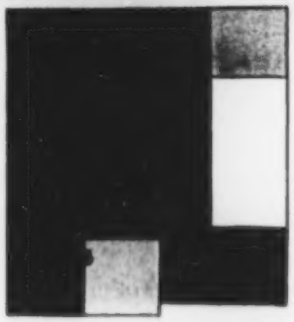


Indicators	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	91	7.4%	19
Low birth-weight babies	683	9.1%	81
Births to teens, no diplomas	827	11.1%	71
Infant mortality	85	11.4†	60
Child deaths	35	34.4††	41
Teen violent deaths	27	81.2††	40
Serious (index) crime arrests	1,251	23.4†	54
High school dropouts (1993)	1,179*	5.7%	48

*† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate*

GLADWIN COUNTY

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ■ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Gladwin County

Child Poverty Rate: 33.2%

In Gladwin County nearly 1,900 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (263) live in the city of Gladwin, while the highest percentage of child poverty is in the townships of Hay and Secord (50.5% and 49.0% respectively).

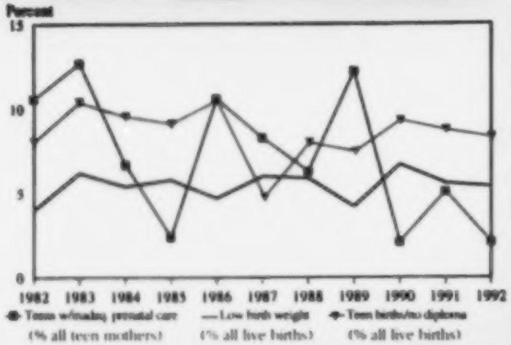
The county's rate of serious crime arrests for youth has improved by 27.4 percent over the trend period to rank its rate in the top third of the 83 counties ranked. During the most recent three years, an average of 37 such arrests occurred each year among that population.

The county experienced a substantial rise in the rate of low birth weight babies, worsening by nearly 60 percent.

The rate of infant deaths also worsened in the face of state improvements to a rate of 10 deaths for every 1,000 live births. It ranks in the bottom quarter of the 74 counties ranked.

** The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

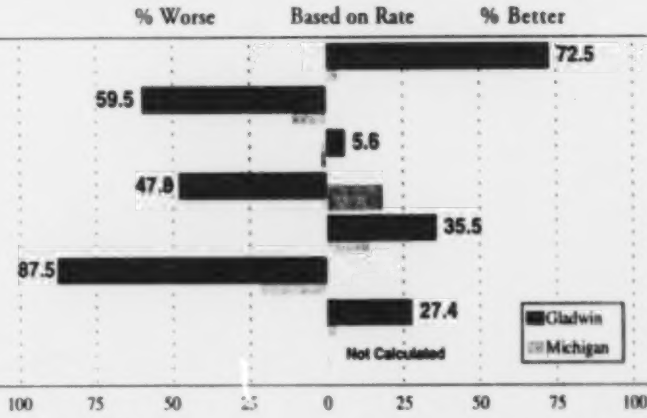
Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	41.5% *(118)*	36.3% (96)	45.1% *(110)*
Math	42.5% *(121)*	36.3% (96)	19.8% *(48)*
Science	65.1% *(181)*	59.0% *(160)*	49.6% *(125)*

Total children under age 18	5,762
Children as percent of population	26.3%
Total population	21,896
Unemployment (1993)	10.0%
Median income of families with children	$23,818

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.

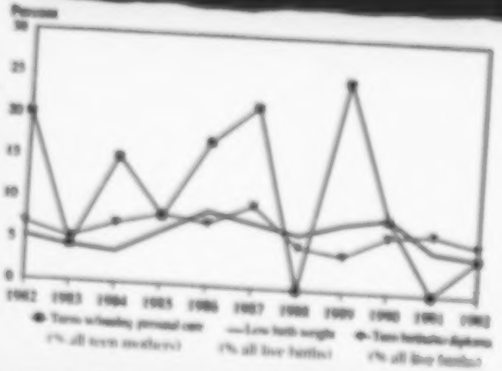


Indicators	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	1	3.0%	2
Low birth-weight babies	17	5.9%	42
Births to teens, no diplomas	25	8.5%	50
Infant mortality	3	10.2†	56
Child deaths	2	41.5††	53
Teen violent deaths	1	67.7††	30
Serious (index) crime arrests	37	14.3†	27
High school dropouts (1993)	16	1.5%	9

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

GOGEBIC COUNTY

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Grade	Students with Satisfactory Scores 4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	51.4% *(108)*	42.1% *(99)*	46.9% *(113)*
Math	50.0% *(105)*	49.4% *(116)*	31.0% *(75)*
Science	77.5% *(162)*	70.8% *(170)*	52.6% *(100)*

In Gogebic County nearly 800 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (315) live in the city of Ironwood, while the highest percentage of child poverty (27.1%) is in Wakefield Township.

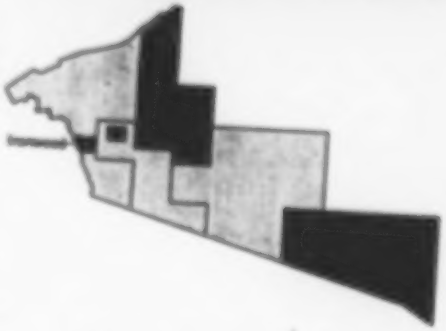
During the most recent three-year period, an average of 6 percent of all live births in the county were at low weight. While improving slightly (3.2%), this rate results in a rank of 48th of the 83 counties.

Rates of births to teens without a high school diploma have worsened by over 20 percent during the trend period, to an average 6.3 percent of all live births in the county.

The county's rate of index crime arrests for youth has remained relatively stable. Between 1991 and 1993, an average of 21 arrests occurred each year in this population.

* *The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0–9.9 ☐ 10.0–19.9 ▨ 20.0–29.9 ■ 30.0+

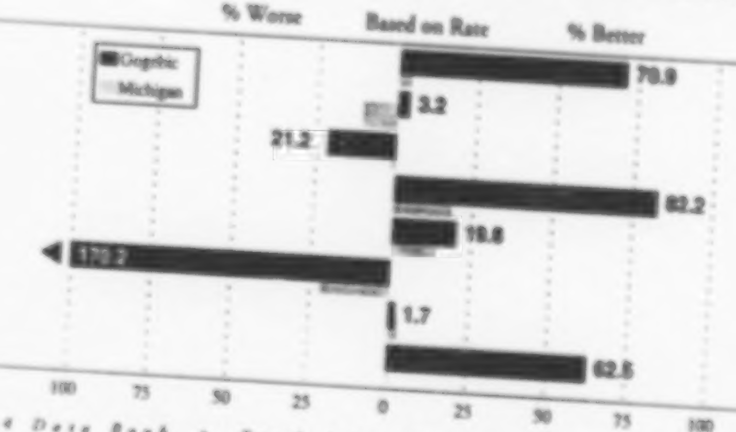
Gogebic County

Child Poverty Rate: 19.5%

Total children under age 18	4,031
Children as percent of population	22.3%
Total population	18,052
Unemployment (1993)	8.8%
Median income of families with children	$26,322

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

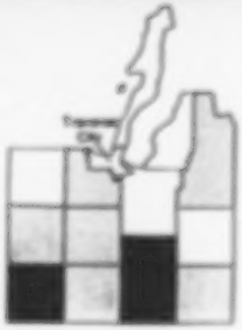
For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



Indicators	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	1	4.4 %	3
Low birth-weight babies	11	6.1 %	48
Births to teens, no diplomas	11	6.3 %	24
Infant mortality	0.3	1.9 †	-
Child deaths	1	29.2 ††	29
Teen violent deaths	1	106.2 ††	53
Serious (index) crime arrests	21	11.3 †	18
High school dropouts (1993)	5*	0.6 %	2

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0–9.9 ☐ 10.0–19.9 ▨ 20.0–29.9 ■ 30.0+

Grand Traverse County

Child Poverty Rate: 11.2%

In Grand Traverse County nearly 2,000 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (309) live in Garfield Township, while the highest percentage of child poverty (32.0%) is in Grant Township.

Substantial improvement (75%) occurred in the county's rate of dropouts (0.9%). This rate ranked near the top in the state: 5th of the 66 ranked counties.

The county experienced rising rates of babies born at low birth weight (almost 35%), for the county's worst rank; 52nd of the 83 counties.

The rate of infant mortality in the county has improved by nearly two-fifths over the trend period, with an average of 8 infant deaths a year.

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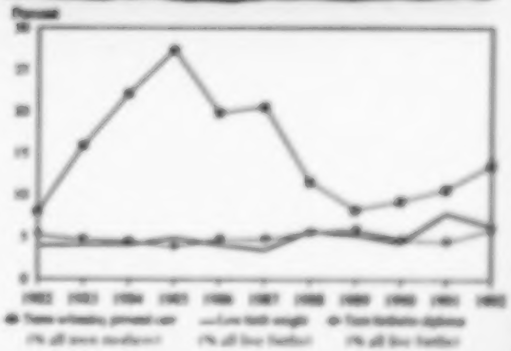
Health: Risky Births



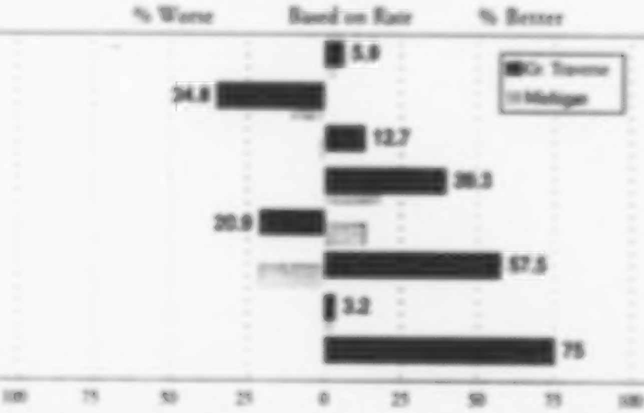
Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	46.0% *(458)*	50.0% *(471)*	50.0% *(429)*
Math	56.0% *(548)*	55.0% *(589)*	41.7% *(350)*
Science	82.0% *(704)*	71.1% *(673)*	64.3% *(434)*

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



Indicators	% Worse / % Better Based on Rate	Recent Averages: Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	5.0	10	11.2%	45
Low birth weight babies	34.8	58	6.2%	52
Births to teens, no diplomas	12.7	65	4.8%	12
Infant mortality	38.3	8	8.5†	36
Child deaths	20.9	6	40.5††	50
Teen violent deaths	57.5	1	29.6††	2
Serious (index) crime arrests	3.2	134	18.3†	42
High school dropouts (1993)	75	28	0.9%	5

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY

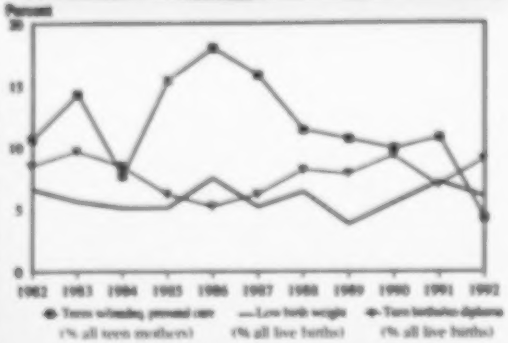
Total children under age 18	17,412
Children as percent of population	27.1%
Total population	64,273
Unemployment (1993)	5.9%
Median income of families with children	$34,434

75

GRATIOT COUNTY

Total children under age 18	10,578
Children as percent of population	27.1%
Total population	38,982
Unemployment (1993)	7.6%
Median income of families with children	$29,979

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	43.4% *(244)*	36.8% *(230)*	37.1% *(204)*
Math	52.8% *(297)*	43.0% *(257)*	22.0% *(122)*
Science	75.0% *(446)*	62.1% *(372)*	42.9% *(216)*

In Gratiot County roughly 2,000 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (500) live in the city of Alma, while the highest percentage of child poverty (34.6%) is in the city of St. Louis.

The rate of infant mortality has improved over the trend period to give the county its highest ranking in the top fifth of the 74 counties ranked. A relatively small number (3) occurred each year between 1990 and 1992.

The county's rate of low birth weight babies (6.3% of all live births) has worsened. In the most recent period, the county ranked 57th of the 83 counties.

The rate of index crime arrests for youth has worsened by 5.6 percent, reflecting an average of 64 arrests each year for that population.

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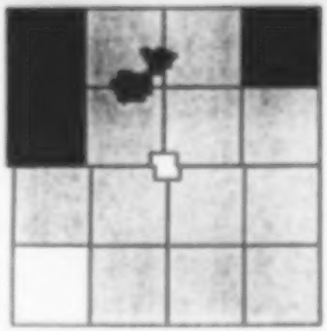
Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

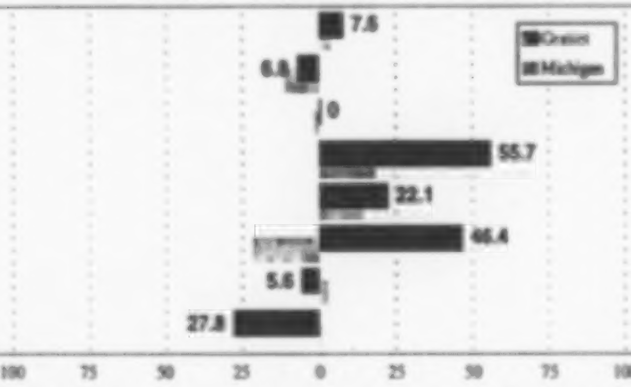
☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ■ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Gratiot County

Child Poverty Rate: 19.2%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



Indicators	% Worse	Based on Rate	% Better	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care			7.8	6	8.5 %	25
Low birth-weight babies	6.8			36	6.3 %	57
Births to teens, no diplomas		0		47	8.2 %	41
Infant mortality			55.7	3	5.8 †	11
Child deaths			22.1	2	26.1 ††	19
Teen violent deaths			46.4	0.7	20.6 ††	-
Serious (index) crime arrests	5.6			64	13.1 †	20
High school dropouts (1993)	27.8			51*	2.3 %	15

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

168

169

ERRATA: *KIDS COUNT in Michigan 1994 Data Book*

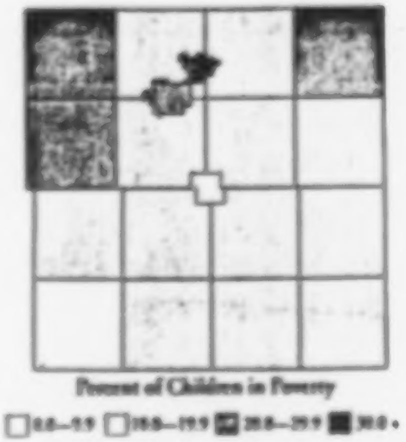
(January 3, 1995)

page 13: (Missing text at bottom of page): (The lack of standards particularly) affects rural areas and small cities.. The U.S. Census defines substandard housing as housing which lacks complete plumbing or kitchen facilities.[4]

GRATIOT COUNTY (page 76)

Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests Grades
Students with Satisfactory Scores

	10/11
Reading	44.4 % (244)
Math	26.7% (148)
Science	50.7% (255)



Gratiot County
Child Poverty Rate: 19.2%

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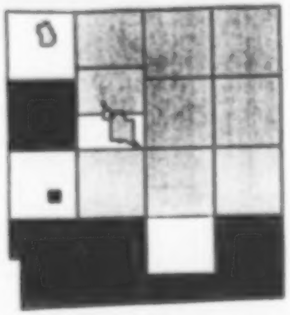
[4] Complete plumbing is defined as (1) hot/cold piped water; (2) flush toilet and (3) bathtub or shower. Complete kitchen facilities include: (1) an installed sink with piped water; (2) a range, cooktop and convection or microwave oven or cookstove; and (3) a refrigerator, all located within the structure.

COUNTY HILLSDALE

Economic Security: Poverty



Hillsdale County

Child Poverty Rate: 16.4%

In Hillsdale County roughly 1,900 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (1,464) live in the city of Hillsdale, while the highest percentage of child poverty (27.8%) is in the township of Woodbridge.

An average of 5 percent of all live births in the county are at low weight. The county's change in rate over time has improved by over one-fifth, resulting in a county rank in the top fifth of the 83 counties.

In the face of state improvement, county rates of infant deaths worsened to an average rate of 9 deaths per every 1,000 live births.

Despite improvement in the rate of births to teens without a high school diploma, the county ranked in the bottom third of the 82 counties ranked.

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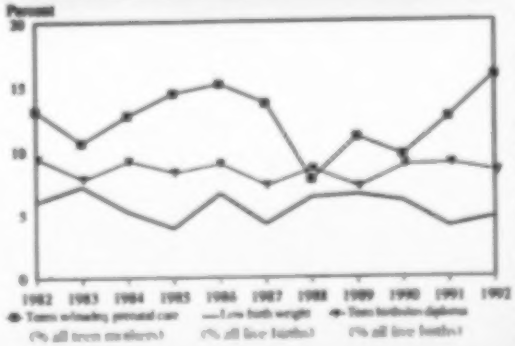
Health: Risky Births



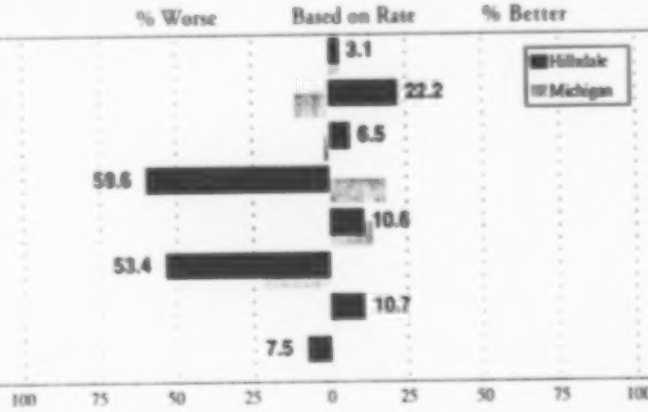
Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	37.2% *(207)*	31.7% *(178)*	32.4% *(171)*
Math	37.9% *(211)*	31.9% *(180)*	17.9% *(94)*
Science	71.8% *(426)*	56.7% *(324)*	48.8% *(230)*

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.

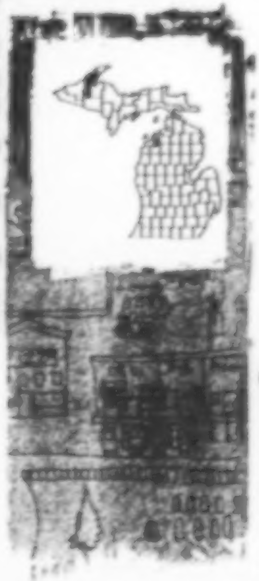


Indicators	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	12	12.7 %	53
Low birth-weight babies	29	4.9 %	17
Births to teens, no diplomas	51	8.7 %	57
Infant mortality	5	9.1 †	44
Child deaths	4	35.3 ††	44
Teen violent deaths	2	48.0 ††	17
Serious (index) crime arrests	87	15.9 †	31
High school dropouts (1993)	126	5.7 %	49

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

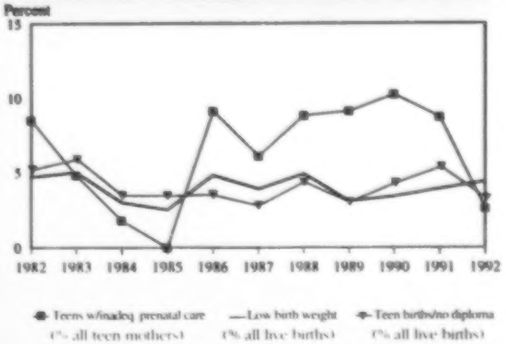
Total children under age 18	12,256
Children as percent of population	28.2%
Total population	43,431
Unemployment (1993)	6.5%
Median income of families with children	$30,807

HOUGHTON COUNTY



Total children under age 18	7,942
Children as percent of population	22.4%
Total population	35,446
Unemployment (1993)	7.8%
Median income of families with children	$25,918

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	55.6% *(257)*	**48.4%** ***(206)***	56.0% *(226)*
Math	55.9% *(258)*	**52.3%** ***(224)***	44.0% *(177)*
Science	82.1% *(362)*	**69.2%** ***(295)***	63.8% *(265)*

In Houghton County over 1,600 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (436) live in the township of Calumet, while the highest percentage of child poverty (49.1%) is in the township of Elm River.

County rates of births to teens without a high school diploma have improved by one-quarter over the trend period, resulting in an rate of 4.5 percent of all live births in the county.

Although small in number (an average of 3 per year), the rate of teen violent deaths in the county has worsened by over 55 percent and results in a county ranking in the bottom half of the 64 counties ranked.

The county's improving rate of low weight births (3.9% of all live births) resulted in a rank in the top ten of the 83 counties.

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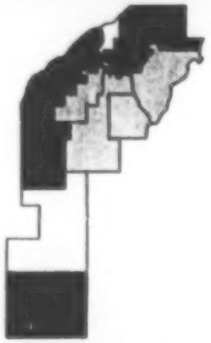
Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

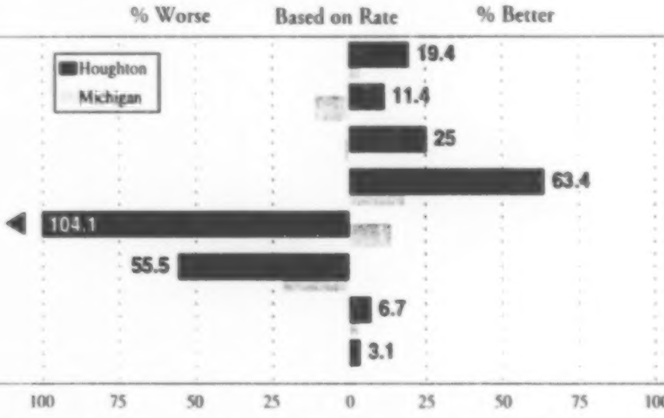
☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ▨ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Houghton County

Child Poverty Rate: 21.2%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.

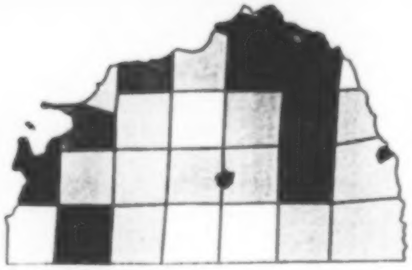


		Recent Averages		
Indicators	% Worse / % Better Based on Rate	Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	19.4	3	7.5 %	21
Low birth-weight babies	11.4	17	3.9 %	6
Births to teens, no diplomas	25	20	4.5 %	9
Infant mortality	63.4	2	4.5 †	4
Child deaths	104.1	1	19.8 ††	6
Teen violent deaths	55.5	3	72.0 ††	33
Serious (index) crime arrests	6.7	64	18.1 †	40
High school dropouts (1993)	3.1	52	3.1 %	20

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

HURON COUNTY

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ▨ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Huron County

Child Poverty Rate: 17.9%

In Huron County over 1,600 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (267) live in the city of Bad Axe, while the highest percentage of child poverty (31.9%) is in the township of Brookfield.

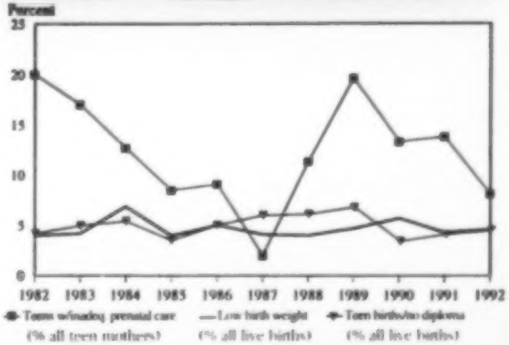
The rate of births to teens receiving inadequate prenatal care and to teens without a high school diploma, have declined over the trend period; improving 37.5 percent and 34.5 percent respectively.

The county's rate of serious crime arrests among youth has worsened by over 75 percent during the trend period. For the most recent period, an average of 67 youth were arrested for such crimes each year.

Despite overall state improvements in this area, the county's rate of child deaths worsened by nearly half, resulting in one of the county's worst rankings; 55th of the 66 counties ranked.

* *The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

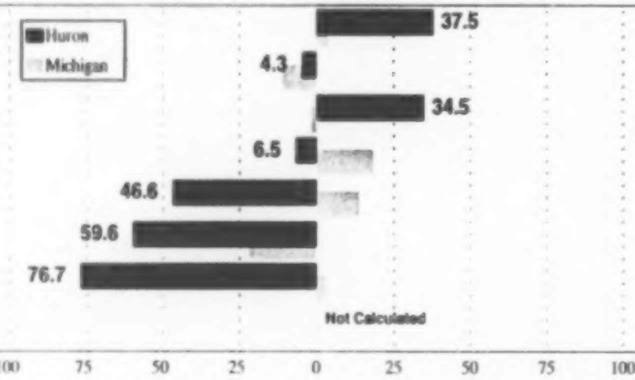
Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	45.2% *(212)*	**42.9%** ***(201)***	42.1% *(204)*
Math	54.8% *(257)*	**50.1%** ***(235)***	32.0% *(155)*
Science	76.3% *(389)*	**69.2%** ***(339)***	50.6% *(250)*

Total children under age 18	9,377
Children as percent of population	26.8%
Total population	34,951
Unemployment (1993)	9.5%
Median income of families with children	$29,061

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

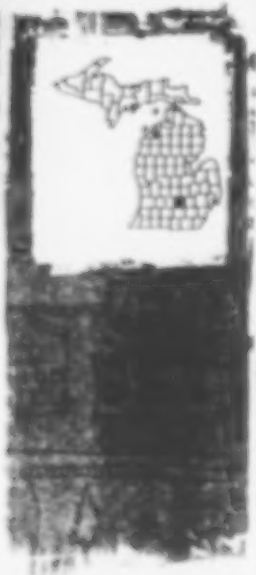
For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



Indicators	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	4	11.5 %	47
Low birth-weight babies	22	4.9 %	16
Births to teens, no diplomas	17	3.8 %	3
Infant mortality	4	9.8 †	51
Child deaths	4	45.3 ††	55
Teen violent deaths	3	112.2 ††	58
Serious (index) crime arrests	67	15.9 †	30
High school dropouts (1993)	28	1.4 %	8

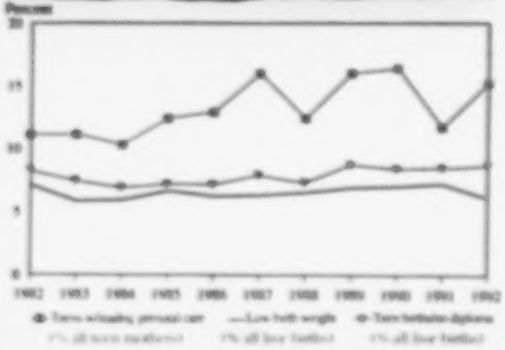
† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

INGHAM COUNTY



Total children under age 18	68,365
Children as percent of population	24.3%
Total population	281,912
Unemployment (1993)	5.2%
Median income of families with children	$35,850

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	45.9% *(1,612)*	40.8% *(1,472)*	47.4% *(1,402)*
Math	48.0% *(1,693)*	43.6% *(1,577)*	35.0% *(1,039)*
Science	72.2% *(2,622)*	55.8% *(2,086)*	55.8% *(1,535)*

In Ingham County roughly 12,800 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (9,563) live in the city of Lansing, which also has the highest percentage of child poverty (28.9%).

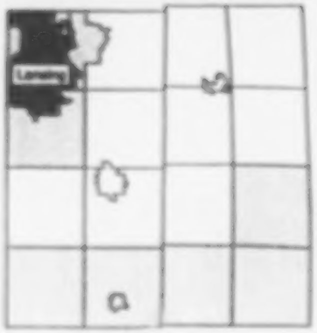
County rates of infant deaths have improved by nearly 20 percent over the trend period, resulting in an average rate of 9 deaths per 1,000 live births each year.

The county's rate of serious crime arrests for youth results in the county's lowest ranking: 72nd of the 83 counties ranked.

Incidence of teen violent deaths worsened substantially over the trend period, to an annual average of 14 such deaths. The rate, however, placed the county in the top third of the 64 counties ranked.

* *The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

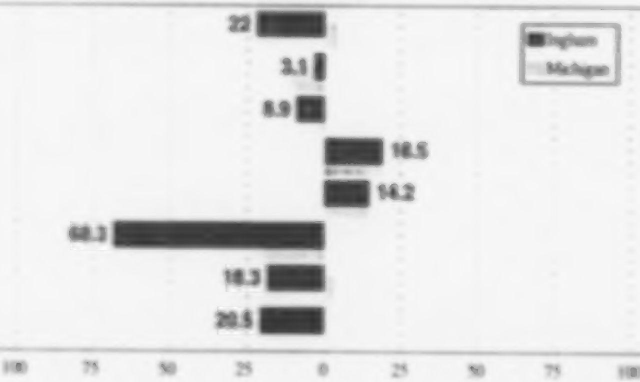
☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ▨ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0+

Ingham County

Child Poverty Rate: 18.9%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



Indicators	% Worse / Based on Rate / % Better	Recent Averages: Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	22	83	14.6 %	63
Low birth-weight babies	3.1	301	6.7 %	69
Births to teens, no diploma	8.9	305	8.6 %	53
Infant mortality	18.5	39	8.8 †	41
Child deaths	14.2	17	28.3 ††	25
Teen violent deaths	68.3	14	53.0 ††	19
Serious (index) crime arrests	18.3	861	31.0 †	72
High school dropouts (1993)	20.5	653	5.3 %	66

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 % percent

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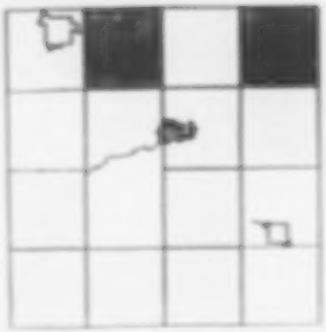
Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0 - 9.9 ☐ 10.0 - 19.9 ▨ 20.0 - 29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Ionia County

Child Poverty Rate: 15.0%

In Ionia County nearly 2,400 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (412) live in the city of Ionia, which also has the highest percentage of child poverty (23.4%).

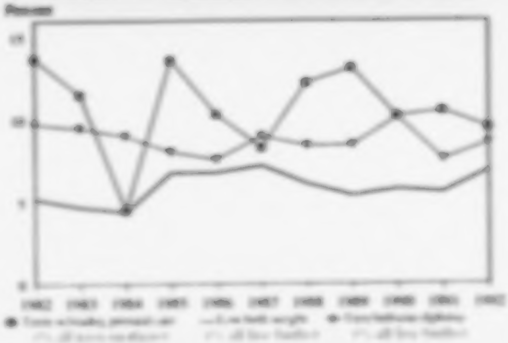
The county rate of births to teens who have not received adequate prenatal care has improved by nearly 30 percent over the trend period, resulting in an average of 10 percent of all teen births.

Rates of child deaths have worsened in the county to an average incidence of 7 such deaths annually. The county's rate (54.2 per 100,000) ranked in the bottom five of the 66 counties ranked on this indicator.

An improvement of nearly one-quarter in the county's serious crime arrest rate among youth has resulted in a rank in the top fifth of the 83 counties ranked.

* *The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

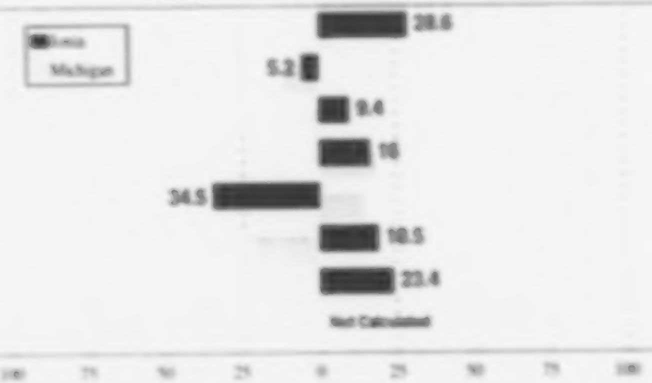
Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	46.5% (410)	36.9% (337)	41.5% (300)
Math	53.1% (468)	46.4% (425)	30.9% (224)
Science	77.5% (457)	66.5% (550)	51.8% (368)

COUNTY IONIA

Total children under age 18	16,104
Children as percent of population	29.2%
Total population	57,024
Unemployment (1993)	8.3%
Median income of families with children	$33,631

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



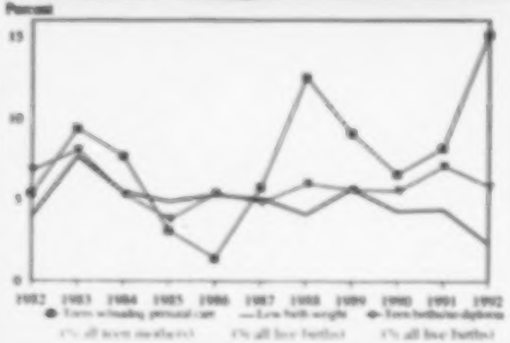
Indicators	% Worse	Based on Rate	% Better	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care			28.6	11	10.0 %	40
Low birth weight babies	5.2			51	6.1 %	49
Births to teens, no diploma			9.4	72	8.7 %	58
Infant mortality			16	10	12.1 †	61
Child deaths	34.5			7	54.2 ††	62
Teen violent deaths			10.5	2	48.3 ††	18
Serious (index) crime arrests			23.4	69	9.0 †	16
High school dropouts (1993)		Not Calculated		ID	ID	-

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

IOSCO COUNTY

Total children under age 18	7,964
Children as percent of population	26.4%
Total population	30,209
Unemployment (1993)	11.1%
Median income of families with children	$24,167

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	36.0% *(164)*	50.9% *(194)*	40.7% *(165)*
Math	41.8% *(190)*	35.2% *(154)*	22.7% *(91)*
Science	73.7% *(323)*	59.4% *(267)*	46.1% *(154)*

In Iosco County over 1,400 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (610) live in Oscoda Township, while the township of Whittemore has the highest percentage of child poverty (50.6%).

County rates reflecting births to teens without a high school diploma have improved by nearly 30 percent over the trend period, resulting in an average of 5.9 percent of all live births in the county.

In the 1992-1993 school year nearly 18 percent of the county's 9-12th graders dropped out of school, more than doubling the prior year's rate. This garnered the county its lowest rank; 66th of the 66 counties ranked.

The county's improvement in the rate of low weight births resulted in a rank in the top five of the 83 counties ranked.

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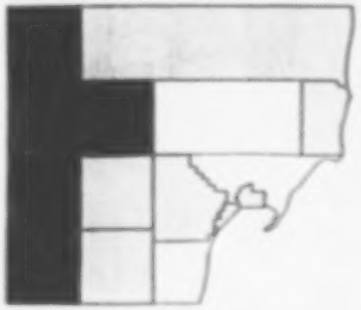
Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ■ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Iosco County

Child Poverty Rate: 18.6%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used a.. the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.

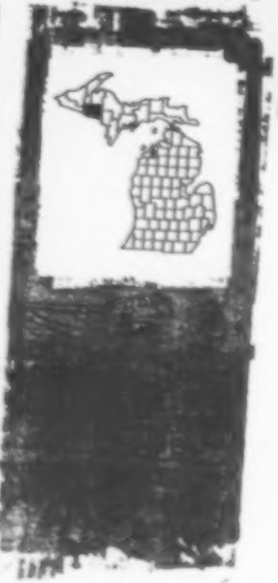
Indicators	% Worse	Based on Rate	% Better	Recent Averages Number	Recent Averages Rate	Recent Averages Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	10.2			6	9.7 %	37
Low birth weight babies			27.5	20	3.7 %	4
Births to teens, no diplomas			28.9	31	5.9 %	20
Infant mortality			78.8	1	2.5 †	1
Child deaths	◀ 133			2	24.0 ††	15
Teen violent deaths			27.9	0.7	36.1 ††	-
Serious (index) crime arrests	80			69	22.5 †	53
High school dropouts (1993)	◀ 105.8			323	17.7 %	66

100 75 50 25 0 25 50 75 100

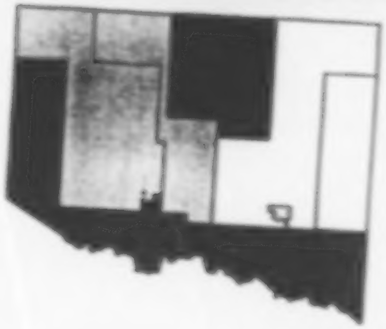
Legend: ■ Iosco ▨ Michigan

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

IRON COUNTY



Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0–9.9 ☐ 10.0–19.9 ▨ 20.0–29.9 ■ 30.0+

Iron County

Child Poverty Rate: 23.3%

In Iron County roughly 700 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (164) live in the city of Iron River, which also has the highest percentage of child poverty (40.5%).

Despite improvement for the state as a whole, the county's rate of serious crime arrests for youth has worsened by nearly two-fifths over the trend period. With an annual average of 40 arrests for this population over the trend period, the county's rate has resulted in its lowest ranking: 68th of the 83 counties ranked.

The rate of low weight babies nearly doubled over time, to an average of 5.6 percent of all live births in the county.

Although the dropout rate worsened over the prior year, less than one percent of the county's 9-12th graders dropped out of school in the 1992-1993 school year, resulting in a rank in the top 5 of the 66 counties ranked.

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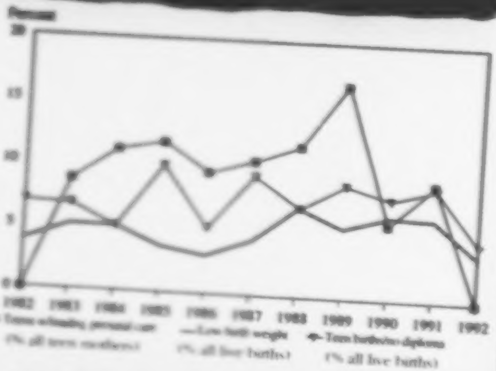
Health: Risky Births



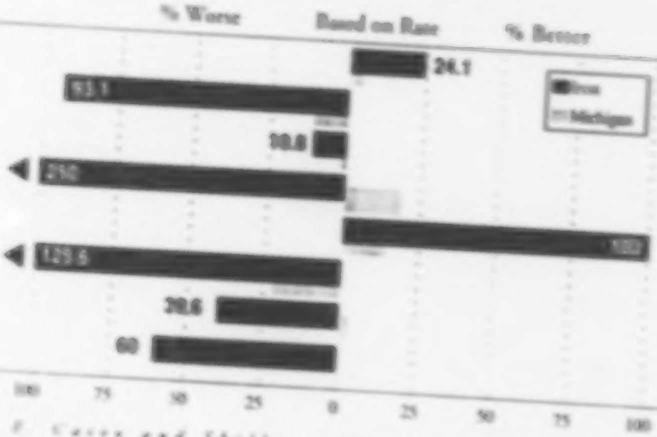
Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	51.4% *(76)*	57.7% *(57)*	44.6% *(70)*
Math	52.0% *(77)*	59.1% *(59)*	25.3% *(40)*
Science	82.3% *(135)*	66.3% *(110)*	50.3% *(84)*

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



Recent Averages

Indicators	Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	1	6.0%	12
Low birth weight babies	7	5.6%	36
Births to teens, no diplomas	9	7.2%	30
Infant mortality	2	13.3†	66
Child deaths	0	0.0††	-
Teen violent deaths	1	141.0††	62
Serious (index) crime arrests	60	28.9†	68
High school dropouts (1993)	5	0.8%	3

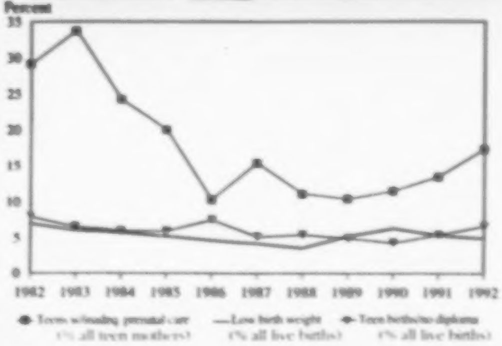
† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

Total children under age 18	2,930
Children as percent of population	22.2%
Total population	13,175
Unemployment (1993)	9.9%
Median income of families with children	$24,753

ISABELLA COUNTY

Total children under age 18	12,526
Children as percent of population	22.9%
Total population	54,624
Unemployment (1993)	5.6%
Median income of families with children	$28,482

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	47.2% *(202)*	**42.5%** ***(192)***	46.1% *(187)*
Math	54.8% *(235)*	**43.6%** ***(197)***	32.7% *(130)*
Science	74.3% *(350)*	**58.0%** ***(248)***	45.0% *(201)*

In Isabella County over 2,600 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (674) live in the city of Mount Pleasant, while Rolland Township has the highest percentage of child poverty (31.4%).

The county's rate of infant mortality improved by over one-third during the trend period, to an average of 8 deaths per every 1,000 live births.

Serious crime arrests among youth have increased in the county, worsening by over two-fifths to an annual average of 141 arrests among that population.

Despite improvement over time, the county's rate of births to teens not receiving adequate prenatal care gives the county its lowest ranking compared to other counties; 62nd of the 78 counties ranked.

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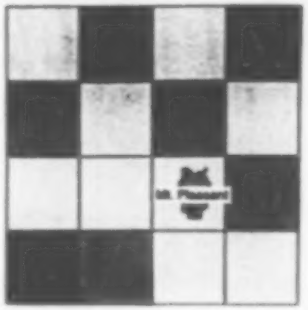
Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

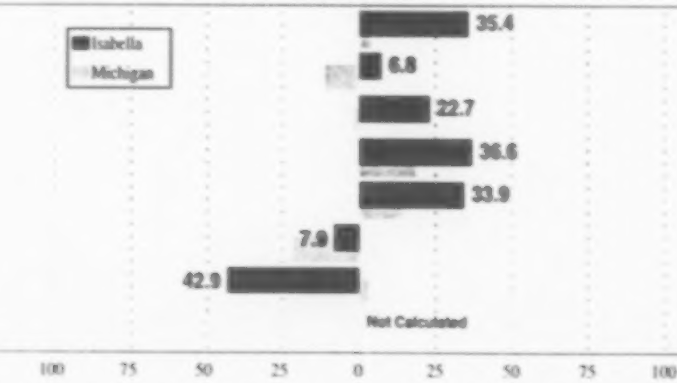
☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ▨ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Isabella County

Child Poverty Rate: 21.3%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

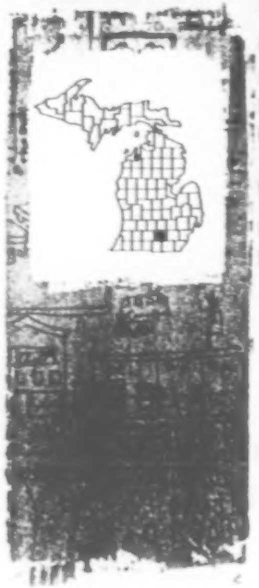
For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



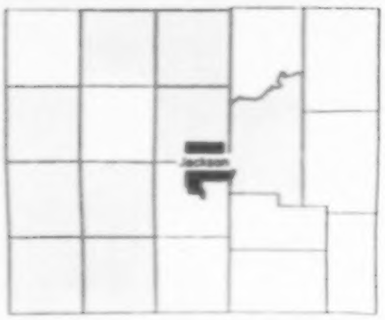
Indicators	% Worse / % Better Based on Rate	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	35.4	10	14.4 %	62
Low birth-weight babies	6.8	40	5.5 %	35
Births to teens, no diplomas	22.7	42	5.8 %	18
Infant mortality	36.6	6	8.3 †	32
Child deaths	33.9	3	30.8 ††	37
Teen violent deaths	7.9	2	34.3 ††	7
Serious (index) crime arrests	42.9	141	26.3 †	64
High school dropouts (1993)	Not Calculated	ID	ID	-

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

JACKSON COUNTY



Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0–9.9 ☐ 10.0–19.9 ▨ 20.0–29.9 ■ 30.0+

Jackson County

Child Poverty Rate: 17.2%

In Jackson County nearly 6,500 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (3,814) live in the city of Jackson, which also has the highest percentage of child poverty (36.7%).

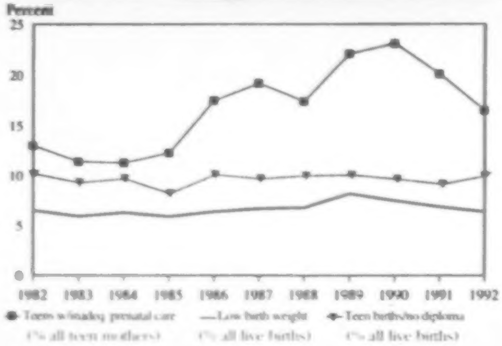
The rate of infant mortality in the county has improved by over 30 percent during the trend period, resulting in an average rate of 9 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Despite overall state improvement, the county rate of births to teens who have not received adequate prenatal care has worsened by over half. Representing 20 percent of all teen births, the county ranks in the bottom five of the 78 counties ranked.

The county's rate of child deaths improved by almost 20 percent, resulting in the county's best ranking; 16th of the 66 counties ranked.

** The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

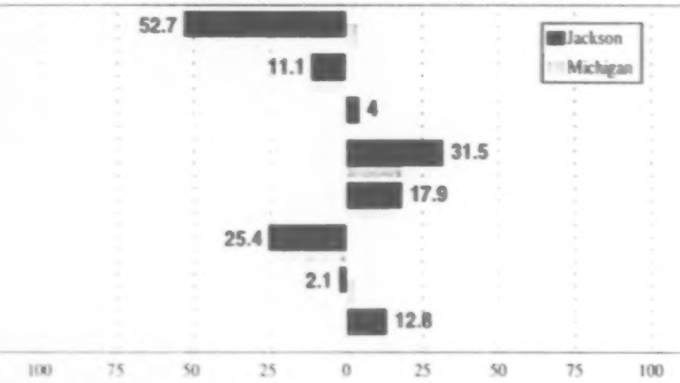
Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	37.8% *(684)*	34.7% *(608)*	38.8% *(629)*
Math	41.3% *(747)*	36.2% *(633)*	23.1% *(374)*
Science	68.7% *(1,179)*	53.2% *(920)*	44.7% *(602)*

Total children under age 18	38,567
Children as percent of population	25.8%
Total population	149,756
Unemployment (1993)	7.3%
Median income of families with children	$34,480

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

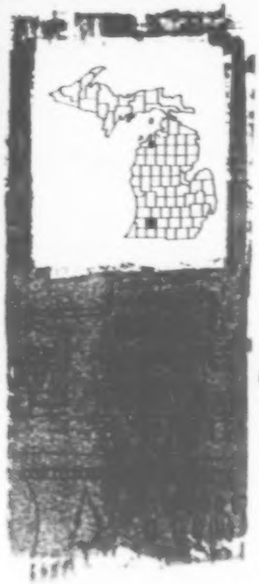
For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



Indicators	% Worse	% Better	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	52.7		72	20.0%	75
Low birth-weight babies	11.1		159	7.0%	73
Births to teens, no diplomas		4	218	9.5%	67
Infant mortality		31.5	20	8.9†	42
Child deaths		17.9	8	24.3††	16
Teen violent deaths	25.4		10	93.4††	47
Serious (index) crime arrests	2.1		323	19.3†	48
High school dropouts (1993)		12.8	212*	3.4%	23

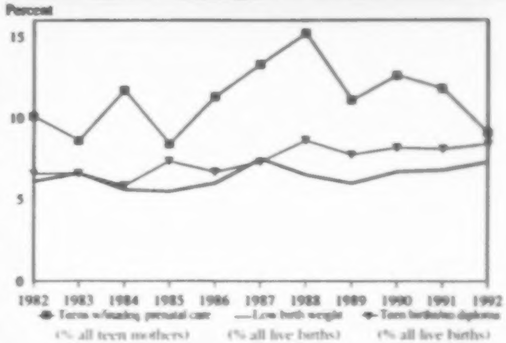
† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

KALAMAZOO COUNTY



Total children under age 18	54,473
Children as percent of population	24.4%
Total population	223,411
Unemployment (1993)	4.4%
Median income of families with children	$37,620

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	47.5% *(1,218)*	**44.2%** ***(1,095)***	43.5% *(925)*
Math	49.9% *(1,281)*	**46.8%** ***(1,165)***	33.0% *(717)*
Science	70.0% *(1,767)*	**61.9%** ***(1,468)***	58.1% *(1,118)*

In Kalamazoo County over 8,600 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (5,801) live in the city of Kalamazoo, which also has the highest percentage of child poverty (33.4%).

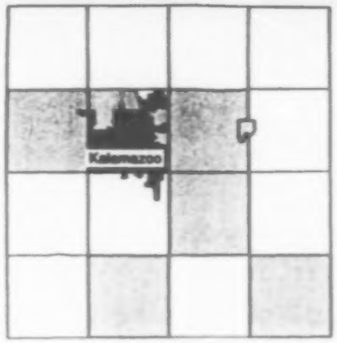
The rate of infant mortality in the county has improved by nearly 30 percent over the trend period, resulting in an average rate of 10 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Despite state improvement in this area, county rates of serious crime arrests have worsened over time to an average of 1,135 arrests each year among that population. The county ranks last (83rd of the 83 counties ranked) on this indicator.

Although small in number (an average of 6 per year), the rate of teen violent deaths improved over the trend period while the state worsened, ranking the county in the top 10 of the 64 ranked counties.

** The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

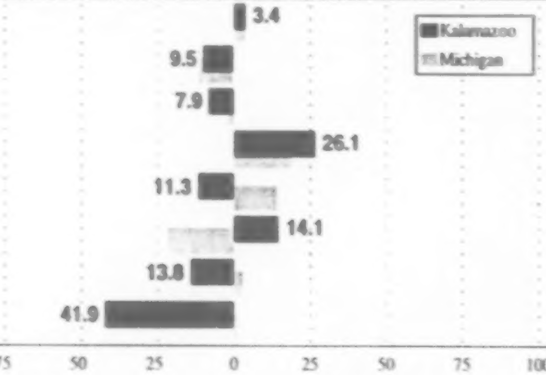
☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ■ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Kalamazoo County

Child Poverty Rate: 16.1%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



Indicators	% Worse Based on Rate	% Better	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care		3.4	47	11.2 %	46
Low birth-weight babies	9.5		236	6.9 %	72
Births to teens, no diplomas	7.9		281	8.2 %	42
Infant mortality		26.1	34	9.9 †	53
Child deaths	11.3		13	28.6 ††	27
Teen violent deaths		14.1	6	32.2 ††	5
Serious (index) crime arrests	13.8		1,135	50.2 †	83
High school dropouts (1993)	41.9		300*	4.4 %	35

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

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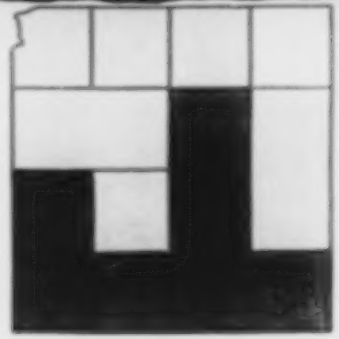
KALKASKA COUNTY

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0–9.9 ☐ 10.0–19.9 ▨ 20.0–29.9 ■ 30.0+

Kalkaska County

Child Poverty Rate: 17.3%

In Kalkaska County roughly 650 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (174) live in the township of Kalkaska, while Springfield and Boardman Townships have the highest percentages of child poverty (25.6% and 23.8% respectively).

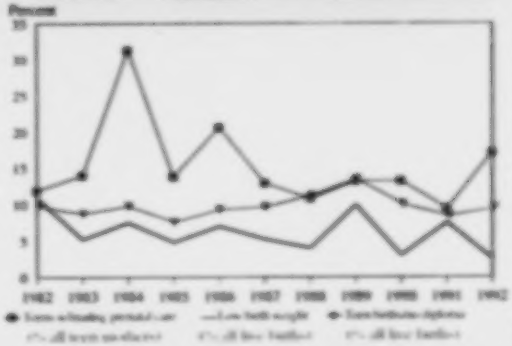
The county's rate of low weight births improved by over 35 percent during the trend period, resulting in the county's best rank: 10th of the 83 counties.

The rate of serious crime arrests among youth has worsened over time to an average of 48 arrests each year among that population. The rate of 27.5 arrests for every 1,000 youth ranks the county 65th among the 83 counties ranked.

Teens receiving inadequate prenatal care represent 13.3 percent of all live births to teens in the county.

* *The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

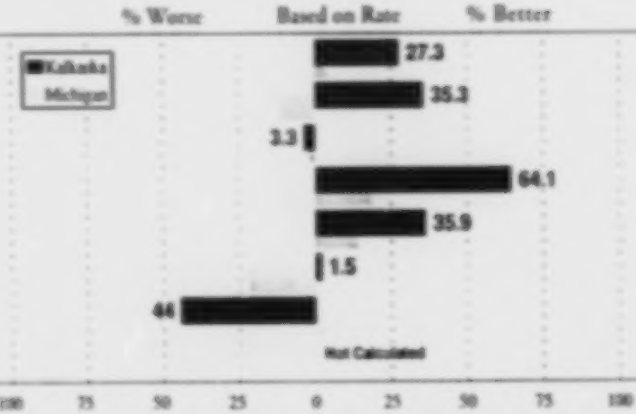
Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	32.6% *(71)*	37.5% *(75)*	33.1% *(82)*
Math	38.0% *(84)*	38.0% *(76)*	17.0% *(43)*
Science	59.1% *(139)*	66.5% *(147)*	42.7% *(76)*

Total children under age 18	3,954
Children as percent of population	29.3%
Total population	13,497
Unemployment (1993)	11.0%
Median income of families with children	$25,840

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



Indicators	Based on Rate	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	27.3	5	13.3%	59
Low birth-weight babies	35.3	9	4.4%	10
Births to teens, no diplomas	3.3	19	9.3%	65
Infant mortality	64.1	1	6.5†	19
Child deaths *	35.9	2	50.0††	60
Teen violent deaths	1.5	1	106.4††	54
Serious (index) crime arrests	44	48	27.5†	65
High school dropouts (1993)	Not Calculated	44	5.1%	43

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

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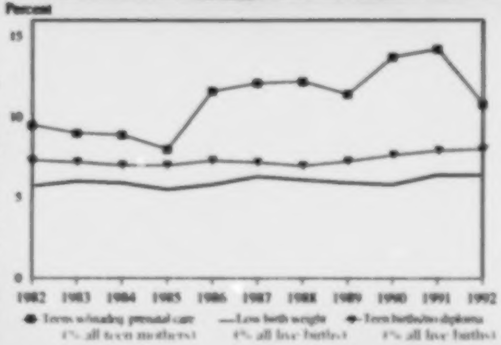
KENT COUNTY

Total children under age 18	141,576
Children as percent of population	28.3%
Total population	500,631
Unemployment (1993)	5.5%
Median income of families with children	$37,408

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	48.2% *(3,070)*	42.1% *(2,530)*	50.3% *(2,537)*
Math	53.8% *(3,430)*	45.4% *(2,728)*	34.0% *(1,702)*
Science	76.5% *(4,699)*	65.7% *(3,805)*	61.4% *(2,706)*

In Kent County over 17,300 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (11,840) live in the city of Grand Rapids, while the city of Cedar Springs has the highest percentage of child poverty (28.0%).

The county surpassed statewide improvement on the rate of child deaths with an average of 26 deaths in that population each year. This rate results in the county's highest ranking; 11th of the 66 counties ranked.

Despite improvements in the state overall, the county experienced rising rates of births to teens with inadequate prenatal care. This lack of care effects 13 percent of all teen births.

The county's rate of serious crime arrest rates among youth has worsened to a rate of 44 per 1,000 youth, ranking it 81st of the 83 counties ranked on the indicator.

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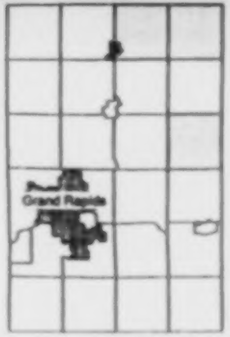
Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

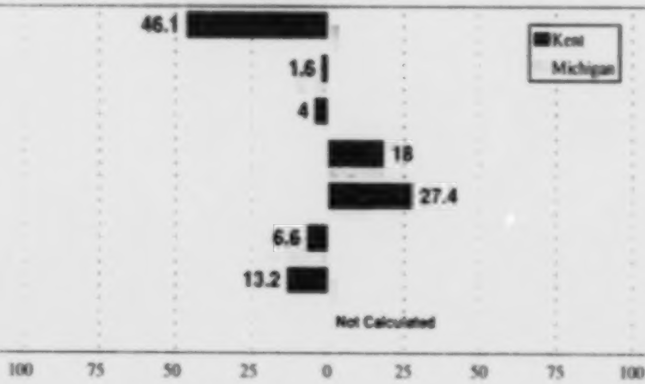
☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ▨ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Kent County

Child Poverty Rate: 12.4%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

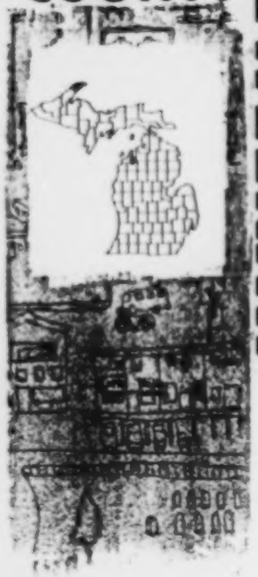
For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



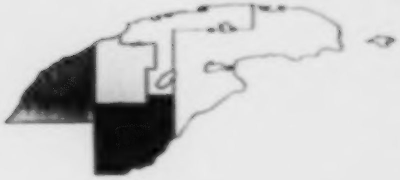
Indicators	% Worse	Based on Rate	% Better	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	46.1			143	13.0 %	56
Low birth-weight babies	1.6			582	6.2 %	53
Births to teens, no diplomas	4			737	7.8 %	37
Infant mortality			18	86	9.1 †	45
Child deaths			27.4	26	21.2 ††	11
Teen violent deaths	6.6			19	55.0 ††	22
Serious (index) crime arrests	13.2			2,449	43.7 †	81
High school dropouts (1993)		Not Calculated		ID	ID	-

' rate/1,000 '' rate/100,000 * estimate

KEWEENAW COUNTY



Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ▨ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Keweenaw County

Child Poverty Rate: 21.9%

In Keweenaw County over 70 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (68) live in the township of Allouez, which has a poverty rate of 22.6 percent.

Although small in number (an average of 1 per year), the county's rate of low birth weight babies (7.6% of all live births) has worsened over the trend period, resulting in a ranking in the bottom 10 of the 83 counties ranked in the trend period.

The county's rate of serious crime arrests among youth has remained stable, with an average of 5 such arrests per year among that population in the trend period.

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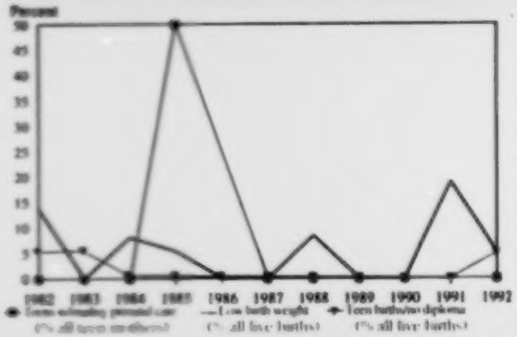
Health: Risky Births



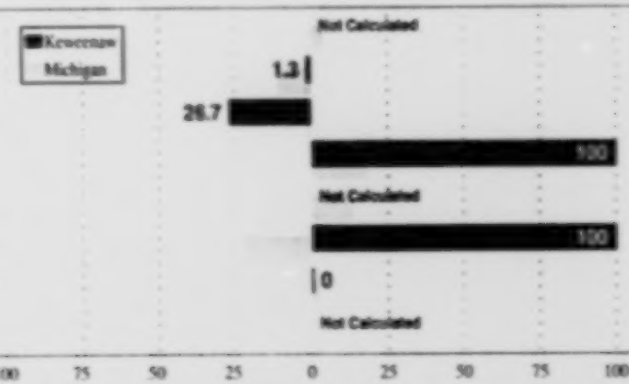
Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	N/A *(N/A)*	N/A *(N/A)*	N/A *(N/A)*
Math	N/A *(N/A)*	N/A *(N/A)*	N/A *(N/A)*
Science	N/A *(N/A)*	N/A *(N/A)*	N/A *(N/A)*

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



	Recent Averages			
Indicators	% Worse / Based on Rate / % Better	Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	Not Calculated	0	0.0 %	-
Low birth weight babies	1.3	1	7.6 %	76
Births to teens, no diplomas	28.7	0.3	1.9 %	-
Infant mortality	100	0	0.0 †	-
Child deaths	Not Calculated	0	0.0 ††	-
Teen violent deaths	100	0	0.0 ††	-
Serious (index) crime arrests	0	5	29.2 †	69
High school dropouts (1993)	Not Calculated	NA	NA	-

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

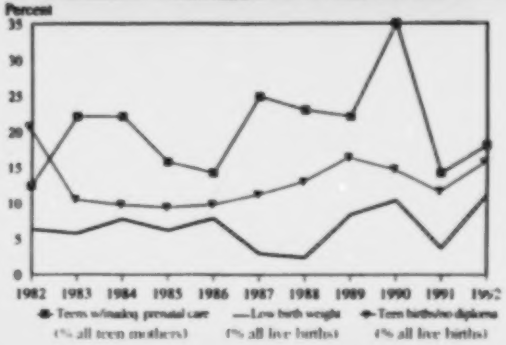
Total children under age 18	339
Children as percent of population	19.9%
Total population	1,701
Unemployment (1993)	15.0%
Median income of families with children	$24,423

Funded by The Annie E. Casey and Skillman Foundations • 1994 Data Book • KIDS COUNT in Michigan

LAKE COUNTY

Total children under age 18	2,155
Children as percent of population	25.1%
Total population	8,583
Unemployment (1993)	11.6%
Median income of families with children	$17,465

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	34.6% *(18)*	30.2% *(16)*	25.6% *(10)*
Math	36.5% *(19)*	13.2% *(7)*	10.5% *(4)*
Science	58.1% *(36)*	57.7% *(30)*	87.1% *(27)*

In Lake County over 780 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (197) live in Pleasant Plains Township, while the townships of Cherry Valley, Webber, and Yates have the highest percentage of child poverty (66.2%, 59.5%, and 51.4% respectively).

The county's rate of serious crime arrests for youth has improved by roughly one-third over the trend period. With an annual average of 15 arrests among that population, its rate ranks 32nd among the 83 counties.

Although small in number (an average of 5 per year), the rate of teens giving birth without receiving adequate prenatal care has worsened by over 80 percent, resulting in a county ranking in the bottom five of the 78 counties ranked.

The rate of low weight births worsened by nearly a quarter to a rate of 8.4 percent of all live births in the county.

** The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Economic Security: Poverty

Percent of Children in Poverty

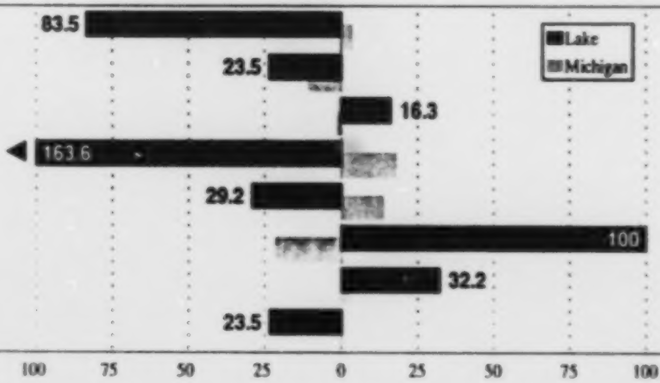
☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ■ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Lake County

Child Poverty Rate: 37.7%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

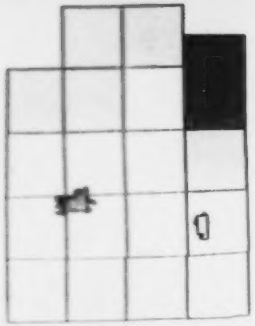
For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



Indicators	% Worse	% Better	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	83.5		5	22.2 %	76
Low birth-weight babies	23.5		9	8.4 %	80
Births to teens, no diplomas		16.3	14	13.4 %	80
Infant mortality	163.6		3	31.1 †	74
Child deaths	29.2		1	54.0 ††	61
Teen violent deaths		100	0	0.0 ††	-
Serious (index) crime arrests		32.2	15	16.0 †	32
High school dropouts (1993)	23.5		4	2.1 %	12

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 ° estimate

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ▨ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Lapeer County

Child Poverty Rate: 10.8%

In Lapeer County over 2,300 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (584) live in the city of Lapeer, which also has the highest percentage of child poverty (29.7%).

Rates reflecting births to teens without a high school diploma have improved by 27 percent over the trend period, representing an average rate of 6.3 percent of all live births in the county.

Although small in number (an average of 5 per year), the rate of teen violent deaths has worsened by nearly 60 percent over time to a rate of 81 deaths per every 100,000 teens.

The county's rate of serious crime arrests among youth has improved, resulting in the county's best rank: 8th among the 83 counties.

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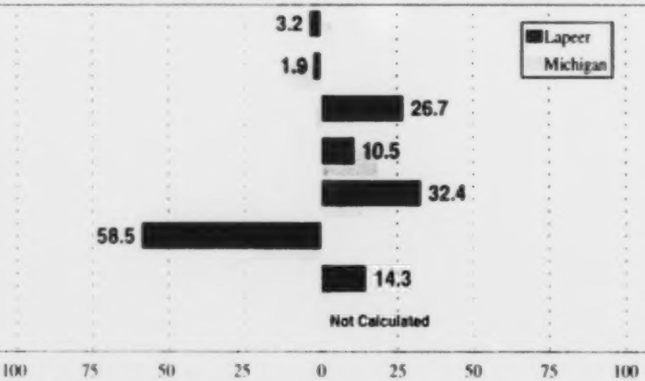
Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

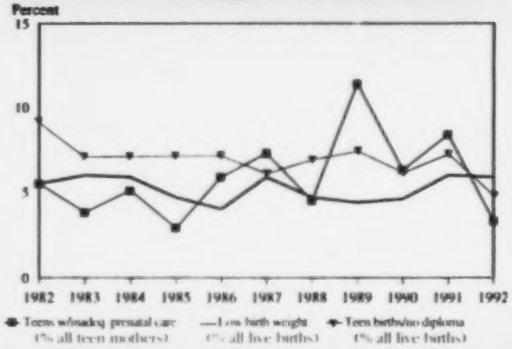
For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



Indicators	% Worse Based on Rate % Better	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	3.2	8	6.4%	13
Low birth-weight babies	1.9	60	5.5%	31
Births to teens, no diplomas	26.7	69	6.3%	23
Infant mortality	10.5	10	9.4†	48
Child deaths	32.4	4	21.5††	12
Teen violent deaths	58.5	5	81.0††	39
Serious (index) crime arrests	14.3	73	7.2†	8
High school dropouts (1993)	Not Calculated	ID	ID	-

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

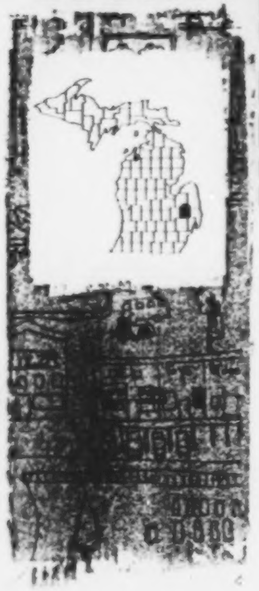
Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Grade	Students with Satisfactory Scores 4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	52.3% *(517)*	42.3% *(486)*	42.0% *(407)*
Math	60.8% *(601)*	47.2% *(542)*	26.3% *(260)*
Science	82.9% *(833)*	65.4% *(748)*	52.4% *(486)*

COUNTY LAPEER

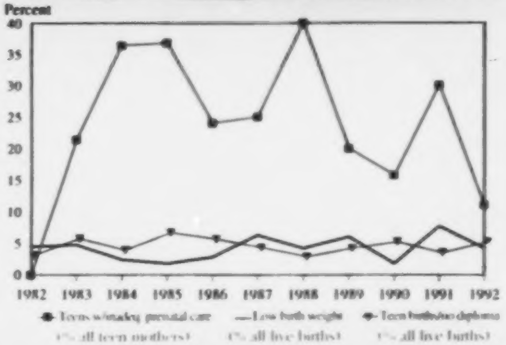


Total children under age 18	22,109
Children as percent of population	29.6%
Total population	74,768
Unemployment (1993)	8.9%
Median income of families with children	$39,005

LEELANAU COUNTY

Total children under age 18	4,310
Children as percent of population	26.1%
Total population	16,527
Unemployment (1993)	6.2%
Median income of families with children	$33,762

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	46.5% *(85)*	48.9% *(92)*	54.3% *(88)*
Math	56.9% *(104)*	53.2% *(100)*	39.5% *(64)*
Science	84.0% *(158)*	75.0% *(138)*	60.8% *(96)*

In Leelanau County over 550 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (169) live in the township of Suttons Bay, which also has the highest percentage of child poverty (27.8%).

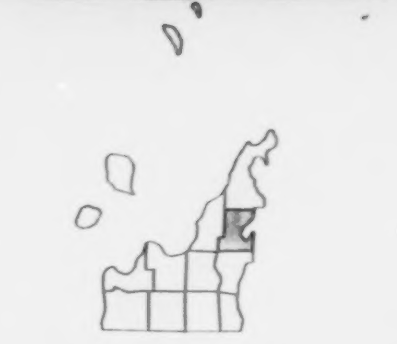
The county's rate of serious crime arrests for youth has improved by 34.4 percent over the trend period. This rate places the county at the top of the 83 counties ranked.

The rate of births to teens without a high school diploma has worsened to 4.5 percent of all live births in the county.

Although small in number (an average of 3 per year), the rate of 17 percent of all births to teens experiencing inadequate prenatal care resulted in the county's lowest ranking; 71st of the 78 counties ranked.

* *The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

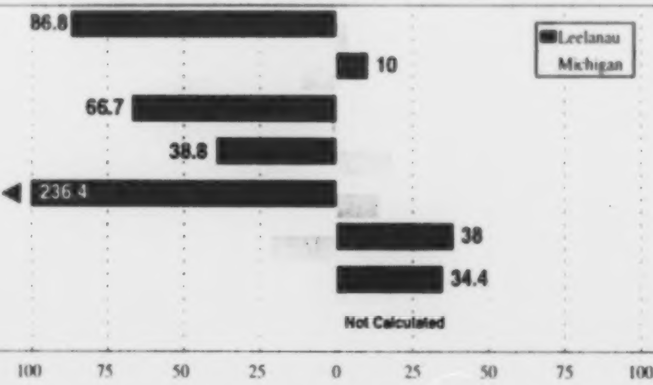
☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ▨ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Leelanau County

Child Poverty Rate: 12.8%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.

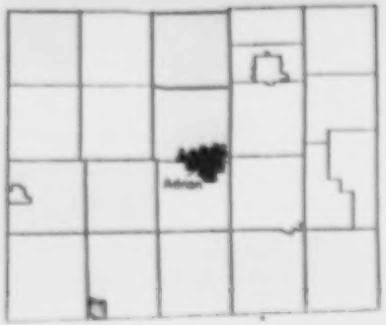


Indicators	% Worse / Based on Rate / % Better	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	86.8 (worse)	3	17.0 %	71
Low birth weight babies	10 (better)	10	4.5 %	12
Births to teens, no diplomas	66.7 (worse)	10	4.5 %	10
Infant mortality	38.8 (worse)	2	9.3 †	46
Child deaths	236.4 (worse)	1	36.0 ††	46
Teen violent deaths	38 (better)	0.7	64.8 ††	-
Serious (index) crime arrests	34.4 (better)	4	2.1 †	1
High school dropouts (1993)	Not Calculated	22	3.4 %	24

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

LENAWEE COUNTY

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0–9.9 ☐ 10.0–19.9 ▨ 20.0–29.9 ■ 30.0+

Lenawee County

Child Poverty Rate: 14.0%

In Lenawee County over 3,500 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (1,720) live in the city of Adrian, which also has the highest percentage of child poverty (30.3%).

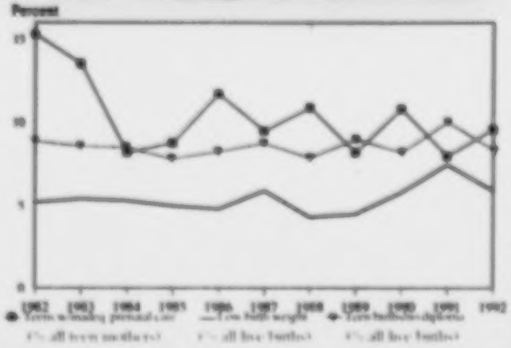
The county rate of births to teens who have not received adequate prenatal care has improved by over 50 percent over the trend period, resulting in an average 9.4 percent of all teen births.

The county experienced an increase of more than 20 percent in the rate of babies born at low weight; its rate of 6.4 percent ranks 59th of the 83 counties. Over the trend period, an annual average of 85 babies were born with this risk factor.

Although the numbers are small (an average of 6 per year), the rate of teen violent deaths in the county is improving by nearly 15 percent while the state as a whole shows a worsening trend.

* *The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	36.5% *(493)*	38.0% *(513)*	40.9% *(527)*
Math	41.5% *(566)*	39.4% *(519)*	27.4% *(361)*
Science	69.4% *(942)*	57.5% *(761)*	50.6% *(563)*

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.

■ Lenawee
Michigan

Indicators	% Worse (Based on Rate)	% Better (Based on Rate)	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care		53.2	19	9.4%	36
Low birth weight babies	20.8		85	6.4%	59
Births to teens, no diplomas		0	120	9.0%	63
Infant mortality		37	8	6.3†	17
Child deaths		6	6	26.5††	20
Teen violent deaths		14.7	6	77.2††	36
Serious (index) crime arrests		10	312	26.1†	63
High school dropouts (1993)		6.6	292	5.7%	50

100 75 50 25 0 25 50 75 100

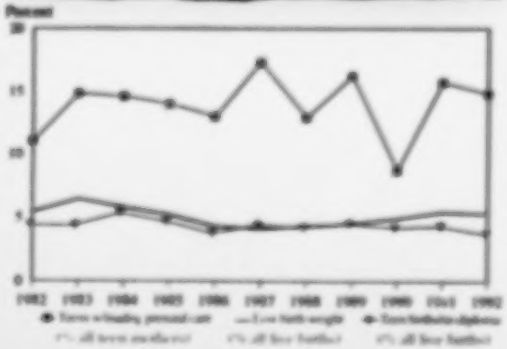
† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

Total children under age 18	25,778
Children as percent of population	28.2%
Total population	91,476
Unemployment (1993)	5.7%
Median income of families with children	$35,797

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Total children under age 18	33,132
Children as percent of population	28.6%
Total population	115,645
Unemployment (1993)	4.6%
Median income of families with children	$50,526

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	54.0% *(825)*	**49.5%** ***(780)***	51.9% *(758)*
Math	65.4% *(998)*	**57.4%** ***(905)***	33.2% *(483)*
Science	89.6% *(1,415)*	**75.3%** ***(1,111)***	60.5% *(831)*

In Livingston County over 1,700 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (258) live in the city of Howell, which also has the highest percentage of child poverty (12.5%).

County rates reflecting births to teens without a high school diploma have improved nearly 35 percent over the trend period, resulting in a rate of 3.3 percent of all live births in the county. This rate resulted in the county's best rank; 1st of the 82 counties ranked.

The rate of index crime arrests for youth has worsened by 5 percent over the trend period to an annual average of 281 arrests for this population.

Improving similarly to the state, the county's rate of 12.9 percent of all teen births to those receiving inadequate prenatal care has resulted in its lowest ranking; 55th of the 78 counties ranked.

** The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Economic Security: Poverty

Percent of Children in Poverty

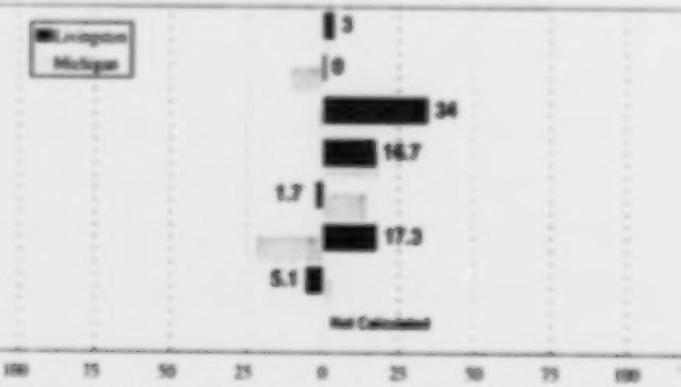
☐ 0.0–9.9 ☐ 10.0–19.9 ■ 20.0–29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Livingston County

Child Poverty Rate: 5.5%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

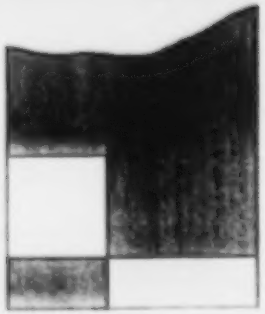
For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1986-88 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



Indicators	% Worse / Based on Rate / % Better	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	3	12	12.9 %	55
Low birth-weight babies	0	85	5.2 %	23
Births to teens, no diplomas	34	54	3.3 %	1
Infant mortality	16.7	9	5.5 *	9
Child deaths	1.7	8	30.0 **	32
Teen violent deaths	17.3	7	80.3 **	37
Serious (index) crime arrests	5.1	281	18.6 *	45
High school dropouts (1993)	Not Calculated	ID	ID	-

* rate/1,000 ** rate/100,000 ^ estimate

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0–9.9 ☐ 10.0–19.9 ▨ 20.0–29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Luce County

Child Poverty Rate: 22.9%

In Luce County over 350 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (209) live in McMillan Township, which also has the highest percentage of child poverty (27.2%).

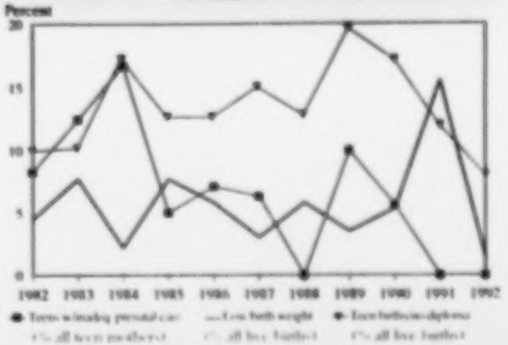
During the 1992-1993 school year, nearly 6 percent of the county's 9-12th graders dropped out of school, improving from the prior year.

The county's rate of serious crime arrests for youth has increased by two-fifths, worsening to an annual average of 14 arrests for that population during the three most recent years. This represents the county's best ranked indicator; however, the county is 41st of the 83 counties ranked.

Live births to teens without a high school diploma, while not worsening substantially, represents the county's lowest ranking: in the bottom five of the 82 counties ranked.

* *The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Health: Risky Births



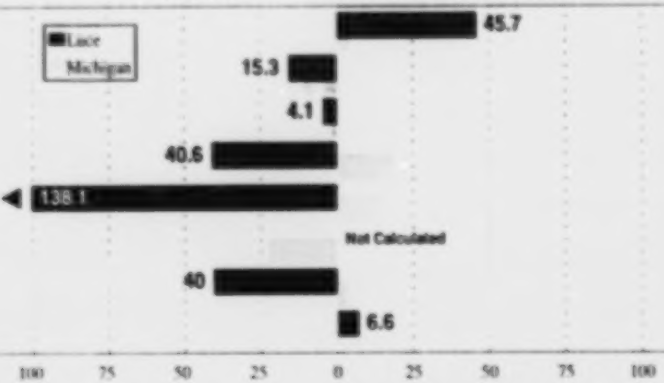
Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	34.5% *(29)*	**31.0%** ***(26)***	25.3% *(22)*
Math	34.5% *(29)*	**36.9%** ***(31)***	21.6% *(19)*
Science	60.9% *(53)*	**49.0%** ***(49)***	49.4% *(39)*

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



Indicators	% Worse	Based on Rate	% Better	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care			45.7	0.3	2.5 %	-
Low birth-weight babies	15.3			5	6.8 %	70
Births to teens, no diplomas	4.1			9	12.6 %	78
Infant mortality	40.6			0.7	9.7 †	-
Child deaths	138.1			1	103.1 ††	66
Teen violent deaths		Not Calculated		0	0.0 ††	-
Serious (index) crime arrests	40			14	18.2 †	41
High school dropouts (1993)			6.6	21	5.7 %	51

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

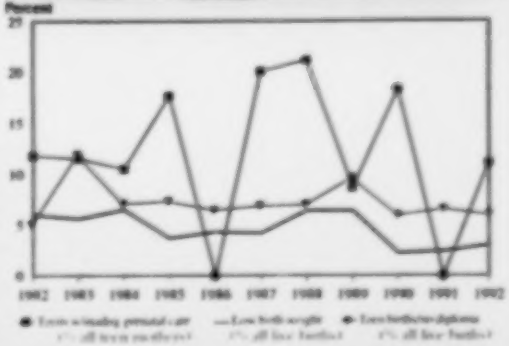
LUCE COUNTY

Total children under age 18	1,568
Children as percent of population	27.2%
Total population	5,763
Unemployment (1993)	14.0%
Median income of families with children	$22,660

MACKINAC COUNTY

Total children under age 18	2,766
Children as percent of population	25.9%
Total population	10,674
Unemployment (1993)	18.9%
Median income of families with children	$23,389

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	37.0% *(50)*	**43.0%** ***(62)***	41.9% *(37)*
Math	43.4% *(59)*	**56.2%** ***(82)***	28.9% *(39)*
Science	69.9% *(95)*	**66.0%** ***(95)***	43.4% *(56)*

In Mackinac County over 600 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty live in St. Ignace (110) and Portage Township (109); the townships of Hendricks and Portage have the highest percentage of child poverty (51.4% and 55.6% respectively).

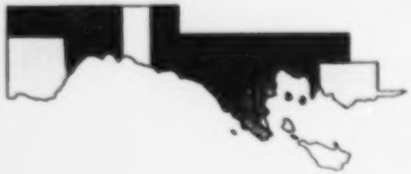
County rates reflecting births to teens without a high school diploma have improved by 12.9 percent over the trend period, resulting in an average 6 percent of all live births to this population.

The rate of serious crime arrests among youth has worsened over the trend period to an annual average of 33 arrests among that population during the three most recent years. The rate of 25 arrests per 1,000 youth ranked the county in the bottom third of the 83 ranked counties.

Although small in number (an average of 3 per year), the county's rate of 2.5 percent low weight births ranked at the top of the 83 counties ranked.

* *The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in*

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ▨ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Mackinac County

Child Poverty Rate: 22.2%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.

■ Mackinac
Michigan

Indicators	% Worse Based on Rate	% Better Based on Rate	Recent Averages Number	Recent Averages Rate	Recent Averages Rank
Inadequate prenatal care		38.3	1	8.7 %	30
Low birth-weight babies		55.4	3	2.5 %	1
Births to teens, no diplomas		12.9	8	6.1 %	21
Infant mortality		100	0.3	0.0 †	-
Child deaths		100	0	0.0 ††	-
Teen violent deaths		100	0	0.0 ††	-
Serious (index) crime arrests	46		33	25.4 †	61
High school dropouts (1993)	Not Calculated		ID	ID	-

100 75 50 25 0 25 50 75 100

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

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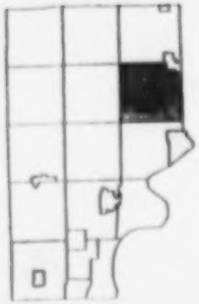
Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ▨ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Macomb County

Child Poverty Rate: 7.4%

In Macomb County over 12,500 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (3,365) live in the city of Warren, while Lenox Township has the highest percentage of child poverty (20.8%).

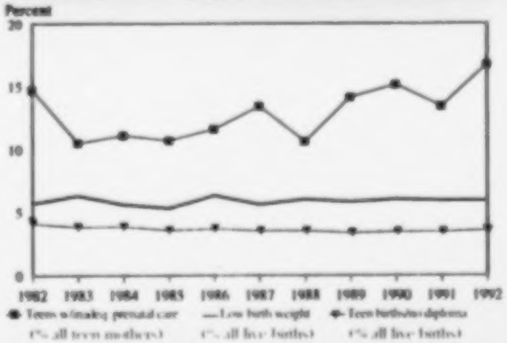
The rate of infant mortality in the county has improved by nearly 45 percent over the trend period to an average rate of 6 infant deaths for every 1,000 live births each year.

Despite improvements in the state overall, the county rate of births to teens who have not received adequate prenatal care has worsened by one fifth, resulting in the county's lowest ranking; 67th of the 78 counties ranked.

The county's rate of teen violent deaths improved over the trend period while the state worsened, ranking the county 3rd of the 64 counties ranked.

* *The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	49.2% *(4,050)*	45.1% *(3,589)*	46.5% *(3,404)*
Math	55.6% *(4,580)*	45.9% *(3,654)*	28.6% *(2,092)*
Science	81.2% *(6,538)*	68.6% *(5,396)*	53.2% *(3,575)*

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.

Indicators	% Worse (Based on Rate)	% Better (Based on Rate)	Recent Averages: Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	21.8		98	15.1 %	67
Low birth-weight babies	1.7		609	6.0 %	43
Births to teens, no diplomas		27.1	360	3.5 %	2
Infant mortality		44	63	6.1 †	14
Child deaths		24	31	21.2 ††	10
Teen violent deaths		31	15	31.0 ††	3
Serious (index) crime arrests		29.4	983	13.2 †	21
High school dropouts (1993)		96.7	39*	0.1 %	1

■ Macomb ☐ Michigan

100 75 50 25 0 25 50 75 100

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

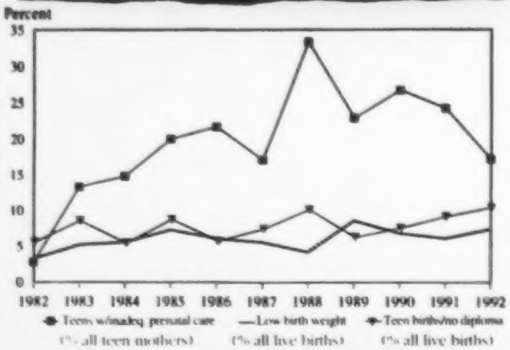
MACOMB COUNTY

Total children under age 18	171,653
Children as percent of population	23.9%
Total population	717,400
Unemployment (1993)	6.7%
Median income of families with children	$45,200

MANISTEE COUNTY

Total children under age 18	5,101
Children as percent of population	24.0%
Total population	21,265
Unemployment (1993)	11.0%
Median income of families with children	$25,538

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	48.9% *(131)*	42.4% *(106)*	43.5% *(111)*
Math	55.2% *(148)*	46.5% *(119)*	28.1% *(72)*
Science	80.3% *(200)*	69.4% *(177)*	47.2% *(117)*

In Manistee County roughly 1,300 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (553) live in the city of Manistee, while Norman Township has the highest percentage of child poverty (41.1%).

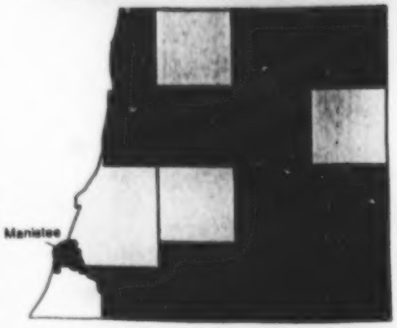
There was an improvement of nearly 20 percent in the county's rate of dropouts, ranking the county 14th of the 66 counties ranked on this indicator.

Despite improvements in the state overall, the county rate of births to teens who have not received adequate prenatal care worsened over the trend period, representing 22.8 percent of all teen births and ranking the county near the bottom of the 78 counties ranked.

Rates of low weight births worsened in the county by 33.3 percent. Seven percent of all births in the county are at low weight.

** The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

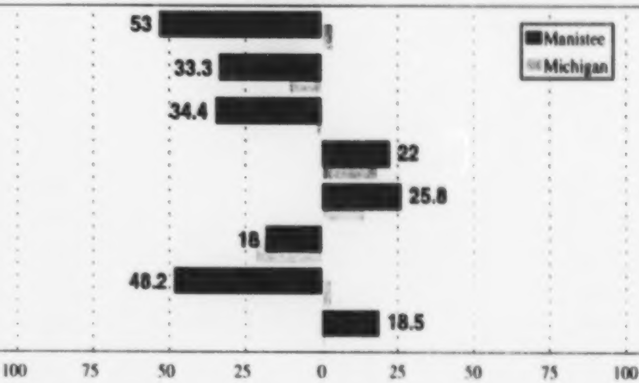
☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ■ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Manistee County

Child Poverty Rate: 25.9%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.

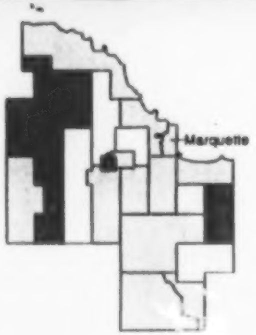


Based on Rate

			Recent Averages		
Indicators	% Worse	% Better	Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	53		7	22.8 %	77
Low birth-weight babies	33.3		16	6.8 %	71
Births to teens, no diplomas	34.4		20	8.6 %	54
Infant mortality		22	2	7.1 †	26
Child deaths		25.8	1	30.5 ††	36
Teen violent deaths	16		1	72.9 ††	35
Serious (index) crime arrests	48.2		58	24.6 †	59
High school dropouts (1993)		18.5	22	2.2 %	14

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ▨ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Marquette County

Child Poverty Rate: 14.3%

In Marquette County nearly 2,600 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (653) live in the city of Marquette, while the township of Michigamme has the highest percentage of child poverty (29.3%).

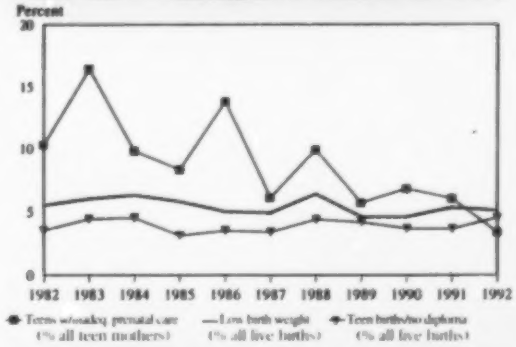
The county rate of births to teens who have not received adequate prenatal care has improved by over 55 percent, a much greater rate than the state. An average of 5.5 percent of teen births in the county are to young women in this situation, resulting in a rank in the top ten of the 78 counties ranked.

The county experienced a 4.2 percent increase in the rate of low birth weight babies, with an annual average of 48 low weight births during the three most recent years.

Although the county's rate of serious crime arrests for youth improved by 8 percent over the trend period, the county ranked in the bottom third of the 83 counties ranked.

** The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Health: Risky Births

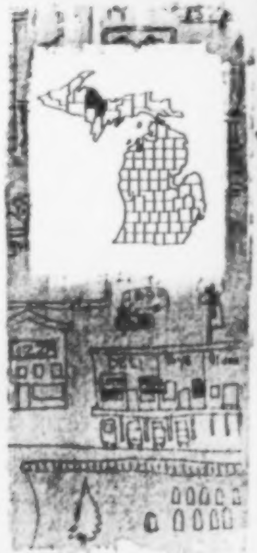


Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

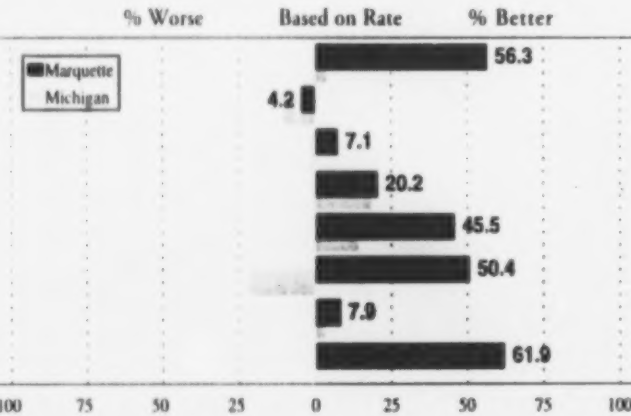
Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	53.0% *(492)*	**51.0%** ***(457)***	51.5% *(488)*
Math	53.2% *(494)*	**58.5%** ***(526)***	38.4% *(365)*
Science	84.4% *(772)*	**73.9%** ***(678)***	59.0% *(501)*

MARQUETTE COUNTY



Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



Indicators	Based on Rate	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	56.3	5	5.5%	8
Low birth weight babies	4.2	48	5.0%	20
Births to teens, no diplomas	7.1	37	3.9%	5
Infant mortality	20.2	8	8.3†	31
Child deaths	45.5	3	17.0††	2
Teen violent deaths	50.4	1	17.0††	1
Serious (index) crime arrests	7.9	204	25.7†	62
High school dropouts (1993)	61.9	33*	0.8%	4

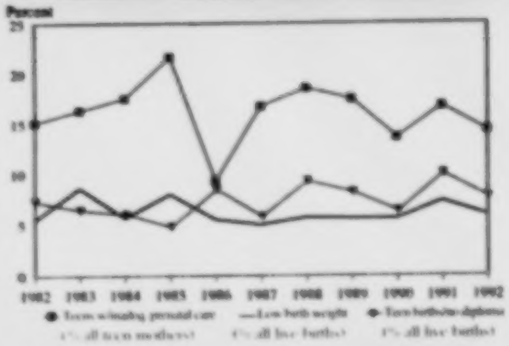
† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

Total children under age 18	18,399
Children as percent of population	26.0%
Total population	70,887
Unemployment (1993)	7.0%
Median income of families with children	$30,591

MASON COUNTY

Total children under age 18	6,711
Children as percent of population	26.3%
Total population	25,537
Unemployment (1993)	9.7%
Median income of families with children	$27,500

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	45.6% *(159)*	39.7% *(161)*	53.0% *(179)*
Math	50.4% *(176)*	44.9% *(183)*	43.4% *(144)*
Science	81.0% *(273)*	63.1% *(251)*	57.7% *(180)*

In Mason County over 1,300 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty live in the city of Ludington (500), while the township of Sheridan has the highest percentage of child poverty (40.5%).

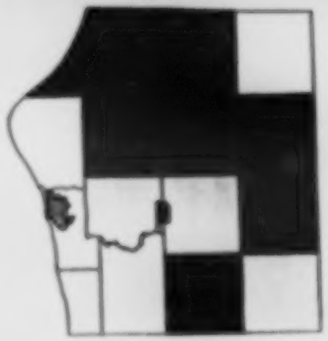
The rate of serious crime arrests among youth has worsened by over 55 percent to an average of 104 arrests each year among that population. The rate of 35 arrests per 1,000 youth results in the county's lowest rank; in the bottom 10 of the 83 counties.

Despite state improvement, the county worsened in the rate of births to teens receiving inadequate prenatal care.

While worsening by 7 percent over the trend period, the county's high school dropout rate is among its better ranks: 21st of the 66 counties ranked.

** The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0–9.9 ☐ 10.0–19.9 ▨ 20.0–29.9 ■ 30.0+

Mason County

Child Poverty Rate: 20.0%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.

Indicators	% Worse (Based on Rate)	% Better (Based on Rate)	Recent Averages: Number	Recent Averages: Rate	Recent Averages: Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	12.8		7	15.0 %	66
Low birth weight babies	3.3		22	6.5 %	58
Births to teens, no diplomas	2.4		29	8.4 %	46
Infant mortality		65.5	1	3.8 †	3
Child deaths	23.5		2	35.2 ††	43
Teen violent deaths	35.1		0.7	38.5 ††	-
Serious (index) crime arrests	56.1		104	34.8 †	76
High school dropouts (1993)	6.9		43	3.1 %	21

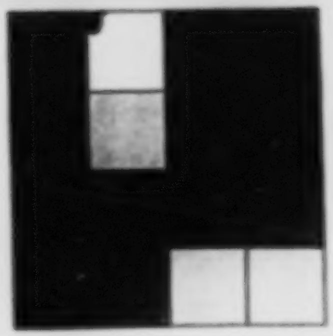
■ Mason ☐ Michigan

100 75 50 25 0 25 50 75 100

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

MECOSTA COUNTY

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0–9.9 ☐ 10.0–19.9 ▨ 20.0–29.9 ■ 30.0+

Mecosta County

Child Poverty Rate: 25.5%

In Mecosta County over 2,000 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (474) live in the city of Big Rapids, while the township of Sheridan has the highest percentage of child poverty (41.1%).

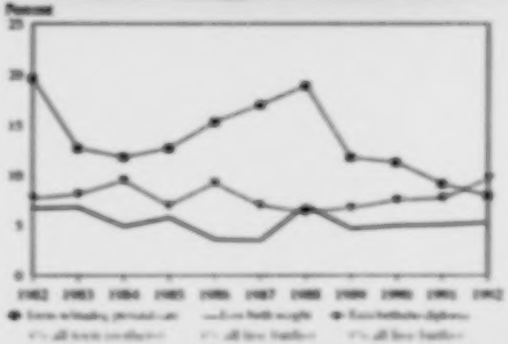
The county rate of births to teens who have not received adequate prenatal care has improved by more than a quarter over the trend period, resulting in an average 9.4 percent of all teen births.

Rates of infant death worsened in the face of state improvement to an average of seven infant deaths each year in the county. The county's rate of 16 deaths for every 1,000 live births ranks it near the bottom of the 74 counties ranked.

The county's rate of low weight births improved by over 5 percent during the trend period. The county ranks 21st of the 83 counties ranked which is among its best rankings.

* *The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Health: Risky Births



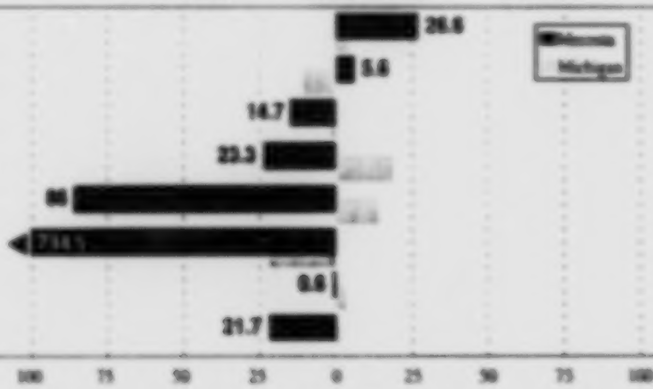
Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	51.2% *(207)*	**38.1%** ***(187)***	43.5% *(109)*
Math	56.0% *(226)*	**39.3%** ***(194)***	25.2% *(11.9)*
Science	82.6% *(327)*	**64.8%** ***(263)***	51.3% *(195)*

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.

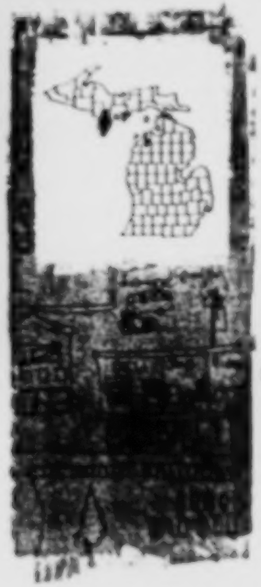


Indicators	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	6	**9.4%**	35
Low birth-weight babies	23	**5.1%**	21
Births to teens, no diplomas	39	**8.6%**	55
Infant mortality	7	**16.4†**	73
Child deaths	4	**62.3††**	63
Teen violent deaths	2	**45.9††**	15
Serious (index) crime arrests	65	**18.0†**	39
High school dropouts (1993)	46	**2.8%**	17

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

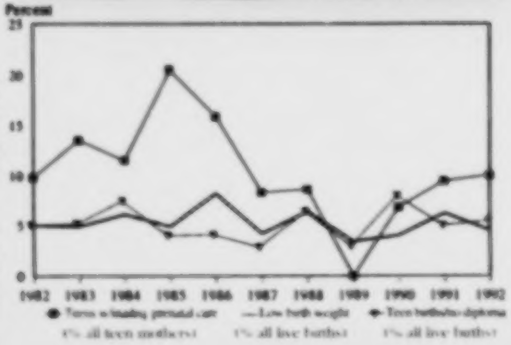
Total children under age 18	8,185
Children as percent of population	21.9%
Total population	37,308
Unemployment (1993)	6.8%
Median income of families with children	$27,032

MENOMINEE COUNTY



Total children under age 18	6,589
Children as percent of population	26.4%
Total population	24,920
Unemployment (1993)	7.1%
Median income of families with children	$27,485

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	40.0% *(120)*	36.4% *(125)*	43.8% *(147)*
Math	38.4% *(123)*	38.5% *(132)*	29.0% *(97)*
Science	77.1% *(205)*	62.1% *(221)*	52.2% *(175)*

In Menominee County over 900 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (274) live in the city of Menominee, while the township of Cedarville has the highest percentage of child poverty (37.5%).

Although the incidence is small (an average of 3 per year), the county's rate (8.5%) of births to teens who had not received adequate prenatal care improved by nearly one-quarter over the trend period.

The percent of high school students annually dropping out of school worsened substantially. In the 1992-1993 school year, over 40 students in grades 9-12 dropped out.

While not worsening dramatically, the rate of serious crime arrests for youth resulted in the county's worst ranking: 74th of the 83 counties.

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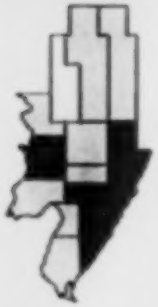
Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

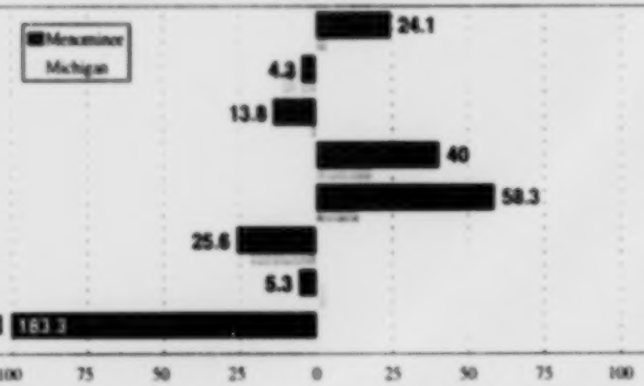
☐ 0.0–9.9 ☐ 10.0–19.9 ▨ 20.0–29.9 ■ 30.0+

Menominee County

Child Poverty Rate: 14.1%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts

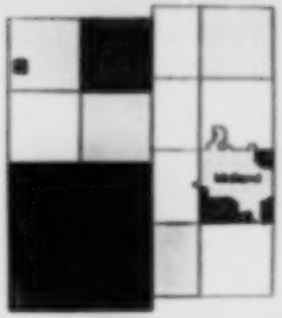


	Based on Rate		Recent Averages		
Indicators	% Worse	% Better	Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care		24.1	3	8.5 %	27
Low birth-weight babies	4.2		14	4.9 %	18
Births to teens, no diplomas	13.8		18	6.6 %	28
Infant mortality		40	2	8.4 †	35
Child deaths		58.3	2	29.5 ††	30
Teen violent deaths	25.6		2	100.6 ††	49
Serious (index) crime arrests	5.3		99	32.0 †	74
High school dropouts (1993)	◀ 183.3		43	3.4 %	25

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

MIDLAND COUNTY

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0–9.9 ☐ 10.0–19.9 ▨ 20.0–29.9 ■ 30.0+

Midland County

Child Poverty Rate: 14.5%

In Midland County nearly 3,000 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (1,096) live in the city of Midland, while Porter Township has the highest percentage of child poverty (32.7%).

The rate of infant mortality has improved in the county by nearly half over the trend period, with an annual average of 7 deaths during the three most recent years.

The county experienced a slight rise in the rate of babies born at low birth weight (roughly 2%) and the rate of child deaths (roughly 1%).

The rate of serious crime arrests among youth has improved by nearly 30 percent to an annual average of 40 arrests among that population. The county's rate of 4.4 arrests per 1,000 youth results in its best rank, 2nd of the 83 counties ranked.

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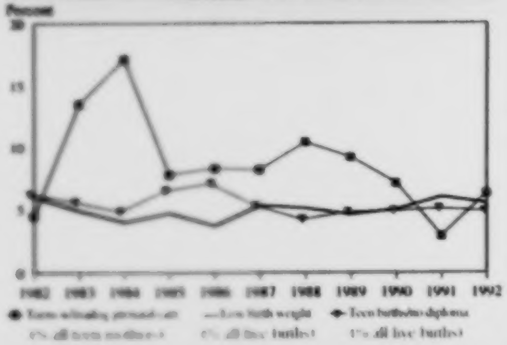
Health: Risky Births



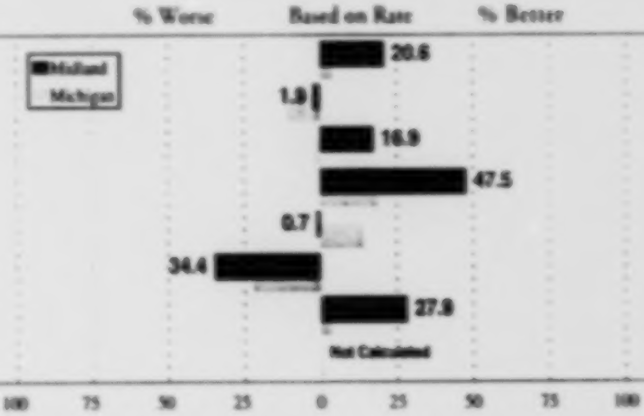
Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	57.0% *(543)*	**46.8%** ***(487)***	53.0% *(505)*
Math	60.8% *(573)*	**55.3%** ***(577)***	37.0% *(354)*
Science	85.4% *(845)*	**73.9%** ***(772)***	64.5% *(593)*

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



Indicators	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	5	5.4%	7
Low birth-weight babies	65	5.5%	34
Births to teens, no diplomas	57	4.9%	13
Infant mortality	7	6.2†	15
Child deaths	5	30.3††	35
Teen violent deaths	3	53.1††	20
Serious (index) crime arrests	40	4.4†	2
High school dropouts (1993)	173*	4.4%	36

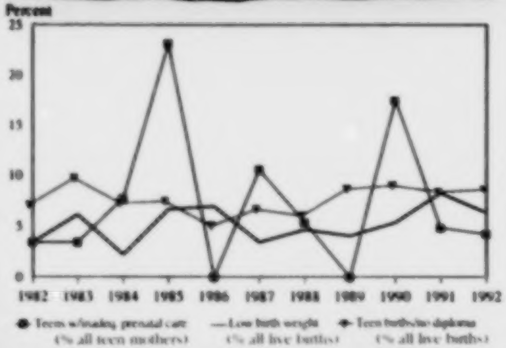
† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

Total children under age 18	20,708
Children as percent of population	27.4%
Total population	75,651
Unemployment (1993)	6.6%
Median income of families with children	$58,779

MISSAUKEE COUNTY

Total children under age 18	3,603
Children as percent of population	29.7%
Total population	12,147
Unemployment (1993)	8.0%
Median income of families with children	$25,366

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	44.3% *(81)*	28.8% *(59)*	54.7% *(82)*
Math	37.2% *(68)*	28.0% *(57)*	22.1% *(33)*
Science	67.8% *(122)*	59.7% *(108)*	60.9% *(98)*

In Missaukee County over 800 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (128) live in Lake Township, while the township of Pioneer has the highest percentage of child poverty (49.4%).

The rate of serious crime arrests among youth has improved by over 60 percent during the trend period to an annual average of 10 arrests among that population. The county's rate ranks in the top 10 of 83 counties.

The county's rate of low birth weight babies (6.6% of all live births) has worsened, resulting in a ranking in the bottom quarter of 83 counties.

Although small in number (an average of 3 per year), the county's rate of infant mortality has worsened by over 60 percent, ranking in the bottom 10 of the 74 counties ranked.

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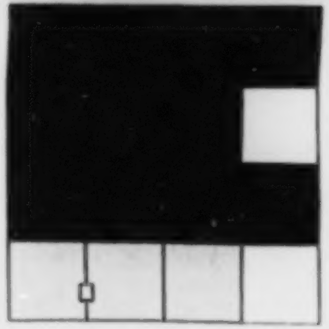
Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

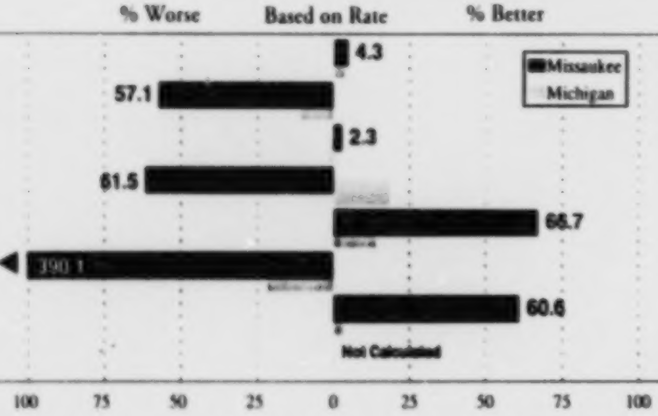
☐ 0.0–9.9 ☐ 10.0–19.9 ▨ 20.0–29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Missaukee County

Child Poverty Rate: 23.8%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.

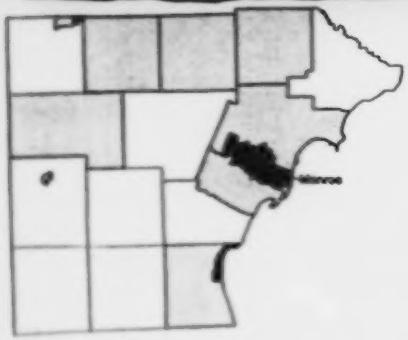


Indicators	Recent Averages Number	Recent Averages Rate	Recent Averages Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	2	8.8%	31
Low birth-weight babies	11	6.6%	63
Births to teens, no diplomas	15	8.5%	48
Infant mortality	3	15.5†	69
Child deaths	0.7	21.6††	-
Teen violent deaths	1	168.6††	64
Serious (index) crime arrests	10	6.5†	5
High school dropouts (1993)	ID	ID	-

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

MONROE COUNTY

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0–9.9 ☐ 10.0–19.9 ■ 20.0–29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Monroe County

Child Poverty Rate: 12.0%

In Monroe County roughly 4,500 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (1,429) live in the city of Monroe, which also has the highest percentage of child poverty (22.4%).

Infant mortality in the county improved at a higher rate than the state as a whole, resulting in its best ranking; 8th of the 74 counties ranked.

The county's rate of serious crime arrests for youth worsened by nearly one-fifth over the trend period to an annual average of 169 arrests among that population.

The county's rate of low birth weight babies worsened to 6.2 percent of all live births. This rate represented the county's lowest ranking; near the bottom third of the 83 counties ranked.

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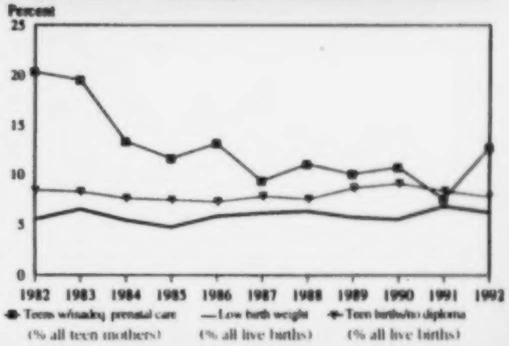
Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

	Students with Satisfactory Scores		
Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	41.4% *(662)*	40.2% *(675)*	37.9% *(648)*
Math	51.5% *(825)*	45.7% *(767)*	22.1% *(383)*
Science	77.7% *(1,361)*	59.7% *(1,081)*	49.2% *(775)*

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.

				Recent Averages		
Indicators	% Worse	Based on Rate	% Better	Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care			36.1	24	10.1 %	41
Low birth-weight babies	6.9			110	6.2 %	55
Births to teens, no diplomas			10	144	8.1 %	40
Infant mortality			46.3	9	5.1 †	8
Child deaths			26.3	7	22.7 ††	14
Teen violent deaths	9.1			10	90.8 ††	45
Serious (index) crime arrests	18.3			169	9.7 †	15
High school dropouts (1993)		Not Calculated		336	4.9 %	41

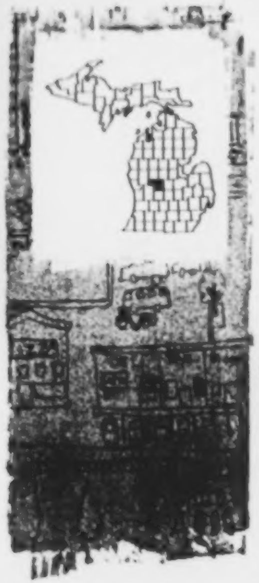
■ Monroe ☐ Michigan

100 75 50 25 0 25 50 75 100

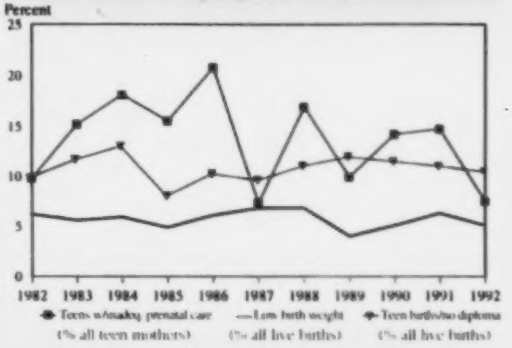
† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

Total children under age 18	38,244
Children as percent of population	28.6%
Total population	133,600
Unemployment (1993)	7.1%
Median income of families with children	$41,562

MONTCALM COUNTY



Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	39.5% *(366)*	35.8% *(356)*	38.0% *(327)*
Math	50.5% *(468)*	39.7% *(395)*	26.4% *(229)*
Science	72.6% *(714)*	63.2% *(646)*	50.6% *(408)*

In Montcalm County nearly 2,900 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (433) live in the city of Greenville, while the highest percentage of child poverty (38.5%) is in the township of Richland.

The county's rate of high school dropouts improved by nearly 60 percent despite the 72 students dropping out in the 1992-1993 school year.

Despite state improvement, the county's rate of child deaths increased by over 20 percent during the trend period, resulting in a rank of 57th among the 66 counties ranked.

The rates of births to teens without a high school diploma and to teens receiving inadequate prenatal care have increased in the county; worsening 5 percent and 14 percent respectively.

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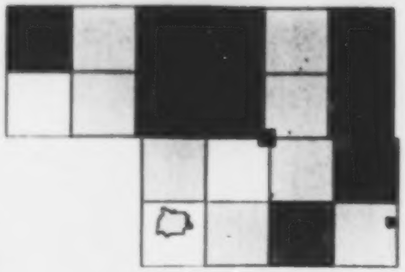
Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ▨ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

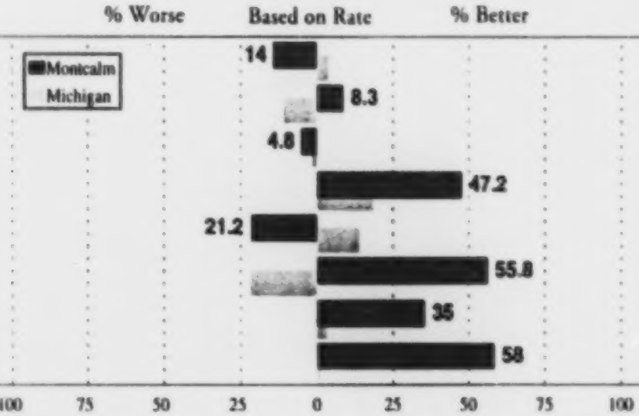
Montcalm County

Child Poverty Rate: 19.2%

Total children under age 18	15,201
Children as percent of population	28.6%
Total population	53,059
Unemployment (1993)	9.4%
Median income of families with children	$28,840

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts



Indicators	Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	17	12.2 %	52
Low birth-weight babies	46	5.5 %	33
Births to teens, no diplomas	92	10.9 %	70
Infant mortality	6	6.7 †	20
Child deaths	6	46.9 ††	57
Teen violent deaths	1	33.1 ††	6
Serious (index) crime arrests	89	13.2 †	22
High school dropouts (1993)	72	2.1 %	13

Number, Rate and Rank: Recent Averages

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

COUNTY MONTMORENCY

Economic Security: Poverty

Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0–9.9 ☐ 10.0–19.9 ■ 20.0–29.9 ■ 30.0+

Montmorency County

Child Poverty Rate: 26.8%

In Montmorency County nearly 550 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (133) live in Briley Township, while the highest percentage of child poverty (34.6%) is in Avery Township.

Although small in number (an average of 3 per year), the county's rate of low birth weight babies improved by nearly 50 percent over the trend period, ranking the county 3rd of 83 counties.

Rates reflecting births to teens without a high school diploma have increased to 8.6 percent of all live births. An annual average of 7 births in the county during the three most recent years were to this population.

The county experienced an increase of nearly one-third in its rate of serious crime arrests for youth. For the most recent period, an annual average of 16 county youth were arrested for serious crimes.

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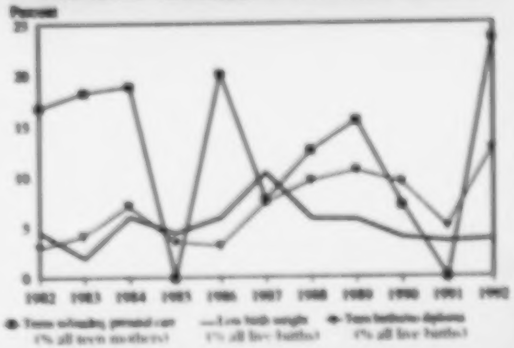
Health: Risky Births



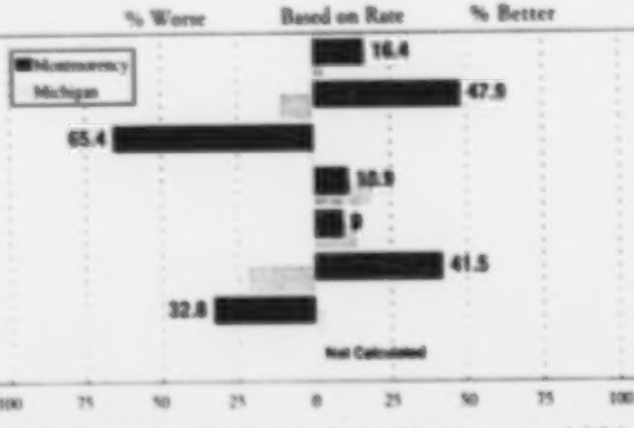
Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	34.8% *(31)*	24.2% *(23)*	37.2% *(32)*
Math	34.5% *(31)*	23.1% *(22)*	18.6% *(16)*
Science	67.1% *(57)*	48.2% *(42)*	42.5% *(31)*

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



Indicators	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	2	12.2%	51
Low birth-weight babies	3	3.7%	3
Births to teens, no diplomas	7	8.6%	52
Infant mortality	0.7	8.2†	-
Child deaths	0.7	37.5††	-
Teen violent deaths	0.3	61.4††	-
Serious (index) crime arrests	16	16.6†	33
High school dropouts (1993)	ID	ID	-

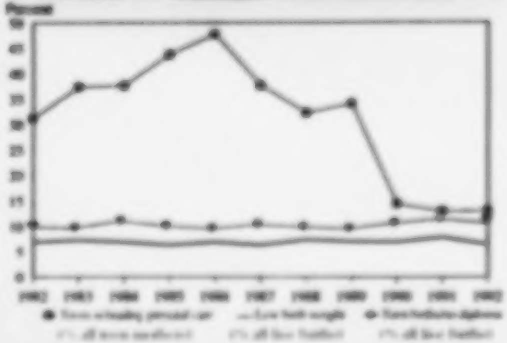
† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

Total children under age 18	2,100
Children as percent of population	23.5%
Total population	8,936
Unemployment (1993)	13.9%
Median income of families with children	$23,110

MUSKEGON COUNTY

Total children under age 18	44,664
Children as percent of population	28.1%
Total population	158,983
Unemployment (1993)	8.0%
Median income of families with children	$29,597

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	56.4% *(864)*	30.7% *(710)*	33.0% *(684)*
Math	58.0% *(922)*	32.0% *(743)*	22.0% *(447)*
Science	65.4% *(1,504)*	56.2% *(1,289)*	44.2% *(787)*

In Muskegon County over 10,000 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (4,331) live in the city of Muskegon, while the city of Muskegon Heights has the highest percentage of child poverty (48.2%).

The county's average of 13.5 percent of all teen births in the county to those failing to receive adequate prenatal care represents an improvement of over half during the trend period.

The rate of births to teens without a high school diploma, however, has worsened over time, ranking the county 72nd among the 82 counties ranked.

Despite an increase in rates statewide, the county's rate of teen violent deaths improved by nearly a quarter over the trend period, representing its best ranking of 23rd among the 64 counties ranked.

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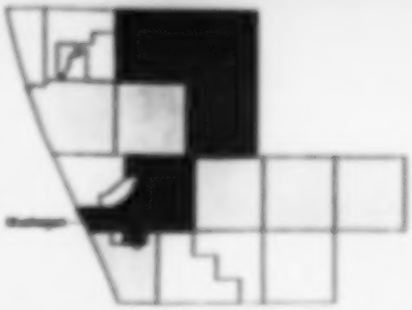
Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

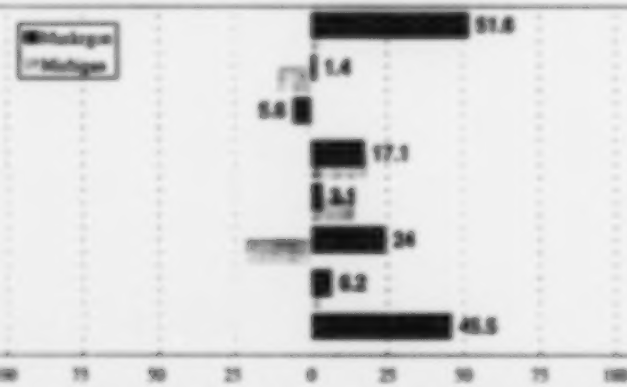
☐ 0.0–9.9 ☐ 10.0–19.9 ▨ 20.0–29.9 ■ 30.0+

Muskegon County

Child Poverty Rate: 23.0%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1986-88 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.

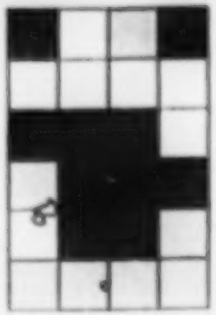


Indicators	% Worse / Based on Rate / % Better	Recent Averages: Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	51.8	62	13.5 %	60
Low birth-weight babies	1.4	189	7.1 %	75
Births to teens, no diplomas	5.8	301	11.4 %	72
Infant mortality	17.1	28	10.7 †	57
Child deaths	3.1	14	37.3 ††	47
Teen violent deaths	24	6	55.9 ††	23
Serious (index) crime arrests	6.2	603	32.0 †	73
High school dropouts (1993)	45.5	280	3.6 %	28

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

COUNTY NEWAYGO

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0–9.9 ☐ 10.0–19.9 ▨ 20.0–29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Newaygo County

Child Poverty Rate: 21.4%

In Newaygo County nearly 2,400 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (199) live in Brooks Township, while the townships of Merrill and Lilley have the highest percentage of child poverty (49.1% and 49.4% respectively).

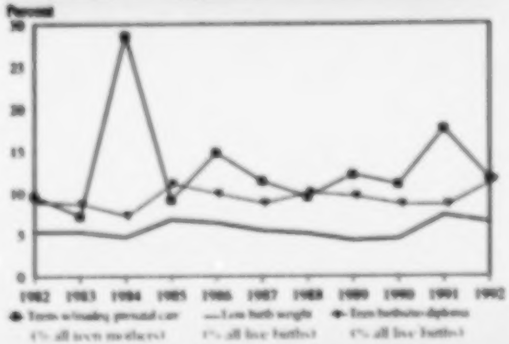
The county's rate of infant mortality has improved by nearly two-fifths over the trend period to an annual average rate of 7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

The county's rate of low birth weight babies has worsened over time. An average rate of 6.1 percent of all births in the county born at low weight ranks the county 50th of 83 counties.

During the 1992-1993 school year, nearly 4 percent of the county's 9-12th graders dropped out of school, representing almost 90 students each year.

* *The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

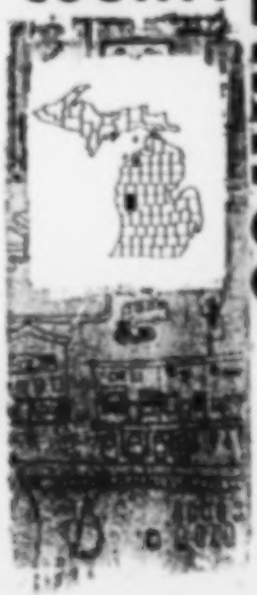
Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

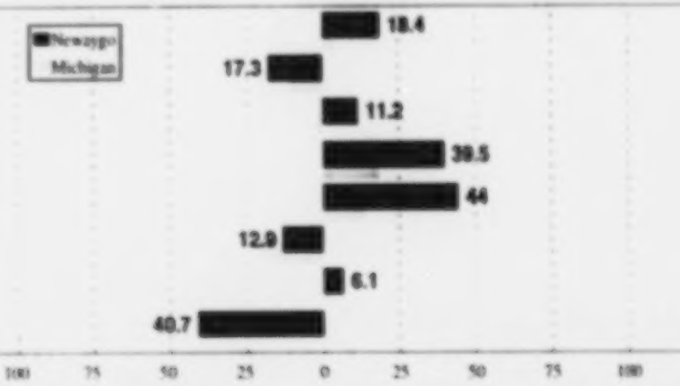
Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	38.5% *(239)*	33.7% *(222)*	42.4% *(233)*
Math	48.9% *(303)*	37.1% *(244)*	28.8% *(159)*
Science	66.4% *(408)*	60.0% *(381)*	56.4% *(294)*



Total children under age 18	11,292
Children as percent of population	29.6%
Total population	38,202
Unemployment (1993)	9.5%
Median income of families with children	$29,086

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

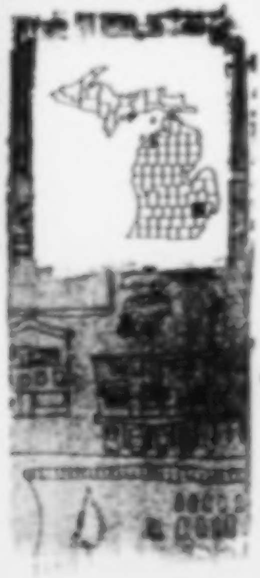
For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1989-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



Indicators	% Worse Based on Rate	% Better Based on Rate	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care		18.4	13	13.3 %	58
Low birth weight babies	17.3		42	6.1 %	50
Births to teens, no diplomas		11.2	64	9.5 %	66
Infant mortality		39.5	5	6.9 †	24
Child deaths		44	2	17.3 ††	3
Teen violent deaths	12.9		2	87.5 ††	43
Serious (index) crime arrests		6.1	90	18.6 †	44
High school dropouts (1993)	40.7		86	3.8 %	31

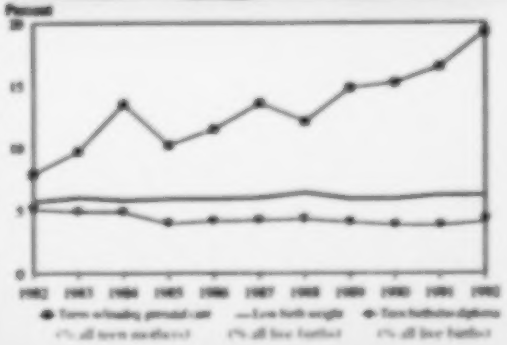
† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

OAKLAND COUNTY



Total children under age 18	268,058
Children as percent of population	24.7%
Total population	1,083,592
Unemployment (1993)	5.8%
Median income of families with children	$50,559

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	53.0% *(6,647)*	49.2% *(6,110)*	50.3% *(5,639)*
Math	62.0% *(7,782)*	54.0% *(6,722)*	33.5% *(3,748)*
Science	80.9% *(10,072)*	63.4% *(7,881)*	56.2% *(5,726)*

In Oakland County over 22,300 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (8,234) live in the city of Pontiac, which also has the highest percentage of child poverty (39.0%).

The rate of infant mortality has improved by nearly one-third over the trend period to a rate of roughly 8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in the county.

Despite improvement in the state overall, 17 percent of the county's teen births were to young mothers who had not received adequate prenatal care. On this indicator, the county ranked in the bottom fifth of 78 counties.

Conversely, while the state share of births to teens without a high school diploma worsened slightly, the county improved by over 20 percent to rank 7th of the 82 counties ranked.

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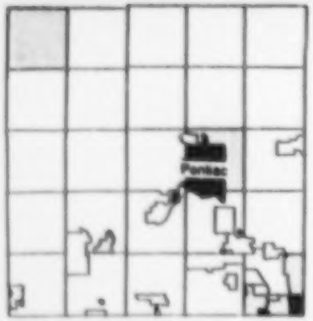
Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

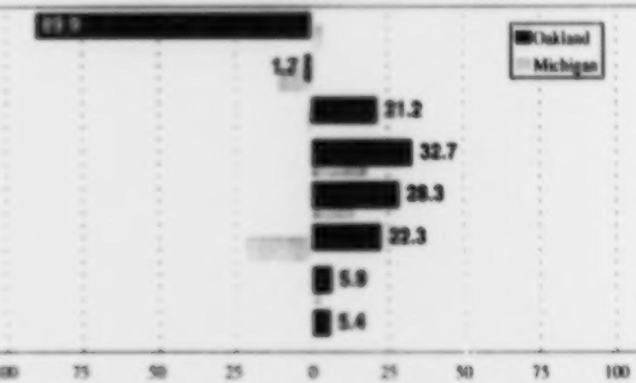
☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ▨ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Oakland County

Child Poverty Rate: 8.5%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

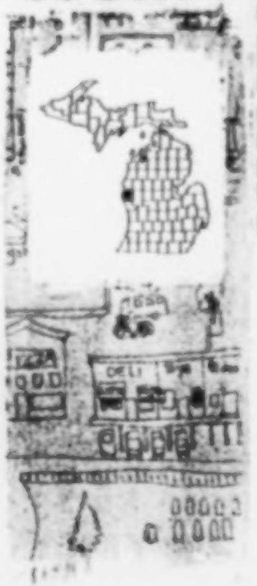
For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



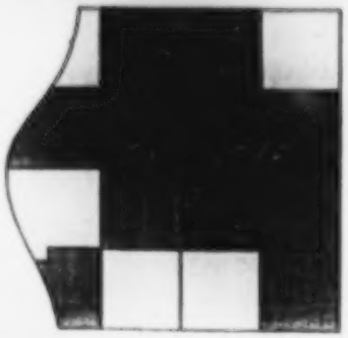
Indicators	% Worse Based on Rate % Better	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	89.9	201	16.9 %	70
Low birth-weight babies	1.7	1,010	6.1 %	47
Births to teens, no diplomas	21.2	687	4.1 %	7
Infant mortality	32.7	126	7.6 †	28
Child deaths	28.3	50	22.0 ††	13
Teen violent deaths	22.3	34	47.1 ††	16
Serious (index) crime arrests	5.8	2,013	17.5 †	38
High school dropouts (1993)	5.4	1,473*	3.5 %	26

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

COUNTY OCEANA



Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0 – 9.9 ☐ 10.0 – 19.9 ▨ 20.0 – 29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Oceana County

Child Poverty Rate: 24.6%

In Oceana County over 1,600 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (284) live in Shelby Township, while the township of Crystal has the highest percentage of child poverty (47.3%).

During the 1992-1993 school year, 17 of the county's 9-12th graders dropped out of school, representing a 75.7 percent improvement over the prior year.

Although its rate of serious crime arrests for youth worsened, the county ranked in the top fifth of the 83 counties.

Despite improvements in the state overall, the county experienced rising rates of births to teens who had received inadequate prenatal care. Roughly 18 percent of all teen births are to young women lacking care, resulting in the county's lowest ranking: 73rd of the 78 counties ranked.

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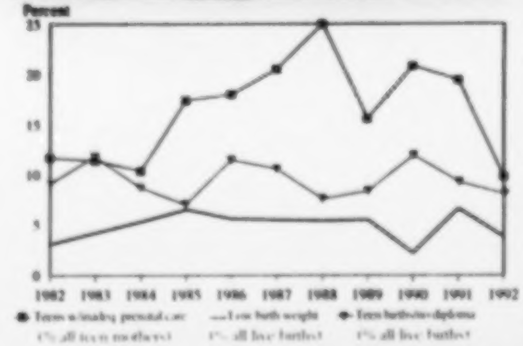
Health: Risky Births



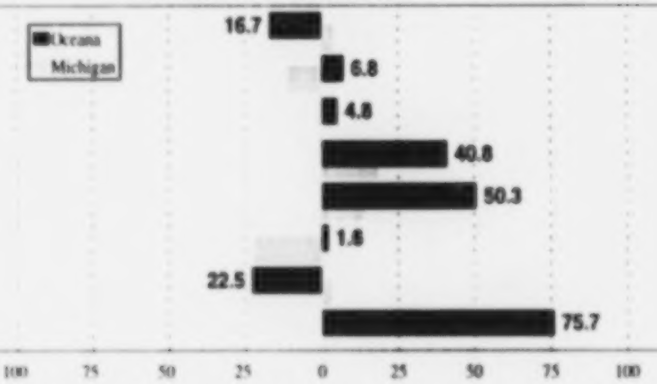
Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	40.6% *(117)*	**37.6%** ***(106)***	36.5% *(100)*
Math	46.2% *(133)*	**44.3%** ***(125)***	22.7% *(62)*
Science	69.7% *(193)*	**57.5%** ***(146)***	53.9% *(110)*

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



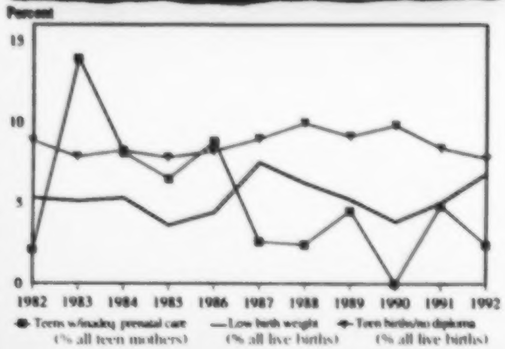
Indicators	% Worse / Based on Rate / % Better	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	16.7	9	17.5 %	73
Low birth-weight babies	6.8	15	4.1 %	7
Births to teens, no diplomas	4.8	36	9.9 %	68
Infant mortality	40.8	3	9.3 †	47
Child deaths	50.3	2	35.5 ††	45
Teen violent deaths	1.6	2	102.1 ††	50
Serious (index) crime arrests	22.5	26	8.7 †	13
High school dropouts (1993)	75.7	17	1.8 %	10

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

Total children under age 18	6,642
Children as percent of population	29.6%
Total population	22,454
Unemployment (1993)	11.6%
Median income of families with children	$26,682

OGEMAW COUNTY

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	37.6% *(65)*	**46.6%** ***(104)***	39.7% *(89)*
Math	53.8% *(93)*	**45.7%** ***(102)***	21.4% *(48)*
Science	74.8% *(163)*	**62.0%** ***(142)***	48.0% *(83)*

Total children under age 18	4,925
Children as percent of population	26.4%
Total population	18,681
Unemployment (1993)	9.8%
Median income of families with children	$22,175

In Ogemaw County roughly 1,500 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (413) live in Mills Township, which also has the highest percentage of child poverty (49.6%).

Rates of births to teens without a high school diploma have improved slightly over the trend period, reflecting 9 percent of all live births in the county. This rate ranked in the bottom third of the 83 counties ranked.

The county experienced an increase in the rate of low birth weight babies to 5.2 percent of all live births. This rate ranked near the top fourth of the 83 counties ranked.

Although small in number (an average of 2 per year), the county's rate of child deaths increased by over 35 percent during the trend period.

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Economic Security: Poverty

Percent of Children in Poverty

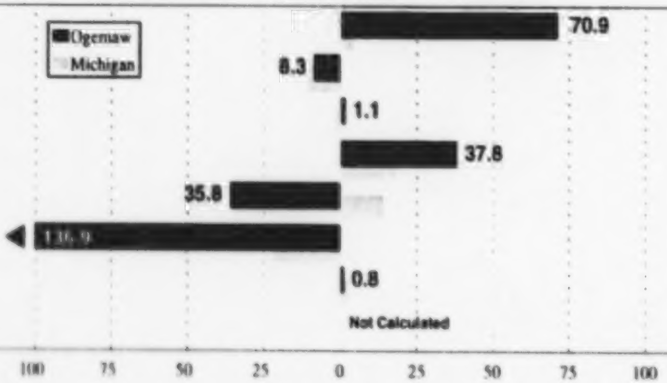
☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ▨ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Ogemaw County

Child Poverty Rate: 30.5%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.

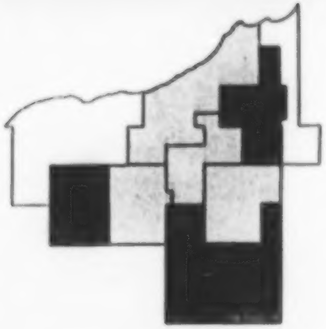


Indicators	% Worse (Based on Rate)	% Better (Based on Rate)	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care		70.9	1	2.3 %	1
Low birth-weight babies	8.3		14	5.2 %	22
Births to teens, no diplomas		1.1	25	8.9 %	60
Infant mortality		37.8	2	8.4 †	34
Child deaths	35.8		2	48.2 ††	58
Teen violent deaths	136.9		1	104.0 ††	52
Serious (index) crime arrests		0.8	53	23.8 †	57
High school dropouts (1993)	Not Calculated		ID	ID	-

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

ONTONAGON COUNTY

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ▨ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Ontonagon County
Child Poverty Rate: 16.5%

In Ontonagon County over 340 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (110) live in Ontonagon Township; the townships of Haight and Matchwood have the highest percentage of child poverty (27.5% and 29.4% respectively).

The rate of serious crime arrests among youth has improved by nearly 70 percent over the trend period. During the three most recent years, an average of 6 arrests a year occurred among that population. The rate ranked in the top 5 of the 83 counties ranked.

The county improved substantially on the rates of births to teens lacking adequate prenatal care, the percentage of live births at low weight, and the share of all babies born in the county to teens without a high school diploma.

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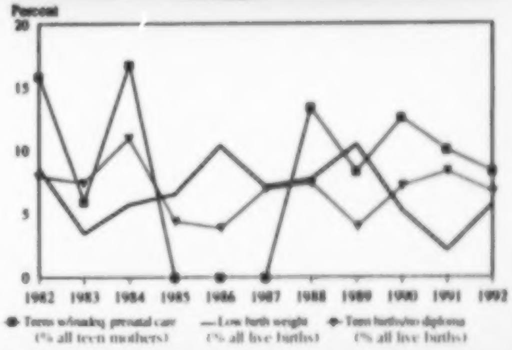
Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

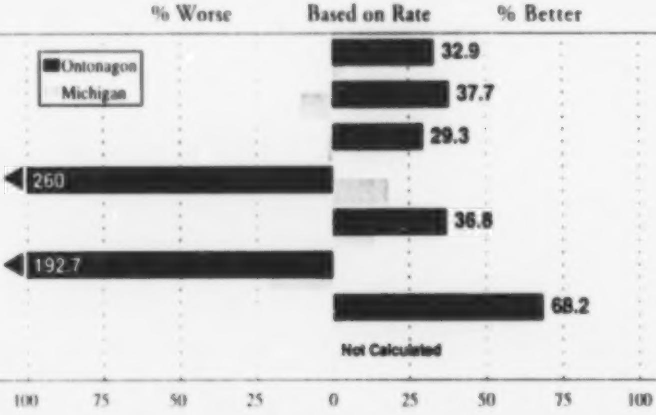
Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	45.3% *(53)*	**33.1%** ***(41)***	26.5% *(31)*
Math	42.7% *(50)*	**40.3%** ***(50)***	23.9% *(28)*
Science	66.0% *(70)*	**52.4%** ***(55)***	53.5% *(54)*

Total children under age 18	2,109
Children as percent of population	23.8%
Total population	8,854
Unemployment (1993)	7.9%
Median income of families with children	$29,500

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



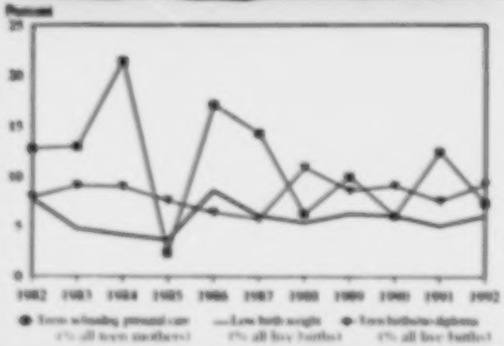
Indicators	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	2	**10.4 %**	43
Low birth-weight babies	4	**4.3 %**	9
Births to teens, no diplomas	6	**6.5 %**	26
Infant mortality	1	**10.8 †**	58
Child deaths	0.3	**18.9 ††**	-
Teen violent deaths	0.7	**108.6 ††**	-
Serious (index) crime arrests	6	**5.5 †**	4
High school dropouts (1993)	ID	ID	-

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

OSCEOLA COUNTY

Total children under age 18	5,973
Children as percent of population	29.6%
Total population	20,146
Unemployment (1993)	8.8%
Median income of families with children	$26,404

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

	Students with Satisfactory Scores		
Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	43.3% *(169)*	**38.1%** **(163)**	47.5% *(171)*
Math	39.0% *(152)*	**35.4%** **(150)**	21.0% *(76)*
Science	73.9% *(302)*	**57.7%** **(227)**	42.9% *(137)*

In Osceola County nearly 1,400 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (176) live in Reed City; the city of Evart has the highest percentage of child poverty (34.1%).

The county's rate of serious crime arrests among youth has improved by 36 percent over the time period. This rate ranked 36th among the 83 counties.

Rates reflecting births to teens without a high school diploma have worsened by nearly 15 percent over the trend period, representing an average of 8.7 percent of all live births in the county.

The rate of births to teens who have not received adequate prenatal care, while worsening slightly, represents a ranking near the top third of the 78 counties ranked.

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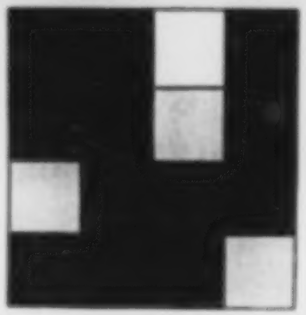
Economic Security: Poverty



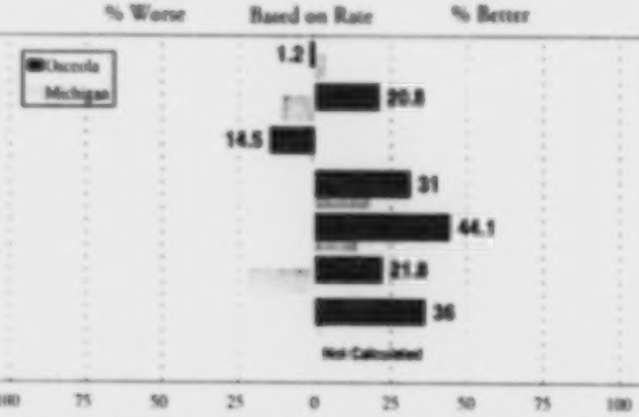
Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ■ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Osceola County
Child Poverty Rate: 24.1%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1989-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.

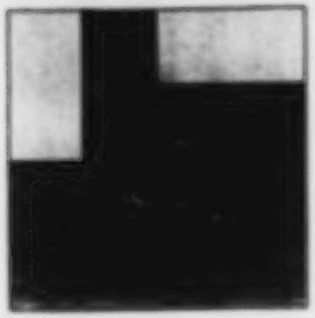


Indicators	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	4	8.6 %	28
Low birth-weight babies	18	5.7 %	39
Births to teens, no diplomas	27	8.7 %	56
Infant mortality	3	8.7 †	39
Child deaths	2	46.7 ††	56
Teen violent deaths	1	86.2 ††	42
Serious (index) crime arrests	48	17.4 †	36
High school dropouts (1993)	ID	ID	-

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

OSCODA COUNTY

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0 – 9.9 ☐ 10.0 – 19.9 ▨ 20.0 – 29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Oscoda County
Child Poverty Rate: 24.4%

In Oscoda County roughly 450 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (197) live in Big Creek Township which also has the highest percentage of child poverty (29.3%).

The share of all county births which are to teens without a high school diploma has improved over the trend period to a rate of 8.3 percent.

The county experienced a substantial increase in the rate of serious index crime arrests among youth; in numbers, the annual average during the most recent three years was 31 arrests among that population. The recent rate resulted in the county's lowest ranking: 70th of 83 counties.

The county's rate of low weight births worsened to an average rate of 5.5 percent.

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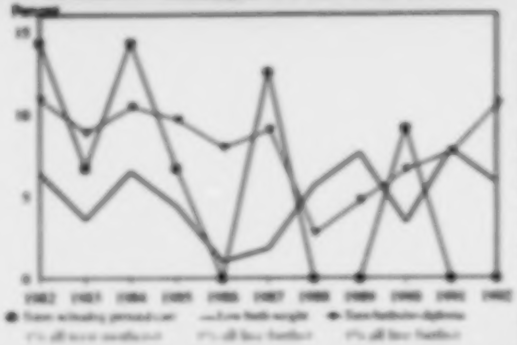
Health: Risky Births



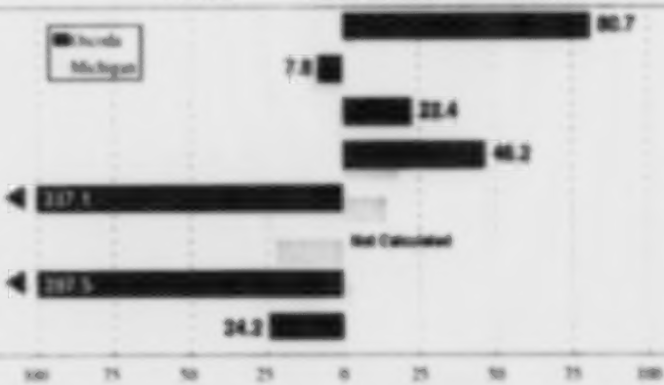
Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	51.9% *(51)*	23.5% *(24)*	38.7% *(29)*
Math	58.0% *(60)*	29.9% *(32)*	24.0% *(18)*
Science	84.0% *(69)*	45.8% *(49)*	54.7% *(35)*

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



Indicators	% Worse	% Better	Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care		80.7	0.3	2.9 %	-
Low birth weight babies	7.8		6	5.5 %	30
Births to teens, no diplomas		22.4	9	8.3 %	44
Infant mortality		40.2	0.7	6.4 ?	-
Child deaths	337.1		2	101.4 ??	65
Teen violent deaths	Not Calculated		0.3	76.6 ??	-
Serious (index) crime arrests	287.5		31	40.3 ?	70
High school dropouts (1993)	34.2		26	7.7 %	50

Recent Averages: Number, Rate, Rank. Based on Rate.

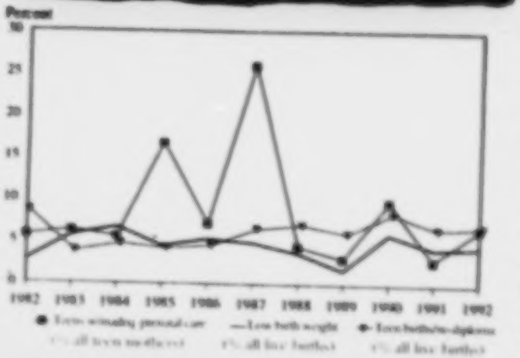
? rate/1,000 ?? rate/100,000 * estimate

Total children under age 18	1,886
Children as percent of population	24.0%
Total population	7,842
Unemployment (1993)	9.1%
Median income of families with children	$23,204

OTSEGO COUNTY

Total children under age 18	5,118
Children as percent of population	28.5%
Total population	17,957
Unemployment (1993)	7.2%
Median income of families with children	$31,714

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	36.0% *(109)*	**47.8%** *(142)*	50.7% *(147)*
Math	42.2% *(120)*	**47.5%** *(141)*	27.3% *(78)*
Science	76.0% *(250)*	**62.8%** *(211)*	49.0% *(139)*

In Otsego County over 570 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (137) live in Bagley Township, while the township of Corwith has the highest percentage of child poverty (31.2%).

In the 1992-1993 school year, roughly 5 percent of the county's 9-12th graders dropped out of school, an improvement of over 10 percent from the prior year.

The rate of serious crime arrests among youth worsened over the trend period. This rate of 39 arrests per 1,000 youth ranked that county near the bottom of the 83 counties ranked. The annual average number of arrests during the most recent three years was 87.

The county's rate of low weight births improved slightly over the trend period.

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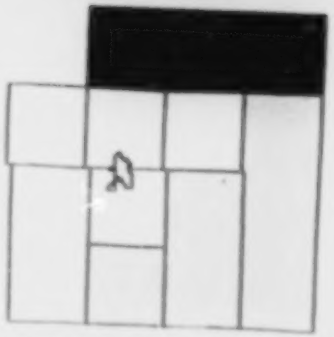
Economic Security: Poverty



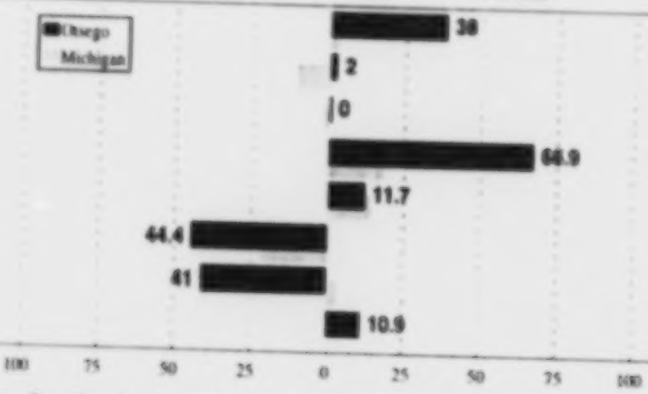
Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0–9.9 ☐ 10.0–19.9 ▨ 20.0–29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Otsego County
Child Poverty Rate: 11.5%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

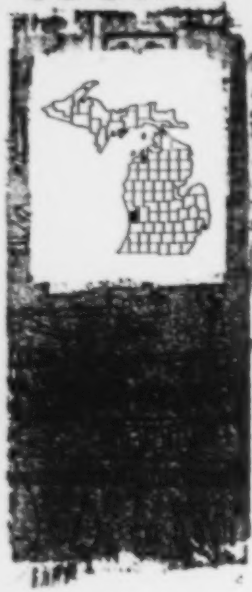
For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



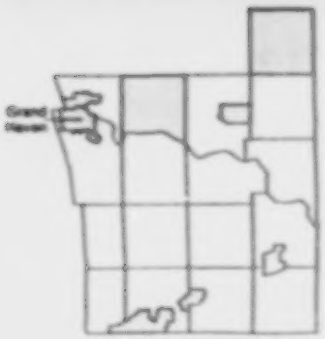
Indicators	% Worse / % Better Based on Rate	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	38	2	6.7 %	14
Low birth weight babies	2	14	5.0 %	19
Births to teens, no diplomas	0	18	6.1 %	22
Infant mortality	66.9	1	4.6 †	5
Child deaths	11.7	0.7	15.1 ††	-
Teen violent deaths	44.4	2	133.9 ††	61
Serious (index) crime arrests	41	87	39.2 †	77
High school dropouts (1993)	10.9	57	4.9 %	42

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

COUNTY OTTAWA



Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0–9.9 ☐ 10.0–19.9 ■ 20.0–29.9 ■ 30.0+

Ottawa County
Child Poverty Rate: 6.3%

In Ottawa County over 3,400 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (1,053) live in the city of Holland which also has the highest percentage of child poverty (15.8%).

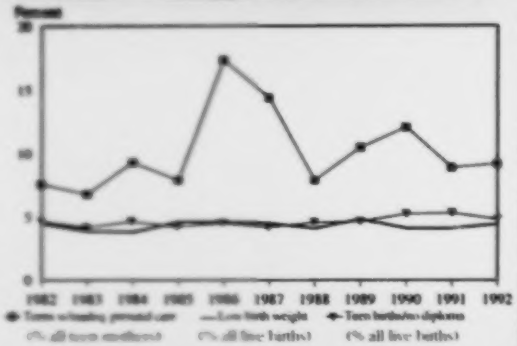
The rate of child deaths improved by over half during the trend period, ranking the county in the top 5 of the 66 counties ranked.

Despite improvement in the state overall, the county experienced rising rates of births to teens receiving inadequate prenatal care. Ten percent of the county's teen births each year are to young women not receiving this care.

The rate of serious crime arrests for youth worsened by roughly one-fifth to rank among the bottom fifth of the 83 counties ranked. During the three most recent years, an average of 646 arrests occurred a year among that population.

* *The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Health: Risky Births



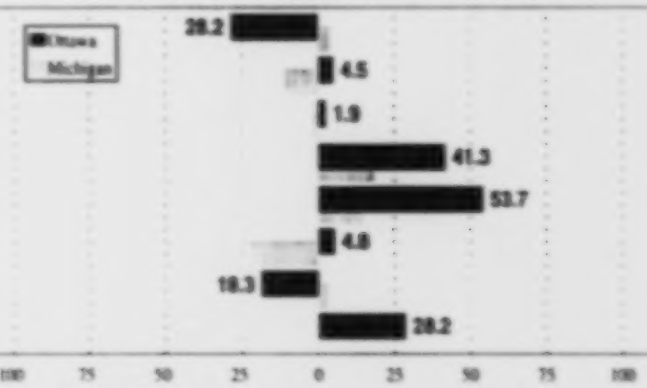
Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	68.4% *(1,214)*	45.4% *(1,176)*	52.0% *(1,103)*
Math	56.5% *(1,421)*	49.7% *(1,289)*	38.0% *(808)*
Science	78.5% *(1,951)*	67.8% *(1,661)*	61.5% *(1,158)*

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



Indicators	% Worse	Based on Rate	% Better	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	28.2			26	10.0 %	39
Low birth weight babies			4.5	135	4.2 %	8
Births to teens, no diplomas			1.9	165	5.1 %	14
Infant mortality			41.3	20	6.1 †	13
Child deaths			53.7	8	17.6 ††	4
Teen violent deaths			4.8	6	42.0 ††	13
Serious (index) crime arrests	18.3			646	28.4 †	67
High school dropouts (1993)			28.2	239	2.8 %	18

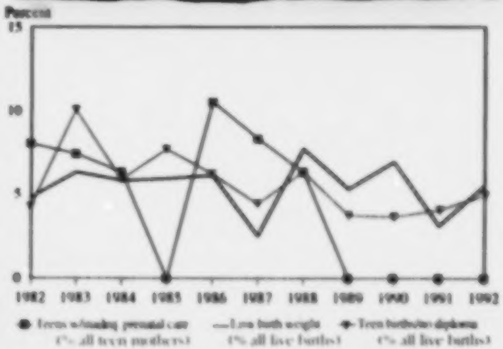
† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

Total children under age 18	55,078
Children as percent of population	29.3%
Total population	187,768
Unemployment (1993)	4.6%
Median income of families with children	$40,723

PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY

Total children under age 18	3,503
Children as percent of population	25.5%
Total population	13,743
Unemployment (1993)	14.4%
Median income of families with children	$27,050

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	40.3% *(68)*	**44.5%** ***(81)***	46.2% *(86)*
Math	47.9% *(81)*	**44.5%** ***(81)***	29.9% *(55)*
Science	77.3% *(140)*	**58.1%** ***(104)***	63.0% *(109)*

In Presque Isle County over 570 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (117) live in Rogers City, while the township of Krakow has the highest percentage of child poverty (38.8%).

County rates reflecting births to teens without a high school diploma have improved by over 25 percent during the trend period, resulting in a rate of 4.1 percent of all live births in the county. This rate ranked the county 6th of the 83 counties ranked.

The rate of serious crime arrests among youth worsened to a rate of 6.6 per 1,000 youth. During the three most recent years, an average of 11 arrests a year occurred among this population.

The county's rate of low birth weight babies worsened to an average of 5.3 percent of all live births.

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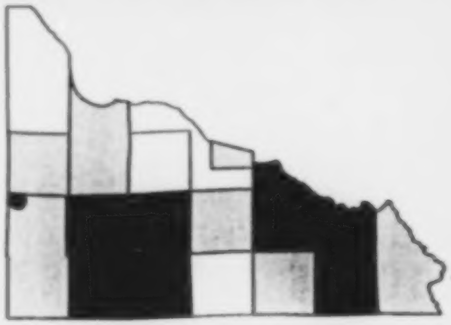
Economic Security: Poverty



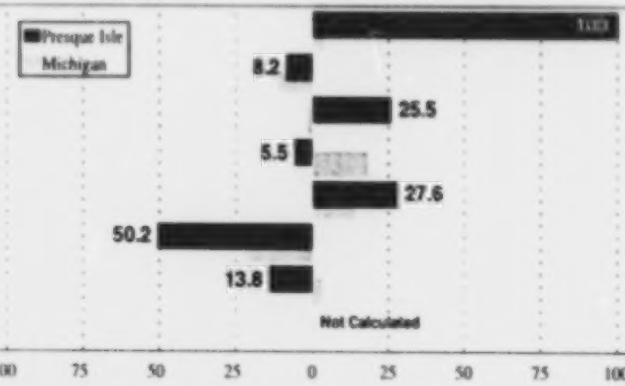
Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ▨ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Presque Isle County
Child Poverty Rate: 16.7%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



Indicators	% Worse — Based on Rate — % Better	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	100	0	0.0 %	-
Low birth weight babies	8.2	7	5.3 %	27
Births to teens, no diplomas	25.5	6	4.1 %	6
Infant mortality	5.5	1	9.6 †	49
Child deaths	27.6	0.7	22.3 ††	-
Teen violent deaths	50.2	1	109.5 ††	56
Serious (index) crime arrests	13.8	11	6.6 †	6
High school dropouts (1993)	Not Calculated	ID	ID	-

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

COUNTY ROSCOMMON

Economic Security: Poverty

Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ▨ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Roscommon County

Child Poverty Rate: 26.0%

In Roscommon County over 1,000 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (291) live in Roscommon Township, which also has the highest percentage of child poverty (35.3%).

The rate of serious crime arrests among youth improved by over one-third during the trend period. Despite the improvement, the county's rate of 41.8 per 1,000 youth resulted in a rank of 79th of the 83 counties.

Rates reflecting births to teens without a high school diploma have worsened over time to represent over 10 percent of all live births in the county.

In the 1992-1993 school year, almost 14 percent of the county's 9-12th graders dropped out of school. While this represents a slight improvement, the county ranked 64th out of 66 counties ranked on this indicator.

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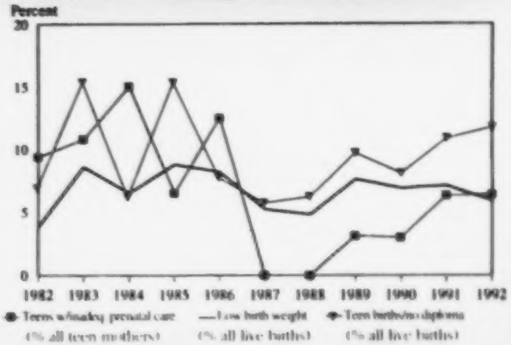
Health: Risky Births



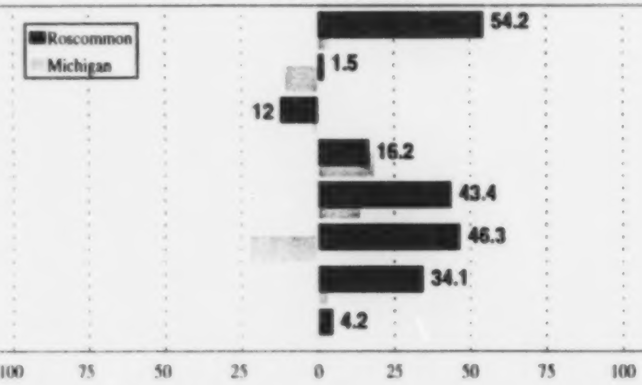
Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	35.4% *(95)*	**37.9%** ***(121)***	41.1% *(93)*
Math	41.3% *(111)*	**24.9%** ***(80)***	22.1% *(51)*
Science	63.9% *(184)*	**48.8%** ***(147)***	46.8% *(117)*

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



Indicators	% Worse / Based on Rate / % Better	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	54.2	2	5.5 %	9
Low birth-weight babies	1.5	16	6.7 %	65
Births to teens, no diplomas	12	25	10.3 %	69
Infant mortality	16.2	2	8.3 †	33
Child deaths	43.4	0.7	18.8 ††	-
Teen violent deaths	46.3	0.7	62.5 ††	-
Serious (index) crime arrests	34.1	77	41.8 †	79
High school dropouts (1993)	4.2	152	13.8 %	64

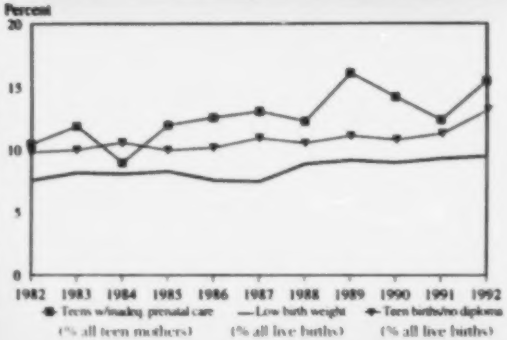
† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

Total children under age 18	4,173
Children as percent of population	21.1%
Total population	19,776
Unemployment (1993)	9.3%
Median income of families with children	$24,129

SAGINAW COUNTY

Total children under age 18	59,577
Children as percent of population	28.1%
Total population	211,946
Unemployment (1993)	6.8%
Median income of families with children	$32,310

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	39.1% *(984)*	**35.8%** ***(910)***	38.6% *(911)*
Math	45.1% *(1139)*	**35.2%** ***(899)***	24.4% *(572)*
Science	65.3% *(1553)*	**52.5%** ***(1304)***	46.4% *(935)*

In Saginaw County over 15,300 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (9,790) live in the city of Saginaw, which also has the highest percentage of child poverty (45.3%).

The county's rate of serious crime arrests among youth improved by nearly 30 percent over the trend period and ranked the county 10th of the 83 counties. During the most recent three years, an average of 210 arrests a year occurred among this population.

Teen violent death rates doubled over the trend period, reflecting an annual average of 14 deaths among that population.

The county experienced rising rates of babies born at low weight which resulted in its lowest ranking; 82nd of the 83 counties.

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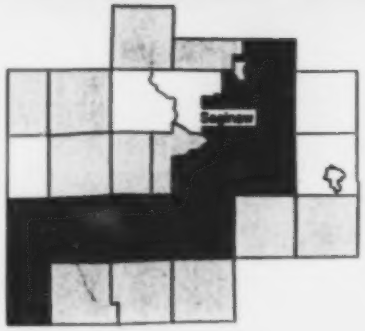
Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

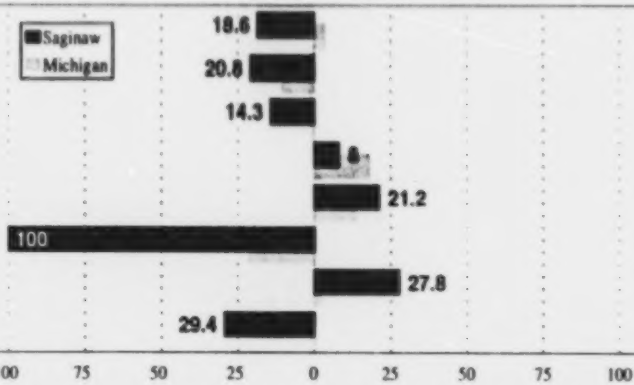
☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ■ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Saginaw County

Child Poverty Rate: 26.3%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.

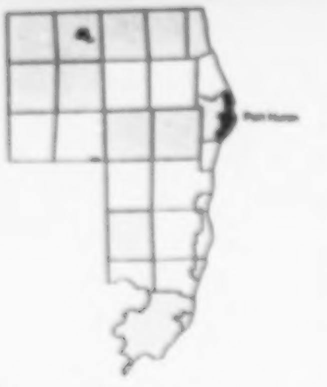


Indicators	% Worse Based on Rate % Better	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	18.6	91	14.0 %	61
Low birth-weight babies	20.8	337	9.3 %	82
Births to teens, no diplomas	14.3	435	12.0 %	75
Infant mortality	8.	46	12.7 †	64
Child deaths	21.2	14	28.3 ††	26
Teen violent deaths	100	14	84.0 ††	41
Serious (index) crime arrests	27.8	210	7.8 †	10
High school dropouts (1993)	29.4	422	4.4 %	37

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

ST. CLAIR COUNTY

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0 – 9.9 ☐ 10.0 – 19.9 ▨ 20.0 – 29.9 ■ 30.0 +

St. Clair County

Child Poverty Rate: 15.1%

In St. Clair County over 6,000 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (2,927) live in the city of Port Huron, which also has the highest percentage of child poverty (31.1%).

The county rate of births to teens who have received inadequate prenatal care has improved by nearly 40 percent, surpassing the improvement made by the state overall. Roughly 9 percent of all teen births are to young women without this care.

During the 1992-1993 school year, 433 of the county's 9-12th graders (5.8%) dropped out of school, ranking the county 52nd of the 66 counties ranked.

Rates of teen violent deaths improved by nearly 13 percent over the trend period although the state overall worsened on this indicator.

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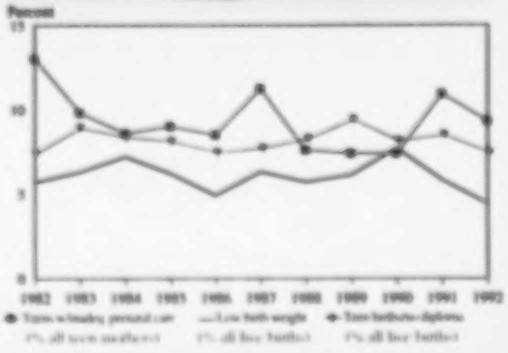
Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

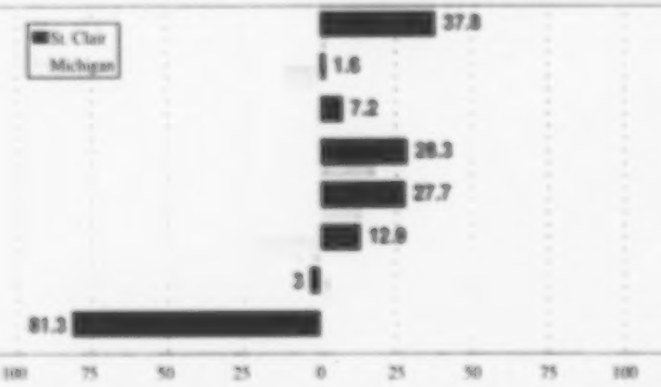
Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	42.0% *(830)*	43.8% *(798)*	41.9% *(751)*
Math	49.9% *(987)*	48.7% *(889)*	24.2% *(427)*
Science	75.7% *(1,469)*	69.4% *(1,262)*	48.6% *(768)*

Total children under age 18	40,411
Children as percent of population	27.8%
Total population	145,607
Unemployment (1993)	8.2%
Median income of families with children	$35,313

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



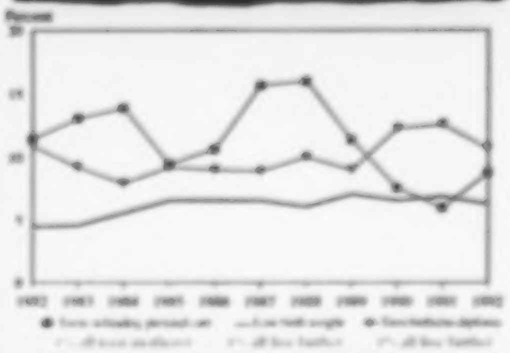
Indicators	% Worse	% Better	Number	Rate		Rank
			Recent Averages			
Inadequate prenatal care		37.8	23	9.2	%	34
Low birth-weight babies		1.6	127	6.0	%	44
Births to teens, no diplomas		7.2	165	7.7	%	35
Infant mortality		28.3	18	8.6	†	37
Child deaths		27.7	9	27.1	††	21
Teen violent deaths		12.8	7	66.6	††	29
Serious (index) crime arrests	3		308	17.2	†	35
High school dropouts (1993)	81.3		433	5.8	%	52

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY

Total children under age 18	16,970
Children as percent of population	28.9%
Total population	58,913
Unemployment (1993)	6.0%
Median income of families with children	$31,660

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	42.6% *(360)*	**36.0%** ***(315)***	44.3% *(365)*
Math	50.2% *(425)*	**39.7%** ***(361)***	25.5% *(200)*
Science	69.6% *(624)*	**58.1%** ***(494)***	52.9% *(363)*

In St. Joseph County over 2,700 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (727) live in the city of Three Rivers, which also has the highest percentage of child poverty (34.1%).

The share of teen births to those young women receiving inadequate prenatal care in the county has improved by one-third over the trend period. This rate ranked 20th of the 70 counties ranked.

Births to teens without a high school diploma represent 12 percent of all live births in the county. This rate ranked 76th of the 82 counties ranked.

The county's rates of low birth weight babies and infant mortality have worsened over the trend period by 10 percent and 7 percent respectively.

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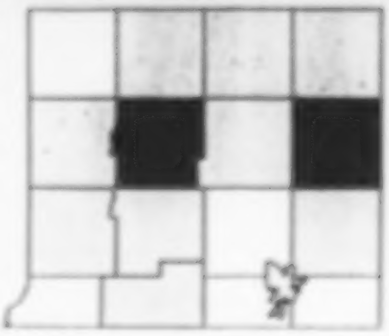
Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0-9.9 ☐ 10.0-19.9 ▨ 20.0-29.9 ■ 30.0+

St. Joseph County
Child Poverty Rate: 16.7%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

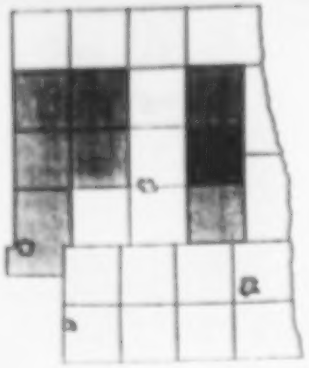
For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1986-88 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.

■ St. Joseph
☐ Michigan

Indicators	% Worse Based on Rate % Better	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	33.3	11	7.4 %	20
Low birth weight babies	10	57	6.6 %	64
Births to teens, no diplomas	22.2	105	12.1 %	76
Infant mortality	7	11	12.3 †	63
Child deaths	20.5	4	30.2 ††	34
Teen violent deaths	207	3	61.1 ††	25
Serious (index) crime arrests	2.2	211	28.4 †	66
High school dropouts (1993)	Not Calculated	195	6.1 %	54

100 75 50 25 0 25 50 75 100 † per 1,000 †† per 100,000 % percent

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

Sanilac County
Child Poverty Rate: 18.7%

In Sanilac County nearly 2,100 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (191) live in the city of Croswell, while the township of Bridgehampton has the highest percentage of child poverty (39.8%).

The share of teen births which have not received adequate prenatal care has improved by over 30 percent during the trend period, resulting in an average 8 percent of all teen births.

The county's rate of serious crime arrests for youth ages 10-17 has more than doubled over the trend period, but despite this increase, it ranks in the top third of the 83 counties. During the three most recent years, an average of 71 arrests a year occurred for this population.

The county's rates of low birth weight babies and infant mortality have worsened over the trend period by 36 percent and 23 percent respectively.

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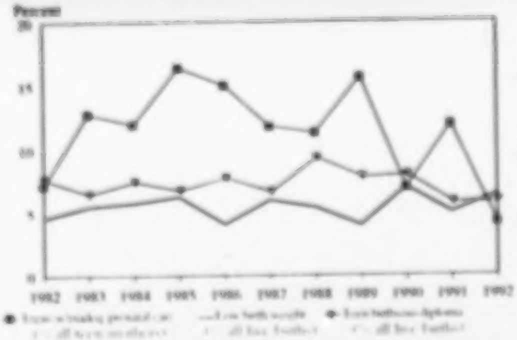
Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

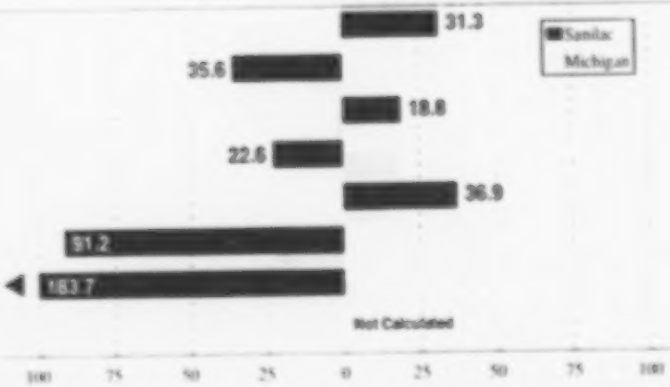
Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	45.0% *(293)*	**43.5%** ***(256)***	41.5% *(255)*
Math	42.9% *(280)*	**51.9%** ***(305)***	28.1% *(172)*
Science	78.1% *(499)*	**71.0%** ***(438)***	57.9% *(318)*

SANILAC COUNTY

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



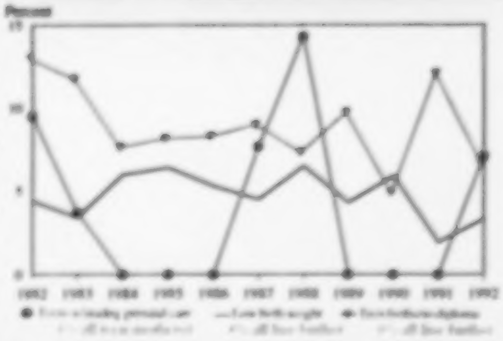
Indicators	Based on Rate	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	31.3	5	7.9 %	23
Low birth weight babies	35.6	33	6.1 %	51
Births to teens, no diplomas	18.8	35	6.5 %	27
Infant mortality	22.6	7	13.0 †	65
Child deaths	36.9	2	21.0 ††	9
Teen violent deaths	91.2	6	127.7 ††	60
Serious (index) crime arrests	183.7	71	13.9 †	26
High school dropouts (1993)	Not Calculated	ID	ID	-

Total children under age 18	11,293
Children as percent of population	28.3%
Total population	39,928
Unemployment (1993)	9.4%
Median income of families with children	$28,524

SCHOOLCRAFT COUNTY

Total children under age 18	2,130
Children as percent of population	25.7%
Total population	8,302
Unemployment (1993)	11.6%
Median income of families with children	$27,019

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	43.4% *(66)*	42.5% *(34)*	36.6% *(34)*
Math	45.3% *(68)*	43.0% *(35)*	31.6% *(30)*
Science	80.4% *(74)*	51.4% *(56)*	44.7% *(42)*

In Schoolcraft County over 400 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (208) live in the city of Manistique, while the township of Mueller has the highest percentage of child poverty (55.0%).

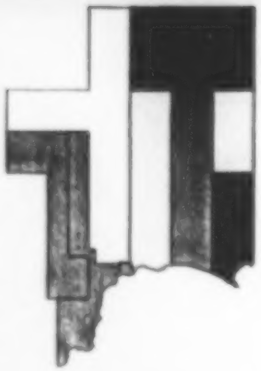
The rate of low birth weight babies (4% of all live births in the county) has improved by over 30 percent during the trend period, to a rank of 2nd among the 83 counties.

The county's rate of serious crime arrests for youth has worsened by nearly 70 percent. For the most recent period, an annual average of 24 arrests occurred in this population.

During the 1992-1993 school year, 4 percent of the county's 9-12th graders dropped out of school. This rate was substantially higher than that of the prior year.

* *The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

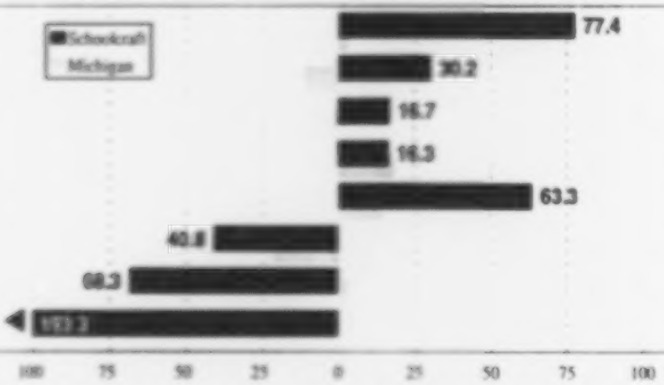
☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ▨ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Schoolcraft County

Child Poverty Rate: 20.7%

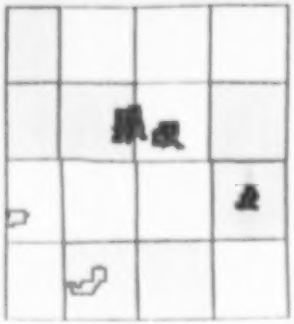
Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



Indicators	% Worse / % Better Based on Rate	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	77.4	0.3	2.4 %	-
Low birth-weight babies	30.2	4	3.7 %	2
Births to teens, no diplomas	16.7	8	8.0 %	38
Infant mortality	16.3	0.7	6.7 †	-
Child deaths	63.3	0.3	18.7 ††	-
Teen violent deaths	40.8	0.7	118.8 ††	-
Serious (index) crime arrests	68.3	24	23.9 †	58
High school dropouts (1993)	193.2	18	4.4	38

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ▨ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Shiawassee County

Child Poverty Rate: 14.5%

live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (1,035) live in the city of Owosso, which also has the highest percentage of child poverty (23.2%).

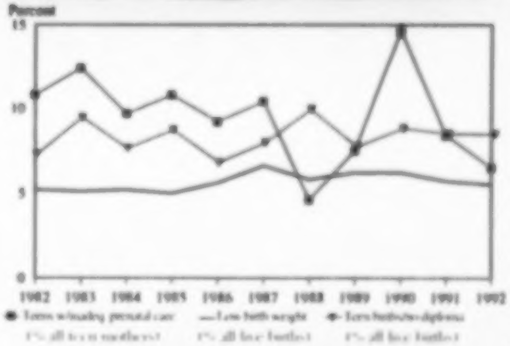
The county rate of teen births to young women receiving inadequate prenatal care has improved by nearly 14 percent over the trend period, resulting in an average of 10 percent of all teen births.

Although the numbers (an average of 6 per year) are relatively small, the county's rate of teen violent deaths more than doubled over the trend period, ranking 51st of the 64 counties ranked.

The county's rate of babies born at low weight worsened by over 20 percent to an average 6 percent of all live births.

** The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

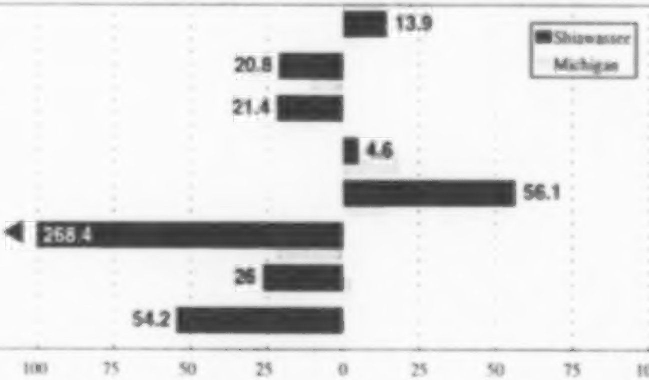
Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	41.3% *(422)*	39.9% *(428)*	45.5% *(467)*
Math	46.1% *(473)*	43.8% *(470)*	31.3% *(319)*
Science	74.2% *(771)*	62.8% *(739)*	54.0% *(517)*

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts



Indicators	% Worse	% Better	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care		13.9	13	9.9 %	38
Low birth-weight babies	20.8		59	5.8 %	41
Births to teens, no diplomas	21.4		87	8.5 %	49
Infant mortality		4.6	6	6.2 †	16
Child deaths		56.1	3	19.9 ††	7
Teen violent deaths	268.4		6	103.9 ††	51
Serious (index) crime arrests	26		90	9.7 †	14
High school dropouts (1993)	54.2		151	3.7 %	30

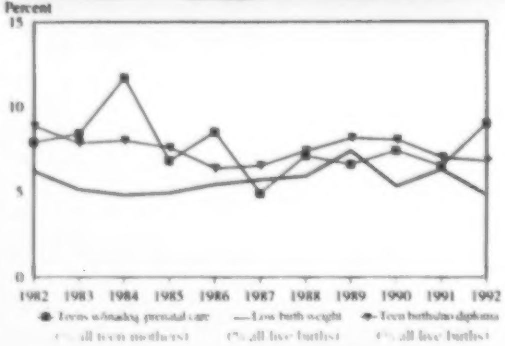
† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

Total children under age 18	19,935
Children as percent of population	28.6%
Total population	69,770
Unemployment (1993)	8.3%
Median income of families with children	$34,636

TUSCOLA COUNTY

Total children under age 18	15,826
Children as percent of population	28.5%
Total population	55,498
Unemployment (1993)	8.3%
Median income of families with children	$32,388

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	39.7% *(335)*	**38.6%** ***(357)***	45.2% *(402)*
Math	43.9% *(373)*	**42.9%** ***(397)***	28.7% *(253)*
Science	69.0% *(629)*	**62.0%** ***(545)***	51.4% *(430)*

In Tuscola County nearly 2,700 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (406) live in Indianfields Township, while the township of Kingston has the highest percentage of child poverty (30.0%).

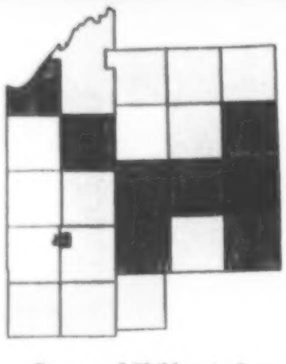
The county rate of infant mortality has improved by nearly 40 percent over the trend period, exceeding the improvement made statewide.

Although there were small numbers (an average of 4 per year) of occurrences, the rate of deaths among children worsened by roughly 25 percent. During the same time period, the state as a whole improved.

The rate of serious crime arrests among youth improved by over 20 percent to rank 3rd among the 83 counties ranked. During the three most recent years, an annual average of 5 arrests occurred per 1,000 youth.

** The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Economic Security: Poverty



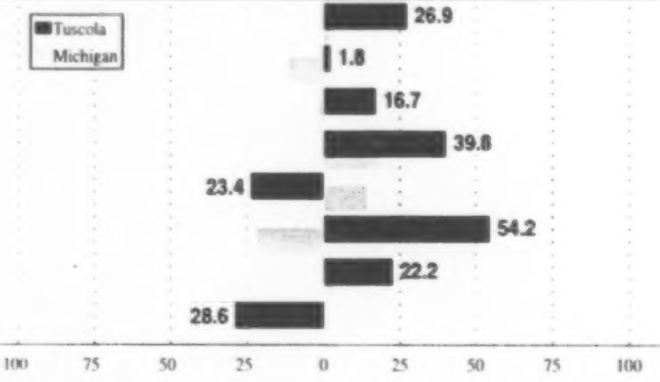
Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ▨ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Tuscola County
Child Poverty Rate: 17.2%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

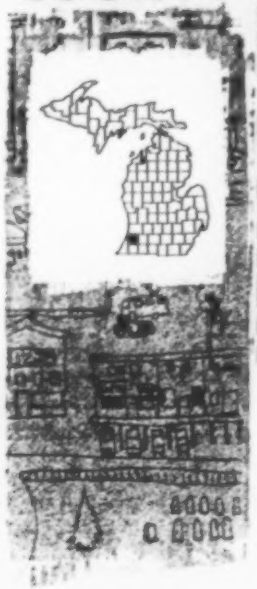
For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts



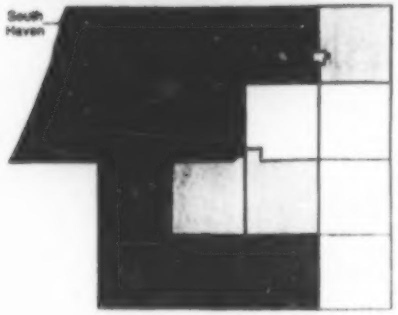
			Recent Averages		
Indicators	% Worse	% Better	Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care		26.9	7	7.6 %	22
Low birth-weight babies		1.8	43	5.5 %	32
Births to teens, no diplomas		16.7	58	7.5 %	33
Infant mortality		39.8	5	6.8 †	23
Child deaths	23.4		4	30.1 ††	33
Teen violent deaths		54.2	2	37.2 ††	10
Serious (index) crime arrests		22.2	36	4.9 †	3
High school dropouts (1993)	28.6		151*	4.5 %	39

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

VAN BUREN COUNTY



Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ▨ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Van Buren County
Child Poverty Rate: 21.0%

In Van Buren County over 4,200 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (368) live in the city of South Haven, while the township of Covert has the highest percentage of child poverty (51.8%).

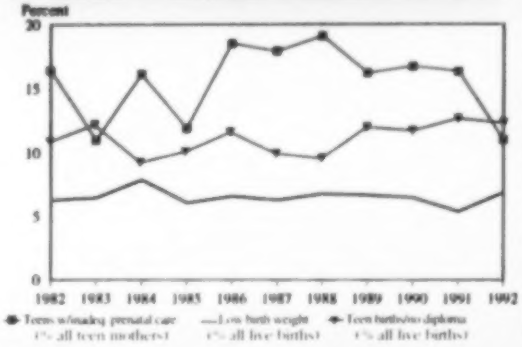
Although small in number (an average of 7 per year), the county's rate of child deaths has improved by over two-fifths during the trend period. Despite the improvement, the county ranked 52nd of the 66 counties ranked.

The county's rate of infant deaths (11 deaths per every 1,000 live births) worsened by nearly 34 percent, while the state's rate improved.

While remaining relatively stable over time, the rate of births to teens without a high school diploma remained high and ranked 77th of the 82 counties ranked.

** The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Health: Risky Births



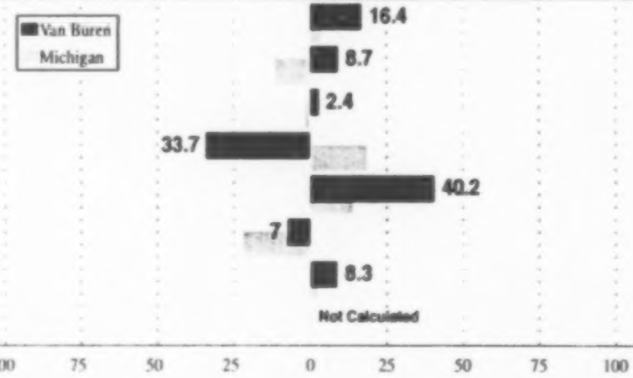
Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

	Students with Satisfactory Scores		
Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	43.8% *(533)*	**39.9%** ***(506)***	41.8% *(456)*
Math	46.8% *(570)*	**43.0%** ***(545)***	25.0% *(273)*
Science	71.5% *(905)*	**63.6%** ***(762)***	52.3% *(494)*

Total children under age 18	20,396
Children as percent of population	29.1%
Total population	70,060
Unemployment (1993)	8.0%
Median income of families with children	$29,260

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



Indicators	% Worse	Based on Rate	% Better	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care			16.4	30	**14.8 %**	65
Low birth-weight babies			8.7	71	**6.3 %**	56
Births to teens, no diplomas			2.4	139	**12.2 %**	77
Infant mortality	33.7			13	**11.1 †**	59
Child deaths			40.2	7	**40.7 ††**	52
Teen violent deaths	7			3	**64.2 ††**	28
Serious (index) crime arrests			8.3	170	**18.8 †**	46
High school dropouts (1993)		Not Calculated		ID	**ID**	-

rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

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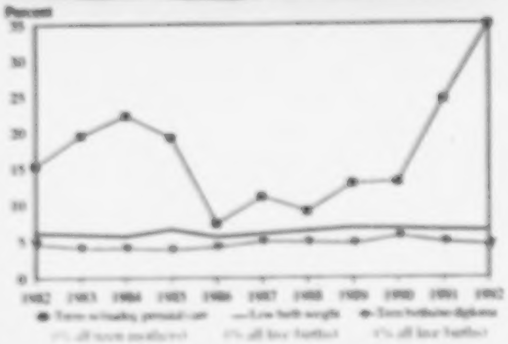
WASHTENAW COUNTY

Total children under age 18	61,096
Children as percent of population	21.6%
Total population	282,937
Unemployment (1993)	4.0%
Median income of families with children	$46,246

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	52.1% *(1,534)*	47.2% *(1,301)*	51.8% *(1,245)*
Math	60.2% *(1,775)*	50.0% *(1,383)*	38.3% *(927)*
Science	77.9% *(2,243)*	63.8% *(1,675)*	61.2% *(1,334)*

In Washtenaw County roughly 6,500 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (2,026) live in Ypsilanti Township, while the city of Ypsilanti has the highest percentage of child poverty (31.5%).

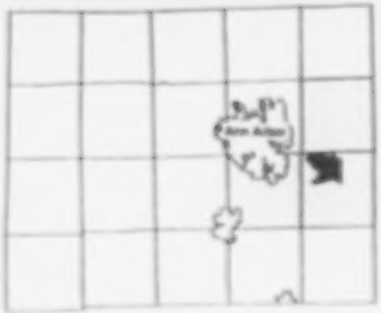
During the 1992-1993 school year, 3 percent of the county's 9-12th graders dropped out of school, an improvement from the prior year's rate.

The share of teen births in which the young mother received inadequate prenatal care more than doubled over the trend period to nearly one-quarter of all teen births. This high rate ranked at the bottom of the 78 counties ranked.

The county rate of teen violent deaths improved over time and represented the county's best rank; 4th of the 64 counties ranked. During the three most recent years, the county averaged 8 such deaths a year.

* *The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

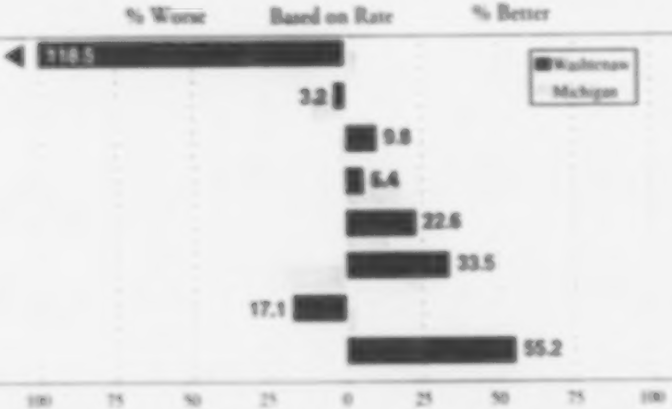
☐ 0.0—9.9 ☐ 10.0—19.9 ▨ 20.0—29.9 ■ 30.0+

Washtenaw County

Child Poverty Rate: 10.8%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

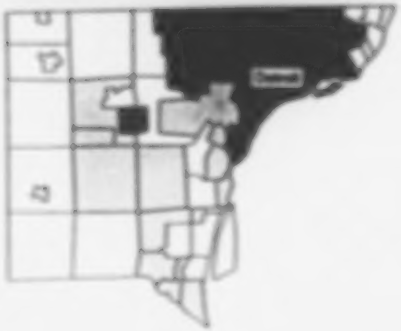
For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-92. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



Indicators	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care	82	23.6%	78
Low birth weight babies	272	6.5%	62
Births to teens, no diplomas	189	4.6%	11
Infant mortality	36	8.7†	38
Child deaths	11	20.9††	8
Teen violent deaths	8	32.1††	4
Serious (index) crime arrests	722	29.4†	70
High school dropouts (1993)	293	3.0%	19

† rate/1,000 †† rate/100,000 * estimate

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

☐ 0.0 – 9.9 ☐ 10.0 – 19.9 ▨ 20.0 – 29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Wayne County

Child Poverty Rate: 30.6%

In Wayne County over 171,600 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (138,242) live in the city of Detroit, while the city of Highland Park has the highest percentage of child poverty (54.7%).

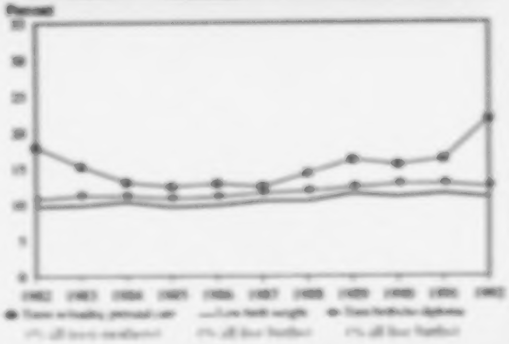
The county's share of births to teens who had not accessed adequate prenatal care has improved by nearly 15 percent over the trend period to an average of 17.6 percent of all births to teens.

The rates of teen violent deaths (107.2 per 100,000 youth) nearly doubled in the county over the time period. The county averaged over 170 deaths a year among that population.

The percent of babies born at low weight in the county worsened to a rate of 11 percent of all live births. This average rate results in a ranking of last among the 83 counties.

* *The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Health: Risky Births

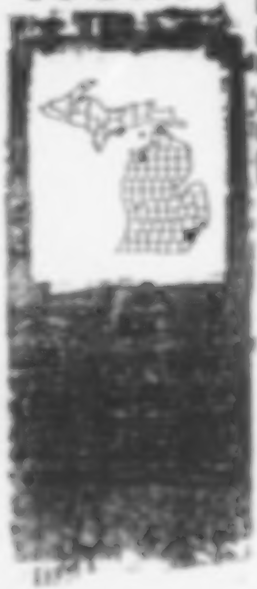


Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	37.0% *(8,936)*	**28.9%** ***(6,662)***	32.3% *(6,320)*
Math	39.2% *(9,470)*	**28.2%** ***(6,511)***	15.7% *(3,057)*
Science	68.3% *(16,331)*	**66.6%** ***(10,600)***	41.5% *(6,782)*

COUNTY WAYNE



Total children under age 18	570,637
Children as percent of population	27.0%
Total population	2,111,687
Unemployment (1995)	8.0%
Median income of families with children	$31,660

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.

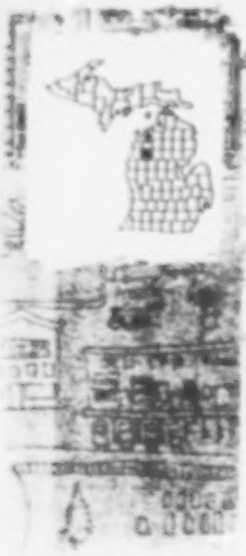
Indicators	% Worse (Based on Rate)	% Better (Based on Rate)	Recent Averages: Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care		14.6	1,219	17.6 %	74
Low birth weight babies	19.4		4,576	11.1 %	83
Births to teens, no diplomas	10.4		4,614	11.7 %	74
Infant mortality		7.1	615	15.7 *	73
Child deaths	5.9		166	34.0 **	60
Teen violent deaths	81.1		171	107.2 **	55
Serious (index) crime arrests		6.8	5,432	22.1 *	51
High school dropouts (1993)	26.7		9,299^	10.9 %	63

■ Wayne ☐ Michigan

100 75 50 25 0 25 50 75 100

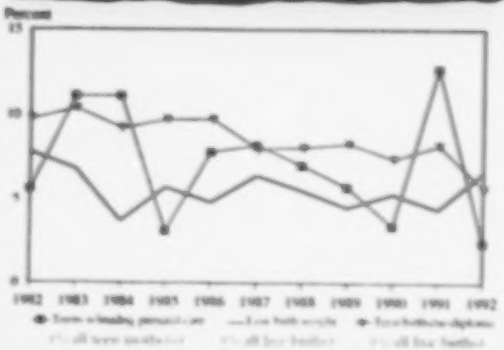
* rate/1,000 ** rate/100,000 ^ estimate

WEXFORD COUNTY



Total children under age 18	7,565
Children as percent of population	28.7%
Total population	26,360
Unemployment (1993)	10.1%
Median income of families with children	$28,372

Health: Risky Births



Education: 93-94 MEAP Tests

Students with Satisfactory Scores

Grade	4/5	7/8	10/11
Reading	41.3% *(174)*	43.1% *(190)*	44.7% *(161)*
Math	36.8% *(155)*	46.0% *(207)*	34.5% *(126)*
Science	74.1% *(323)*	59.1% *(279)*	47.8% *(140)*

In Wexford County roughly 1,500 children live in poverty. The largest number of children in poverty (600) live in the city of Cadillac, while the city of Manton has the highest percentage of child poverty (35.5%).

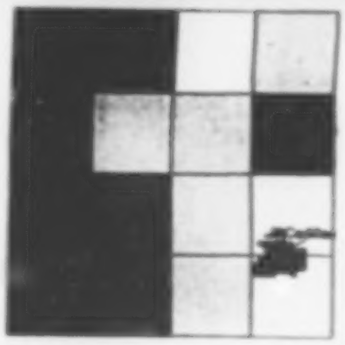
County rates of births to teens without a high school diploma have improved by nearly two-fifths over the trend period to an average of 7 percent of all live births in the county. This rate ranked 29th of the 82 counties ranked.

Although the numbers are small (an average of 2 per year), the rate of teen violent deaths (92.9 per 100,000) has increased over the trend period.

While the county rate of serious crime arrests among youth improved, it ranked in the bottom tenth: 75th of the 83 counties ranked. During the three most recent years, an average of 107 such arrests a year occurred.

* *The discussion does not usually highlight changes with small numbers which may result in very large variations in percent change.*

Economic Security: Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty

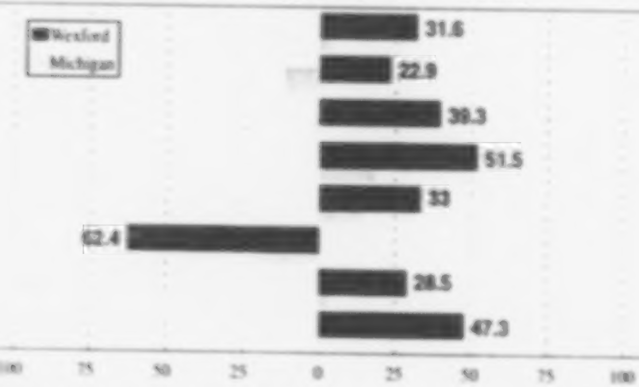
☐ 0.0–9.9 ☐ 10.0–19.9 ■ 20.0–29.9 ■ 30.0 +

Wexford County

Child Poverty Rate: 20.1%

Changes in Well-being of Children: Trends

For the first 7 indicators, the number and rate reflect 3-year averages: 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious crime arrests, which uses 1988-90 and 1991-93. For high school dropouts, 1991-92 is used as the base year and 1992-93 for the recent year. Please see data notes, particularly for high school dropouts.



Indicators	% Worse Based on Rate	% Better Based on Rate	Recent Averages Number	Rate	Rank
Inadequate prenatal care		31.6	4	6.7 %	15
Low birth weight babies		22.9	22	5.4 %	29
Births to teens, no diplomas		39.3	29	7.1 %	29
Infant mortality		51.5	2	4.9 *	6
Child deaths		33	2	25.8 **	17
Teen violent deaths	62.4		2	92.9 **	46
Serious (index) crime arrests		28.5	107	33.1 *	75
High school dropouts (1993)		47.3	53*	3.9 %	3

*per 1,000 **per 100,000 *estimate

Data Notes, Definitions, and Sources

County Trends Bar Chart

All rates and numbers for the indicators on the Changes in Well-Being chart at the bottom of each county page reflect three-year averages, 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the recent year, except for serious (index) crime arrests and high school dropouts. Serious (index) crime arrests uses three-year averages of 1988-90 as base and 1991-93 for recent year. The high school dropouts indicator is an annual rate; the percentage change compares 1991-92 and 1992-93. (Indicators described on this page are included in the appendix with annual rates for the five most recent years and numbers for 1988 and 1992.)

(The indicators are listed in the order they appear on the bar chart.)

Teen Mothers with Inadequate Prenatal Care

Inadequate prenatal care, as defined by the Kessner Index, fails to begin within the first trimester, and (b) include an average of at least one additional prenatal visit per month of gestation. The percent reflects the total of all teen mothers (ages 13-19). Rates and numbers on the county trends bar chart reflect an average of 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the most recent year.

Source: Center for Health Statistics, Office of the State Registrar, Michigan Department of Public Health (1980-1992).

Low Birth-Weight Babies

Babies of low birth-weight weigh less than 2,500 grams (approximately 5 lbs. 8 oz.) at birth. Low weight birth percentages reflect the number of resident low weight births per 100 resident live births. Rates and numbers with the county trends bar chart reflect an average of 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the most recent year.

Source: Center for Health Statistics, Office of the State Registrar, Michigan Department of Public Health (1980-1992).

Births to Teens with Less than High School Education

Births to teens with less than a high school education represents the number of females 13 to 19 years of age who had children before planned date of high school graduation. The percent of births to teens with less than high school education is per all live births. Rates and numbers with the county trends bar chart reflect an average of 1980-82 for the base year and 1990-92 for the most recent year.

Source: Center for Health Statistics, Office of the State Registrar, Michigan Department of Public Health (1980-1992).

Infant Mortality

This rate shows the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births. Rates and numbers with the county trends bar chart reflect an average of 1980-82 in the base year and 1990-92 for the most recent year.

Source: Center for Health Statistics, Office of the State Registrar, Michigan Department of Public Health (1980-1992).

Child Deaths Ages 1 to 14

The child death rate is the number of deaths from all causes per 100,000 children between the ages of 1 and 14, using the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. Rates and numbers with the county trends bar chart reflect an average of 1980-82 in the base year and 1990-92 for the most recent year.

Source: Center for Health Statistics, Office of the State Registrar, Michigan Department of Public Health, (1980-1992).

Teen Violent Deaths

Teen violent deaths are all deaths from accidents, homicides and suicides of teenagers ages 15 through 19, per 100,000 youth. Percentages and numbers with the county trends bar chart represent an average of the three-year period 1980-82 and 1990-92, respectively. (Rates from this year's book may vary considerably from last year's data book, where annual data were compared rather than an average of three years for the base and most recent year.)

Source: Center for Health Statistics, Office of the State Registrar, Michigan Department of Public Health, (1980-1992).

Serious (Index) Crime Arrests of Juveniles

For the Uniform Crime Reports, the Michigan State Police Department tabulates the number of arrests for all crimes. The eight index crimes include: murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, larceny, motor vehicle theft, burglary and arson. The rate is based on the total number of index crime arrests per 1,000 children age 10-17 in the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. Rates and numbers reflect three-year averages of 1988-90 as the base year and 1991-93 for recent year.

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Criminal Justice Data Center, Michigan State Police (1988-1993)

High School Dropouts

Michigan's annual dropout rate is calculated on the number of students enrolled in grades 9 through 12 in public schools in a given year and the number enrolled in grades 10 through 12 in the next year, adjusted for graduating students and transfers in and out of districts. The rate represents one year only. The calculation does not reflect those who return to complete their diploma requirements or those who drop out prior to the ninth grade.

For the recent number on the table with the county trends bar chart, an asterisk (*) notes the number and rate are estimates because there were missing or inaccurate data although numbers affected were less than 15 percent of the county's graduates. Data about dropouts are not provided for 25 counties because they were not available (NA); missing or inaccurate (ID) for more than 15 percent of the graduates in the county; or not calculated because of missing data or a 0 value in either the base or most recent year. The total number of dropouts and the 5.94 percent dropout rate for the state were published by the Department of Education.

Because of the relatively large amount of missing data for this indicator, however, the percentage change was not displayed on the trend graph for the state. The estimated state average dropout rate of 5.94 percent should be viewed with caution because many large school districts are not included.

Source: Retention Dropout Information, Michigan Department of Education (1992 and 1993)

Other Indicators on the County Profiles

Children in Poverty

The poverty rate for children, presented as part of the Census Bureau's table for Persons Below Poverty, was determined for all persons under 18 years of age. Institutionalized children, children in military group quarters and in college dormitories are excluded.

Previous editions of KIDS COUNT in Michigan databooks reported child poverty figures for "related children" which include only the family head's children by birth, marriage or adoption, and other persons under age 18 related to the family head. In the 1980 census, information on child poverty was only for related children, so this measure was also used for 1990 to ensure accurate trend data. The difference between the number of persons in poverty and the related children in poverty is the 15-17 year old unrelated individuals who are not counted in the related poverty variable. These are the children in foster care, group homes, and non-institutionalized places. (Poverty thresholds are applied on a national basis and are not adjusted for regional, state or local variations in the cost of living).

Source: Census of Population and Housing, Bureau of the Census, Persons by Age in Poverty, STF3A (1990).

MEAP Tests

Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) is a statewide testing program to provide information to identify educational needs. Tests measure selected essential performance objectives in the subject areas of reading, mathematics and science. Tests are administered for reading and math in grades 4, 7, and 10 and for science in grades 5, 8, and 11. (Additional information about how to interpret and use MEAP scores is available in the Michigan Educational Assessment Program Handbook.)

Grade-level data on the county pages reflect only the percentages and numbers of students performing at a satisfactory level on each test, not the total numbers of students taking the tests. Although these tests were offered in past years, the forms are continually reviewed and refined (most recently, 1989 for reading, 1991 for mathematics and 1986 for science) so that test score comparisons are not appropriate.

Source: MEAP Scores, Michigan Educational Assessment Program, Michigan Department of Education (1993-1994)

Children under 18 Years of Age/Children as a Percentage of Total Population/Total Population

Data on age groups have been calculated by adding together several age breakdowns from STF1A files of the Census of Population and Housing for 1990.

Source: *Census of Population and Housing, Bureau of the Census, STF1A (1990)*

Median Income of Families with Children Less Than 6 and Less Than 18

The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of families including those with no income.

Source: *Socioeconomic Characteristics of Michigan's Population, Census of Population and Housing, published reports, 1990*

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate reflects the number of unemployed persons divided by the total Civilian Labor Force times 100. The Civilian Labor Force includes both employed and unemployed persons. Persons 16 and older are classified as unemployed if they were (1) not working (temporarily or laid off) during the reference week, (2) looking for work during the prior four weeks, and (3) available to accept a job. Persons working part-time are considered employed, whether they are working a few hours a week or are working part-time because they cannot find full-time employment.

Source: *Area Labor Statistics, Michigan Department of Labor (1993)*

Indicators from Charts on Issue Pages

Children at 185 Percent of Poverty

Since the poverty level currently in use by the federal government does not meet all the needs of data users, data reflecting 185 percent of poverty are presented. This calculation is obtained by multiplying the income level established by the Office of Management and Budget by the appropriate factor. For example, the income level for a family of four persons at 185 percent of poverty level was $23,447 ($12,674 x 1.85) in 1989.

Source: *Census of Population and Housing, Bureau of the Census, STF4A, Table PB101, Age by Ratio of Income in 1989 to Poverty Level*

Students Eligible for State-Endorsed Diploma (based on 10/11 Grade MEAP)

Eligibility for a state-endorsed diploma requires scores of satisfactory or moderate performance on the reading test, and a 50 percent score on the mathematics and science tests administered through the Michigan Education Assessment Program (MEAP). The numbers and percentages do not reflect those students who have retaken the tests.

Source: *MEAP Scores, Michigan Educational Assessment Program, Michigan Department of Education (1992-93; 1993-1994)*

Indicators Only in Appendix

Annual rates for the five most recent years as well as the numbers for the first and last year are provided for all indicators on the county Changes in Well-Being chart except for serious (index) crime arrests and high school dropouts. The appendix also includes annual rates (1989-93) for four other indicators: child abuse and neglect victims, children in out-of-home care, juvenile crime arrests, and children receiving free or reduced price lunches. (These four indicators appear only in the appendix.)

Child Abuse and Neglect Victims

Child abuse and neglect victims reflect an unduplicated count of children who are confirmed as victims of abuse or neglect. The state defines abuse as "harm or threatened harm to a child's health and welfare, occurring through nonaccidental physical or mental injury, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or maltreatment."[1]

Child neglect includes "harm or threatened harm to a child's health and welfare by a parent, legal guardian or persons with custodial care occurring through either (1) negligent treatment; or (2) placing the child at an unreasonable risk or by failure of the caretaker to intervene when possible to remove that risk."[2]

The rate is the number of child abuse and neglect victims per 1,000 divided by the children under age 18 in the 1990 Census of Population and Housing.

Source: Report PS-31D, Victims by Category of Abuse/Neglect, Children's Protective Service Management Information, Health and Welfare Data Center, Michigan Department of Social Services (1989-1993).

Children in Out-of-Home Care

Children in out-of-home care include only those children in facilities or placements supervised by the Department of Social Services (DSS) or the courts. Children in the following living arrangements supervised by the DSS are included: family foster care, including the homes of relatives; foster homes or foster group homes; institutional care, including any care provided in an institutional setting, such as training schools and residential programs; and other care arrangements, including halfway houses; other staffed group homes not licensed as foster homes; DSS-supervised group or family shelter homes; detention; jail; and out-of-state placements. (Since children in mental health facilities or out-of-home placements supervised by the Department of Mental Health are not included, these numbers are viewed as an under-count of children in out-of-home care.)

Source: Report PS-315, Children's Protective Services Management Information, Health and Welfare Data Center, Michigan Department of Social Services (fiscal years 1987-1993).

Children Receiving Free/Reduced Price School Lunches

This indicator includes the percentage of all public school students receiving free or reduced price school lunches in school years from 1989-90 through 1993-94. Students from families reporting income below 185 percent of the federal poverty line are eligible for reduced price meals, while children from families with incomes below 130 percent of poverty are eligible for a fully subsidized or free meal. The rate reflects the number of children who are receiving free or reduced price meals divided by total school enrollment during that school year.

Source: Report of School Program Operations (FNS-10), Food and Nutrition Services, Office of Nutrition, Michigan Department of Education (fiscal years 1989-1994).

Juvenile Arrests

Juvenile arrests include all arrests for any crime of youths under the age of 18. Crimes include index and non-index, as well as statutory, such as runaway and curfew violations. The rate reflects the total number of arrests per 1,000 youths ages 10-17. There are several limitations to the arrest data: certain crimes are not reported; police have considerable discretion in filing reports and categorizing crimes; and, if multiple crimes are committed, only the most serious of multiple crimes committed is reported.

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Criminal Justice Data Center, Michigan State Police.

Endnotes

*1. **Victims by Category of Abuse/Children's Protective Service Management Information, Report No. PS-31D.** July 1994. Lansing, Mich. Michigan Department of Social Services, Health and Welfare Data Center.*

2. Ibid.

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Introduction to Appendix

Information in the appendix provides annual rates for ten indicators; six from this year's county profiles, as well as four included in previous editions of the data book. While the county profiles present average rates and numbers, in the appendix five years of rates are presented for each indicator, as well as the numbers of occurrences for the first and last year of each five year set. Shorter trends are also provided (one and five years). For comparison purposes, the state composite rates for each of the ten indicators appear along the bottom of every page.

The six indicators from the county profiles include: infant mortality, child deaths, teen violent deaths, births to teens with inadequate prenatal care, births to teens without a high school education, and low birth-weight babies. (No additional data for juvenile serious crime arrests and high school dropouts are in the appendix.) For these six indicators, annual rates for the years 1988-1992 are presented.

Additionally, four indicators from previous editions of *KIDS COUNT* data books are updated in the appendix: juvenile arrests (including index or serious, as well as non-index and status arrests); children receiving free- or reduced-priced lunches; children in out-of-home care; and victims of child abuse and neglect.

Percentage changes are given for five and one year trends, based on the difference between a base year rate and the most recent year rate. The percentage changes are calculated by subtracting the base year rate from the most recent year rate and then dividing by the base year rate. (See example in box.)

CALCULATING THE PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF RATE

	Year	Infant Mortality Rate	Formula Code
Base Year	1988	11.0	A
Most Recent Year	1992	10.2	B

(B-A) divided by A = (10.2 - 11.0) divided by 11.0 = -7.3% change

The change in rate will be either a positive or negative number. A negative number reflects a decrease in the rate, while a positive percent change number shows an increase. (In the example, the -7.3% change from the base year rate of 11.0 represents a decrease in the infant mortality rate.) A decrease usually means the situation is getting "better" for the state's children; in the example, a decrease in the rate of infant mortality would be viewed as an improvement.

County		Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000					Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) Rate per 100,000					Teen Violent Deaths (Ages 15-19) Rate per 100,000					Children in Out-of-Home Care Four Quarter Average					Child Abuse and Neglect Rate per 1,000				
		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Alcona	Rate	21.5	20.6	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	338.4	0.0	169.2	0.0	0.6	0.8	2.0	2.7	1.5	7.9	9.8	16.8	15.4	7.9
	1988/1989 Number	2 Infant Deaths					0 Child Deaths					0 Teen Violent Deaths					1 Placement					17 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	0 Infant Deaths					0 Child Deaths					0 Teen Violent Deaths					3 Placements					17 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-100.0%					n/a					n/a					150.0%					0.0%				
	1 Year % Change	n/a					n/a					-100.0%					-44.4%					-48.5%				
Alger	Rate	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	158.0	0.0	52.7	0.0	52.7	166.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	333.3	3.2	4.2	4.0	3.5	4.2	8.9	4.5	6.3	8.0	3.6
	1988/1989 Number	2 Infant Deaths					3 Child Deaths					1 Teen Violent Death					7 Placements					20 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	0 Infant Deaths					1 Child Death					2 Teen Violent Deaths					10 Placements					8 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-100.0%					-66.6%					99.9%					31.3%					-60.0%				
	1 Year % Change	n/a					n/a					n/a					20.0%					-55.6%				
Allegan	Rate	8.4	7.1	8.8	4.3	4.9	39.3	34.9	13.1	13.1	30.6	15.4	92.2	76.9	92.2	15.4	7.1	8.2	8.5	9.1	8.3	13.9	15.4	11.2	11.8	6.9
	1988/1989 Number	9 Infant Deaths					9 Child Deaths					1 Teen Violent Death					190 Placements					374 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	7 Infant Deaths					7 Child Deaths					1 Teen Violent Death					222 Placements					185 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-23.4%					-22.1%					0.0%					16.9%					-50.5%				
	1 Year % Change	14.0%					133.6%					-83.3%					-8.8%					-41.8%				
Alpena	Rate	14.5	2.7	2.7	5.6	2.6	14.5	14.5	29.1	87.2	0.0	0.0	176.5	44.1	0.0	0.0	5.4	5.0	5.7	4.2	3.8	14.5	18.7	14.1	10.4	7.8
	1988/1989 Number	5 Infant Deaths					1 Child Death					0 Teen Violent Deaths					44 Placements					117 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	1 Infant Death					0 Child Deaths					0 Teen Violent Deaths					31 Placements					63 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-82.1%					-100.0%					n/a					-29.6%					-46.2%				
	1 Year % Change	-53.6%					-100.0%					n/a					-9.5%					-25.0%				
Antrim	Rate	16.5	12.0	8.2	4.1	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.6	0.0	82.6	82.6	247.7	165.2	9.2	7.9	7.6	7.4	8.0	10.9	13.5	16.0	13.9	26.5
	1988/1989 Number	4 Infant Deaths					0 Child Deaths					0 Teen Violent Deaths					43 Placements					51 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	3 Infant Deaths					1 Child Death					2 Teen Violent Deaths					38 Placements					124 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-30.3%					n/a					n/a					-13.0%					143.1%				
	1 Year % Change	180.5%					n/a					-33.3%					8.1%					90.8%				
Arenac	Rate	9.8	9.1	4.9	13.4	0.0	29.6	0.0	29.6	29.6	88.7	96.5	193.1	193.1	0.0	96.5	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.3	7.0	10.3	10.8	20.1	24.6
	1988/1989 Number	2 Infant Deaths					1 Child Death					1 Teen Violent Death					14 Placements					28 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	0 Infant Deaths					3 Child Deaths					1 Teen Violent Death					13 Placements					98 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-100.0%					199.7%					0.0%					-2.9%					250.0%				
	1 Year % Change	-100.0%					199.7%					n/a					0.0%					22.5%				
Michigan	Rate	11.0	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.2	29.5	27.8	27.3	29.4	29.2	76.8	75.9	71.9	73.6	59.7	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.2	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.5	7.9

292

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293

Juvenile Crime Arrests (Ages 10-17) Rate per 1,000					Teens with Inadequate Prenatal Care (Ages 13-19) Percent					Births to Teens with less than H. S. Education (Ages 13-19) Percent					Low Birth-Weight Babies Percent					Children Receiving Free/ Reduced Price Lunches Percent						
1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993		County
9.9	4.0	6.9	5.0	35.6	0.0	0.0	6.7	18.2	0.0	10.8	7.2	9.3	8.1	10.3	5.4	9.3	2.8	4.0	9.3	33.6	34.2	39.8	39.2	38.6	Rate	**Alcona**
10 Arrests					0 Teens					10 Births to Teens					5 Babies					375 Children					1988/1989 Number	
36 Arrests					0 Teens					10 Births to Teens					9 Babies					401 Children					1992/1993 Number	
259.6%					n/a					-4.6%					72.2%					14.9%					5 Year % Change	
612.0%					-100.0%					27.2%					132.5%					-1.5%					1 Year % Change	
56.2	17.8	38.4	34.6	25.3	12.5	0.0	16.7	0.0	20.0	4.1	6.0	7.6	9.7	8.5	5.1	4.0	3.8	3.2	6.4	29.4	28.4	30.6	30.7	31.7	Rate	**Alger**
60 Arrests					2 Teens					4 Births to Teens					5 Babies					490 Children					1988/1989 Number	
27 Arrests					2 Teens					8 Births to Teens					6 Babies					561 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-55.0%					60.0%					107.3%					25.5%					11.6%					5 Year % Change	
-26.9%					n/a					-12.4%					100.0%					3.3%					1 Year % Change	
41.6	46.7	44.4	45.2	41.8	14.6	19.4	14.0	7.6	13.3	6.5	8.9	7.9	8.1	6.9	5.2	4.5	5.2	5.5	4.9	16.7	18.5	20.0	19.9	19.9	Rate	**Allegan**
476 Arrests					27 Teens					92 Births to Teens					73 Babies					2,441 Children					1988/1989 Number	
478 Arrests					21 Teens					99 Births to Teens					70 Babies					3,350 Children					1992/1993 Number	
0.5%					-8.8%					6.2%					-5.8%					19.2%					5 Year % Change	
-7.5%					73.8%					-14.8%					-10.9%					0.0%					1 Year % Change	
66.5	104.8	72.9	116.6	91.9	2.6	5.5	9.3	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.5	9.2	7.9	5.8	4.5	6.2	6.4	7.3	27.4	28.1	30.7	30.9	30.2	Rate	**Alpena**
248 Arrests					3 Teens					31 Births to Teens					20 Babies					1,587 Children					1988/1989 Number	
343 Arrests					4 Teens					30 Births to Teens					28 Babies					1,820 Children					1992/1993 Number	
38.2%					246.7%					-12.2%					25.9%					10.2%					5 Year % Change	
-21.2%					-2.2%					-14.1%					14.1%					-2.3%					1 Year % Change	
10.4	16.6	18.5	13.8	9.0	12.9	22.2	15.4	6.3	2.9	7.9	6.8	9.4	6.2	7.6	6.6	4.4	4.5	5.4	5.7	24.3	25.4	29.6	29.3	27.8	Rate	**Antrim**
22 Arrests					5 Teens					19 Births to Teens					16 Babies					832 Children					1988/1989 Number	
19 Arrests					1 Teen					20 Births to Teens					15 Babies					1,044 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-13.5%					-77.9%					-3.8%					-13.6%					14.4%					5 Year % Change	
-34.8%					-54.3%					22.6%					5.6%					-5.1%					1 Year % Change	
27.5	20.0	9.7	16.2	11.9	13.3	18.5	6.3	5.6	10.7	4.4	9.6	8.3	8.5	8.7	7.4	6.4	10.7	6.3	2.7	31.0	32.1	35.6	35.1	33.7	Rate	**Arenac**
51 Arrests					1 Teen					9 Births to Teens					15 Babies					930 Children					1988/1989 Number	
22 Arrests					3 Teens					16 Births to Teens					5 Babies					1,058 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-56.7%					-19.6%					97.7%					-63.5%					8.7%					5 Year % Change	
-26.5%					92.9%					2.4%					-57.1%					-4.0%					1 Year % Change	
56.4	56.1	52.1	51.9	51.6	13.0	14.3	13.5	13.5	15.6	8.0	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.5	23.1	25.1	28.9	29.4	29.6	Rate	**Michigan**

		Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000					Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) Rate per 100,000					Teen Violent Deaths (Ages 15-19) Rate per 100,000					Children in Out-of-Home Care Four Quarter Average					Child Abuse and Neglect Rate per 1,000				
County		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Baraga	Rate	0.0	10.4	18.3	0.0	7.8	55.2	0.0	0.0	55.2	0.0	174.8	0.0	0.0	174.8	0.0	13.9	10.0	10.0	14.1	10.4	15.2	8.5	20.4	19.9	7.1
	1988/1989 Number	0 Infant Deaths					1 Child Death					1 Teen Violent Death					29 Placements					32 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	1 Infant Death					0 Child Deaths					0 Teen Violent Deaths					22 Placements					15 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	n/a					-100.0%					-100.0%					-25.2%					-53.1%				
	1 Year % Change	n/a					-100.0%					-100.0%					-26.2%					-64.3%				
Barry	Rate	11.5	6.1	10.9	4.1	8.5	16.9	33.8	42.2	42.2	0.0	27.4	82.2	136.9	109.6	82.2	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.2	12.0	8.9	11.7	7.9	7.0
	1988/1989 Number	8 Infant Deaths					2 Child Deaths					1 Teen Violent Death					55 Placements					168 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	6 Infant Deaths					0 Child Deaths					3 Teen Violent Deaths					44 Placements					98 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-26.1%					-100.0%					200.0%					-17.9%					-41.7%				
	1 Year % Change	107.3%					-100.0%					-25.0%					-5.9%					-11.7%				
Bay	Rate	7.5	7.5	7.1	11.9	11.4	23.9	15.9	39.8	31.8	43.8	86.4	61.7	24.7	37.0	98.7	4.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5	12.4	11.6	9.9	10.9	5.2
	1988/1989 Number	12 Infant Deaths					6 Child Deaths					7 Teen Violent Deaths					119 Placements					365 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	18 Infant Deaths					11 Child Deaths					8 Teen Violent Deaths					102 Placements					154 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	52.0%					83.3%					14.2%					-14.6%					-57.8%				
	1 Year % Change	-4.2%					37.7%					166.8%					9.4%					-51.7%				
Benzie	Rate	0.0	5.6	23.0	12.2	11.2	39.0	0.0	39.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	134.2	0.0	0.0	7.1	5.9	4.7	7.1	6.5	10.1	11.8	18.9	8.1	7.1
	1988/1989 Number	0 Infant Deaths					1 Child Death					0 Teen Violent Deaths					21 Placements					30 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	2 Infant Deaths					0 Child Deaths					0 Teen Violent Deaths					19 Placements					21 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	n/a					-100.0%					n/a					-8.5%					-30.0%				
	1 Year % Change	-8.2%					n/a					n/a					-8.5%					-12.5%				
Berrien	Rate	10.9	11.9	15.5	14.1	10.5	32.4	32.4	29.7	29.7	27.0	115.4	74.2	66.0	66.0	57.7	4.7	5.4	6.3	5.7	5.0	18.1	19.7	19.2	17.3	15.9
	1988/1989 Number	28 Infant Deaths					12 Child Deaths					14 Teen Violent Deaths					205 Placements					789 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	26 Infant Deaths					10 Child Deaths					7 Teen Violent Deaths					220 Placements					692 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-3.7%					-16.7%					-50.0%					6.4%					-12.3%				
	1 Year % Change	-25.5%					-9.1%					-12.6%					-12.3%					-8.1%				
Branch	Rate	1.6	14.5	15.6	10.9	9.3	10.1	0.0	50.7	20.3	50.7	0.0	103.4	68.9	68.9	68.9	4.2	3.8	4.1	3.4	2.7	15.0	17.6	17.5	15.5	14.1
	1988/1989 Number	1 Infant Death					1 Child Death					0 Teen Violent Deaths					48 Placements					174 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	5 Infant Deaths					5 Child Deaths					2 Teen Violent Deaths					31 Placements					163 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	481.3%					402.0%					n/a					-35.7%					-6.3%				
	1 Year % Change	-14.7%					149.8%					0.0%					-20.6%					-8.9%				
Michigan	Rate	11.0	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.2	29.5	27.8	27.3	29.4	29.2	76.8	75.9	71.9	73.6	59.7	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.2	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.5	7.9

297

296

Juvenile Crime Arrests (Ages 10-17) Rate per 1,000					Teens with Inadequate Prenatal Care (Ages 13-19) Percent					Births to Teens with less than H.S. Education (Ages 13-19) Percent					Low Birth-Weight Babies Percent					Children Receiving Free/ Reduced Price Lunches Percent						
1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993		County
55.6	124.1	68.5	70.5	38.7	13.3	0.0	12.5	11.1	27.3	12.7	5.2	8.3	3.7	5.4	2.0	4.2	6.4	11.1	7.0	37.1	14.6	40.4	40.5	38.0	Rate	Baraga
56 Arrests					2 Teens					13 Births to Teens					2 Babies					583 Children					1988/1989 Number	
39 Arrests					3 Teens					7 Births to Teens					9 Babies					557 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-30.4%					104.5%					-57.5%					250.0%					2.4%					5 Year % Change	
-45.1%					145.5%					45.9%					-36.9%					-6.2%					1 Year % Change	
43.4	46.4	46.4	51.7	40.2	7.1	15.6	9.3	6.0	6.0	7.1	8.5	6.7	7.0	5.5	4.0	6.2	4.9	3.4	5.9	14.1	17.6	20.7	20.5	21.3	Rate	Barry
272 Arrests					6 Teens					49 Births to Teens					28 Babies					1,008 Children					1988/1989 Number	
252 Arrests					4 Teens					39 Births to Teens					42 Babies					1,622 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-7.4%					-15.4%					-22.5%					47.5%					51.1%					5 Year % Change	
-22.2%					0.3%					-21.4%					73.5%					3.9%					1 Year % Change	
72.8	76.6	73.6	64.3	55.9	9.2	8.1	4.9	6.2	4.4	7.5	8.1	7.7	8.0	9.5	6.9	5.2	6.7	6.1	6.6	20.6	23.3	28.3	27.3	30.8	Rate	Bay
970 Arrests					20 Teens					120 Births to Teens					111 Babies					3,583 Children					1988/1989 Number	
744 Arrests					10 Teens					150 Births to Teens					104 Babies					5,395 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-23.2%					-52.4%					26.7%					-4.3%					49.5%					5 Year % Change	
-13.1%					-29.1%					18.8%					8.2%					12.8%					1 Year % Change	
32.3	19.7	33.8	48.8	42.5	33.3	13.0	10.0	6.3	18.2	7.4	7.9	8.0	6.7	7.3	7.4	6.7	9.2	3.7	5.6	30.5	29.9	35.2	34.6	36.2	Rate	Benzie
41 Arrests					5 Teens					12 Births to Teens					12 Babies					654 Children					1988/1989 Number	
54 Arrests					4 Teens					13 Births to Teens					10 Babies					839 Children					1992/1993 Number	
31.6%					-45.5%					-1.4%					-24.3%					18.7%					5 Year % Change	
-12.9%					190.9%					9.0%					51.4%					4.6%					1 Year % Change	
73.4	81.2	93.5	92.0	79.5	14.5	12.8	13.3	16.9	15.6	12.3	14.0	13.1	14.9	13.5	8.1	8.7	7.9	8.5	8.3	36.2	39.9	39.3	39.1	40.6	Rate	Berrien
1,421 Arrests					62 Teens					316 Births to Teens					207 Babies					9,733 Children					1988/1989 Number	
1,540 Arrests					75 Teens					335 Births to Teens					206 Babies					11,184 Children					1992/1993 Number	
8.3%					7.6%					9.8%					2.5%					12.2%					5 Year % Change	
-13.6%					-7.6%					-9.4%					-2.4%					3.8%					1 Year % Change	
73.1	78.4	52.8	46.7	52.6	11.1	18.2	7.3	11.3	23.7	7.6	10.5	8.7	9.1	8.9	5.2	6.5	6.7	7.1	6.3	21.3	20.9	22.9	23.0	24.4	Rate	Branch
357 Arrests					18 Teens					47 Births to Teens					32 Babies					1,314 Children					1988/1989 Number	
257 Arrests					18 Teens					48 Births to Teens					34 Babies					1,559 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-28.0%					113.2%					17.1%					21.2%					14.6%					5 Year % Change	
12.6%					110.5%					-2.2%					-11.3%					6.1%					1 Year % Change	
56.4	56.1	52.1	51.9	51.6	13.0	14.3	13.5	13.5	15.6	8.0	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.5	23.1	25.1	28.9	29.4	29.6	Rate	Michigan

County		**Infant Mortality** **Rate per 1,000**					**Child Deaths** (Ages 1-14) Rate per 100,000					**Teen Violent Deaths** **(Ages 15-19)** **Rate per 100,000**					**Children in Out-of-Home Care** Four Quarter Average					**Child Abuse and Neglect** **Rate per 1,000**				
		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Calhoun	Rate	13.4	13.3	11.6	8.9	9.2	22.9	26.1	9.8	29.4	42.4	29.1	87.2	19.4	77.5	38.8	5.0	5.3	5.5	6.3	6.8	28.1	21.6	23.8	20.4	11.6
	1988/1989 Number	27 Infant Deaths					7 Child Deaths					3 Teen Violent Deaths					181 Placements					1,017 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	19 Infant Deaths					13 Child Deaths					4 Teen Violent Deaths					248 Placements					419 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-31.2%					85.2%					33.3%					36.0%					-58.8%				
	1 Year % Change	3.4%					44.2%					-49.9%					7.9%					-43.2%				
Cass	Rate	5.1	11.3	9.3	9.2	11.1	8.8	26.5	17.7	26.5	88.3	26.8	26.8	53.7	53.7	0.0	3.6	3.7	3.7	5.0	4.0	14.4	11.7	11.1	14.3	10.9
	1988/1989 Number	3 Infant Deaths					1 Child Death					1 Teen Violent Death					48 Placements					192 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	6 Infant Deaths					10 Child Deaths					0 Teen Violent Deaths					53 Placements					146 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	117.6%					903.4%					-100.0%					11.1%					-24.0%				
	1 Year % Change	20.7%					233.2%					-100.0%					-20.0%					-23.8%				
Charlevoix	Rate	28.3	12.3	8.8	6.6	7.0	20.2	0.0	0.0	20.2	20.2	145.5	0.0	0.0	145.5	72.7	10.4	4.5	5.7	4.1	3.8	11.0	9.7	11.9	9.5	5.9
	1988/1989 Number	9 Infant Deaths					1 Child Death					2 Teen Violent Deaths					60 Placements					64 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	2 Infant Deaths					1 Child Death					1 Teen Violent Death					22 Placements					34 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-75.3%					0.0%					-50.0%					-63.5%					-46.9%				
	1 Year % Change	6.1%					0.0%					-50.0%					-7.3%					-38.2%				
Cheboygan	Rate	10.6	7.3	20.5	11.2	10.2	21.2	21.2	106.1	84.9	0.0	205.1	205.1	0.0	0.0	205.1	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.6	7.6	17.7	32.3	20.7	24.4	19.4
	1988/1989 Number	3 Infant Deaths					1 Child Death					3 Teen Violent Deaths					28 Placements					99 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	3 Infant Deaths					0 Child Deaths					3 Teen Violent Deaths					43 Placements					109 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-3.8%					-100.0%					0.0%					52.0%					10.1%				
	1 Year % Change	-8.9%					-100.0%					n/a					15.2%					-20.4%				
Chippewa	Rate	8.4	4.9	7.2	2.5	5.0	58.0	29.0	0.0	58.0	43.5	38.4	0.0	38.4	76.7	0.0	9.7	11.6	11.6	8.7	9.1	13.0	11.0	23.1	13.9	12.1
	1988/1989 Number	3 Infant Deaths					4 Child Deaths					1 Teen Violent Death					78 Placements					105 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	2 Infant Deaths					3 Child Deaths					0 Teen Violent Deaths					74 Placements					98 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-40.5%					-25.0%					-100.0%					-6.2%					-6.7%				
	1 Year % Change	100.0%					-25.0%					-100.0%					4.6%					-12.5%				
Clare	Rate	8.8	8.3	9.5	5.2	5.3	0.0	35.7	17.8	35.7	35.7	123.2	123.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	6.5	8.8	11.9	9.4	47.4	48.2	48.7	48.2	21.6
	1988/1989 Number	3 Infant Deaths					0 Child Deaths					2 Teen Violent Deaths					40 Placements					310 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	2 Infant Deaths					2 Child Deaths					0 Teen Violent Deaths					62 Placements					141 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-39.8%					n/a					-100.0%					54.1%					-54.5%				
	1 Year % Change	1.9%					0.0%					n/a					-21.0%					-55.2%				
Michigan	Rate	11.0	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.2	29.5	27.8	27.3	29.4	29.2	76.8	75.9	71.9	73.6	58.7	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.2	10.8	10.5	10.7	10.5	7.9

Juvenile Crime Arrests (Ages 10-17) Rate per 1,000					Teens with Inadequate Prenatal Care (Ages 13-19) Percent					Births to Teens with less than H.S. Education (Ages 13-18) Percent					Low Birth-Weight Babies Percent					Children Receiving Free/ Reduced Price Lunches Percent						
1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993		County
75.5	49.0	37.2	35.5	14.1	16.5	18.0	18.3	9.8	9.9	10.8	12.0	10.9	11.6	12.1	7.2	8.7	7.6	8.6	7.6	24.3	28.1	33.8	34.5	34.8	Rate	Calhoun
1,207 Arrests					37 Teens					217 Births to Teens					146 Babies					6,120 Children					1988/1989 Number	
226 Arrests					39 Teens					252 Births to Teens					158 Babies					8,689 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-81.3%					-40.1%					12.0%					5.6%					43.2%					5 Year % Change	
-60.3%					0.4%					4.3%					-11.6%					0.9%					1 Year % Change	
19.0	18.4	20.7	16.1	20.7	18.1	14.0	12.1	9.0	13.3	8.8	12.3	11.6	12.0	14.6	6.1	7.1	6.6	4.8	6.3	30.3	33.0	35.5	33.9	35.7	Rate	Cass
116 Arrests					19 Teens					52 Births to Teens					36 Babies					1,911 Children					1988/1989 Number	
126 Arrests					15 Teens					79 Births to Teens					34 Babies					2,470 Children					1992/1993 Number	
8.9%					-26.5%					65.9%					3.3%					17.8%					5 Year % Change	
28.6%					36.1%					21.7%					31.3%					5.3%					1 Year % Change	
38.2	65.1	48.4	58.4	64.7	11.8	0.0	12.9	3.6	8.3	5.7	5.5	4.7	6.2	6.7	6.6	4.6	5.6	3.9	4.6	28.9	30.4	28.4	28.7	27.5	Rate	Charlevoix
94 Arrests					4 Teens					18 Births to Teens					21 Babies					894 Children					1988/1989 Number	
159 Arrests					3 Teens					19 Births to Teens					13 Babies					1,138 Children					1992/1993 Number	
69.4%					-29.2%					17.5%					-30.3%					-4.8%					5 Year % Change	
8.9%					133.3%					8.1%					17.9%					-4.2%					1 Year % Change	
49.2	50.4	34.5	23.8	34.9	3.2	10.0	6.3	9.7	10.9	5.3	9.5	6.5	7.1	10.6	7.4	2.9	5.1	4.8	7.2	29.5	32.1	36.0	34.4	34.6	Rate	Cheboygan
124 Arrests					4 Teens					15 Births to Teens					21 Babies					1,051 Children					1988/1989 Number	
88 Arrests					5 Teens					31 Births to Teens					21 Babies					1,295 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-29.1%					237.0%					100.0%					-2.7%					17.2%					5 Year % Change	
46.6%					12.3%					49.3%					50.0%					0.6%					1 Year % Change	
41.8	45.5	52.9	84.7	88.7	19.6	16.7	20.3	21.2	10.5	10.4	8.8	7.9	7.8	9.2	3.9	4.9	4.1	3.6	3.7	38.1	37.5	38.6	38.3	37.0	Rate	Chippewa
147 Arrests					10 Teens					37 Births to Teens					14 Babies					1,838 Children					1988/1989 Number	
312 Arrests					6 Teens					37 Births to Teens					15 Babies					2,123 Children					1992/1993 Number	
112.2%					-46.4%					-11.5%					-5.1%					-2.9%					5 Year % Change	
4.7%					-50.2%					18.5%					2.8%					-3.4%					1 Year % Change	
51.1	42.3	41.9	34.5	41.8	14.3	5.2	2.7	4.8	8.6	10.2	12.7	8.1	8.4	10.6	5.8	7.2	5.2	7.8	6.6	41.2	44.3	46.5	46.5	46.3	Rate	Clare
145 Arrests					3 Teens					35 Births to Teens					20 Babies					2,018 Children					1988/1989 Number	
118 Arrests					6 Teens					40 Births to Teens					25 Babies					2,473 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-18.6%					-40.0%					3.9%					13.8%					12.4%					5 Year % Change	
20.8%					80.0%					25.2%					-15.6%					-0.6%					1 Year % Change	
56.4	56.1	52.1	51.9	51.6	13.0	14.3	13.5	13.5	15.6	8.0	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.5	23.1	25.1	28.0	28.4	28.6	Rate	Michigan

		Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000					Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) Rate per 100,000					Teen Violent Deaths (Ages 15-19) Rate per 100,000					Children in Out-of-Home Care Four Quarter Average					Child Abuse and Neglect Rate per 1,000				
County		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Clinton	Rate	2.7	5.0	8.1	4.8	7.2	14.1	35.3	21.2	35.3	21.2	45.4	45.4	45.4	45.4	22.7	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	5.3	5.8	4.8	4.8	3.0
	1988/1989 Number	2 Infant Deaths					2 Child Deaths					2 Teen Violent Deaths					33 Placements					89 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	6 Infant Deaths					3 Child Deaths					1 Teen Violent Death					31 Placements					50 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	166.7%					50.4%					-50.0%					-5.0%					-43.8%				
	1 Year % Change	50.0%					-39.9%					-50.0%					5.6%					-34.2%				
Crawford	Rate	32.4	10.9	26.2	9.9	12.2	36.5	73.1	0.0	36.5	36.5	126.4	252.8	126.4	126.4	126.4	8.4	7.5	4.6	3.3	2.7	28.1	24.4	32.5	15.9	13.4
	1988/1989 Number	6 Infant Deaths					1 Child Death					1 Teen Violent Death					27 Placements					90 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	2 Infant Deaths					1 Child Death					1 Teen Violent Death					9 Placements					43 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-62.3%					0.0%					0.0%					-67.9%					-52.2%				
	1 Year % Change	23.2%					0.0%					0.0%					-18.2%					-15.7%				
Delta	Rate	10.8	2.0	6.3	12.8	9.7	58.5	11.7	23.4	23.4	0.0	35.4	106.2	35.4	70.8	0.0	5.5	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.9	8.1	9.6	13.7	13.3	7.6
	1988/1989 Number	5 Infant Deaths					5 Child Deaths					1 Teen Violent Death					56 Placements					82 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	4 Infant Deaths					0 Child Deaths					0 Teen Violent Deaths					50 Placements					77 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-10.2%					-100.0%					-100.0%					-10.9%					-6.1%				
	1 Year % Change	-24.2%					-100.0%					-100.0%					11.4%					-43.0%				
Dickinson	Rate	9.9	0.0	2.9	11.1	6.2	50.6	16.9	0.0	67.4	16.9	0.0	60.5	0.0	0.0	181.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	2.6	2.9	8.3	13.9	9.3	9.9	4.7
	1988/1989 Number	3 Infant Deaths					3 Child Deaths					0 Teen Violent Deaths					37 Placements					58 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	2 Infant Deaths					1 Child Death					3 Teen Violent Deaths					20 Placements					33 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-37.4%					-66.6%					n/a					-45.3%					-43.1%				
	1 Year % Change	-44.1%					-74.9%					n/a					11.5%					-52.2%				
Eaton	Rate	6.9	5.1	7.3	6.0	3.4	13.9	23.2	69.5	13.9	9.3	69.5	55.6	97.3	83.4	83.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.7	5.6	4.0	6.5	6.4	4.6
	1988/1989 Number	8 Infant Deaths					3 Child Deaths					5 Teen Violent Deaths					42 Placements					143 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	4 Infant Deaths					2 Child Deaths					6 Teen Violent Deaths					70 Placements					118 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-50.7%					-33.1%					20.0%					68.8%					-17.5%				
	1 Year % Change	-43.3%					-33.1%					0.0%					12.5%					-28.5%				
Emmet	Rate	10.0	5.5	0.0	10.1	16.7	34.8	52.1	69.5	17.4	17.4	182.1	60.7	60.7	121.4	60.7	9.4	7.2	4.8	4.0	3.4	22.8	22.6	23.2	13.9	12.7
	1988/1989 Number	4 Infant Deaths					2 Child Deaths					3 Teen Violent Deaths					63 Placements					152 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	6 Infant Deaths					1 Child Death					1 Teen Violent Death					23 Placements					85 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	67.0%					-50.0%					-66.7%					-63.8%					-44.1%				
	1 Year % Change	65.3%					0.0%					-50.0%					-15.0%					-8.6%				
Michigan	Rate	11.0	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.2	29.5	27.8	27.3	29.4	29.2	76.8	75.9	71.9	73.6	59.7	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.2	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.5	7.9

304

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305

Juvenile Crime Arrests (Ages 10-17) Rate per 1,000					Teens with Inadequate Prenatal Care (Ages 13-19) Percent					Births to Teens with less than H.S. Education (Ages 13-19) Percent					Low Birth-Weight Babies Percent					Children Receiving Free/ Reduced Price Lunches Percent						County
1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993		
38.9	29.9	31.6	38.4	32.8	11.7	11.7	26.4	10.0	9.5	4.0	4.5	3.8	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.8	6.4	5.4	5.3	11.3	12.4	14.2	14.3	13.9	Rate	Clinton
294 Arrests					7 Teens					30 Births to Teens					31 Babies					1,011 Children					1988/1989 Number	
248 Arrests					6 Teens					36 Births to Teens					44 Babies					1,224 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-15.7%					-18.4%					7.5%					26.2%					23.0%					5 Year % Change	
-9.9%					-4.8%					-10.4%					-1.9%					-2.8%					1 Year % Change	
14.2	8.2	10.5	36.6	13.5	16.7	10.3	10.0	3.7	2.9	8.1	10.9	17.8	8.4	15.9	6.5	3.8	6.3	7.4	7.3	35.3	37.1	39.9	39.6	38.6	Rate	Crawford
19 Arrests					3 Teens					15 Births to Teens					12 Babies					713 Children					1988/1989 Number	
18 Arrests					1 Teen					26 Births to Teens					12 Babies					830 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-4.9%					-82.9%					96.3%					12.3%					9.3%					5 Year % Change	
-63.1%					-22.9%					89.3%					-1.4%					-2.5%					1 Year % Change	
60.1	55.5	34.4	49.5	48.8	18.4	8.9	6.5	15.5	3.8	5.8	4.6	6.3	7.1	8.5	4.1	6.2	3.8	5.6	6.8	24.9	25.7	26.5	26.5	27.0	Rate	Delta
288 Arrests					7 Teens					27 Births to Teens					19 Babies					1,887 Children					1988/1989 Number	
234 Arrests					2 Teens					35 Births to Teens					28 Babies					2,113 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-18.8%					-79.5%					46.6%					65.9%					8.4%					5 Year % Change	
-1.4%					-75.7%					19.7%					21.4%					1.9%					1 Year % Change	
61.0	57.1	48.3	34.6	46.6	14.3	8.8	3.2	12.1	0.0	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.3	4.0	4.6	2.4	6.5	5.3	5.6	17.1	17.8	21.3	20.8	22.0	Rate	Dickinson
187 Arrests					3 Teens					15 Births to Teens					14 Babies					905 Children					1988/1989 Number	
143 Arrests					0 Teens					13 Births to Teens					18 Babies					1,072 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-23.6%					-100.0%					-20.0%					21.7%					28.7%					5 Year % Change	
34.7%					-100.0%					21.2%					5.7%					5.8%					1 Year % Change	
46.5	40.8	38.3	33.7	30.2	15.8	8.0	11.7	10.0	8.9	4.8	6.2	5.4	5.8	6.0	7.3	5.2	6.7	5.4	6.0	13.5	15.2	15.5	15.4	16.2	Rate	Eaton
543 Arrests					22 Teens					56 Births to Teens					85 Babies					1,856 Children					1988/1989 Number	
352 Arrests					12 Teens					71 Births to Teens					71 Babies					2,514 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-35.1%					-43.9%					25.0%					-17.8%					20.0%					5 Year % Change	
-10.4%					-11.1%					3.4%					11.1%					5.2%					1 Year % Change	
58.0	57.3	54.1	49.9	43.9	6.5	11.1	5.7	7.1	4.9	4.2	4.4	5.2	5.8	6.4	5.0	3.3	3.3	4.8	5.8	23.1	19.7	23.2	23.7	25.2	Rate	Emmet
165 Arrests					6 Teens					17 Births to Teens					20 Babies					885 Children					1988/1989 Number	
125 Arrests					2 Teens					23 Births to Teens					21 Babies					1,158 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-24.3%					-24.4%					52.4%					16.0%					9.1%					5 Year % Change	
-12.0%					-31.7%					10.3%					20.8%					6.3%					1 Year % Change	
56.4	56.1	52.1	51.9	51.6	13.0	14.3	13.5	13.5	15.6	8.0	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.5	23.1	25.1	28.9	29.4	29.6	Rate	Michigan

County		Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000					Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) Rate per 100,000					Teen Violent Deaths (Ages 15-19) Rate per 100,000					Children in Out-of-Home Care Four Quarter Average					Child Abuse and Neglect Rate per 1,000				
		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Genesee	Rate	12.7	14.3	12.0	12.0	10.1	29.2	24.3	30.2	34.0	38.9	98.1	71.3	104.0	74.3	65.4	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.2	4.4	12.1	13.7	12.2	12.1	9.3
	1988/1989 Number	85 Infant Deaths					30 Child Deaths					33 Teen Violent Deaths					419 Placements					1,463 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	73 Infant Deaths					40 Child Deaths					22 Teen Violent Deaths					525 Placements					1,121 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-20.5%					33.2%					-33.3%					25.7%					-23.4%				
	1 Year % Change	-15.8%					14.4%					-12.0%					4.6%					-23.1%				
Gladwin	Rate	6.6	17.5	16.8	7.0	6.7	20.7	20.7	62.2	20.7	41.5	135.3	135.3	203.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	6.9	5.7	5.4	5.7	20.1	24.1	19.8	23.6	17.2
	1988/1989 Number	2 Infant Deaths					1 Child Death					2 Teen Violent Deaths					31 Placements					116 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	2 Infant Deaths					2 Child Deaths					0 Teen Violent Deaths					33 Placements					99 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	1.5%					100.5%					-100.0%					5.6%					-14.7%				
	1 Year % Change	-4.3%					100.5%					n/a					5.6%					-27.2%				
Gogebic	Rate	5.4	13.3	0.0	5.7	0.0	29.2	0.0	0.0	87.6	0.0	238.9	0.0	79.6	159.2	79.6	5.7	6.1	6.5	6.9	6.3	10.4	14.9	20.1	7.9	5.5
	1988/1989 Number	1 Infant Death					1 Child Death					3 Teen Violent Deaths					23 Placements					42 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	0 Infant Deaths					0 Child Deaths					1 Teen Violent Death					25 Placements					22 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-100.0%					-100.0%					-66.7%					10.5%					-47.6%				
	1 Year % Change	-100.0%					-100.0%					-50.0%					-8.7%					-31.3%				
Grand Traverse	Rate	3.2	5.4	5.3	9.4	10.9	20.2	40.5	13.5	67.4	40.5	66.7	66.7	22.2	44.4	22.2	3.5	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.1	6.1	6.7	7.6	6.2	6.0
	1988/1989 Number	3 Infant Deaths					3 Child Deaths					3 Teen Violent Deaths					61 Placements					106 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	10 Infant Deaths					6 Child Deaths					1 Teen Violent Death					54 Placements					104 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	240.6%					100.5%					-66.7%					-11.4%					-1.9%				
	1 Year % Change	16.0%					-39.9%					-50.0%					-20.5%					-3.7%				
Gratiot	Rate	11.3	9.0	1.8	8.2	7.3	55.9	44.7	22.3	22.3	33.5	31.0	0.0	31.0	0.0	31.0	3.8	4.1	3.5	2.8	3.0	9.0	8.7	4.3	6.1	4.1
	1988/1989 Number	6 Infant Deaths					5 Child Deaths					1 Teen Violent Death					40 Placements					95 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	4 Infant Deaths					3 Child Deaths					1 Teen Violent Death					32 Placements					43 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-35.4%					-40.1%					0.0%					-21.1%					-54.7%				
	1 Year % Change	-11.0%					50.2%					n/a					7.1%					-33.8%				
Hillsdale	Rate	3.1	9.2	11.4	10.1	5.4	9.6	48.1	28.9	28.9	48.1	144.1	57.6	57.6	28.8	57.6	3.4	4.6	5.9	6.4	5.5	13.8	16.5	19.3	21.9	14.2
	1988/1989 Number	2 Infant Deaths					1 Child Death					5 Teen Violent Deaths					42 Placements					169 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	3 Infant Deaths					5 Child Deaths					2 Teen Violent Deaths					67 Placements					174 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	74.2%					401.0%					-60.0%					61.8%					3.0%				
	1 Year % Change	-46.5%					66.4%					100.0%					-14.1%					-35.1%				
Michigan	Rate	11.0	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.2	29.5	27.8	27.3	29.4	29.2	76.8	75.9	71.9	73.6	59.7	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.2	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.5	7.9

Juvenile Crime Arrests (Ages 10-17) Rate per 1,000					**Teens with Inadequate Prenatal Care (Ages 13-19) Percent**					**Births to Teens with less than H.S. Education (Ages 13-19) Percent**					**Low Birth-Weight Babies Percent**					**Children Receiving Free/ Reduced Price Lunches Percent**						
1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993		**County**
56.9	65.4	57.8	51.5	50.5	7.1	9.9	6.6	7.5	8.0	10.7	11.3	11.2	10.5	11.5	8.3	9.5	9.3	9.2	8.9	27.4	29.0	31.4	31.4	32.7	Rate	**Genesee**
3,051 Arrests					80 Teens					719 Births to Teens					556 Babies					21,008 Children					1988/1989 Number	
2,705 Arrests					99 Teens					835 Births to Teens					646 Babies					26,233 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-11.2%					13.2%					7.5%					7.2%					19.3%					5 Year % Change	
-1.9%					6.4%					9.5%					-3.3%					4.1%					1 Year % Change	
64.1	52.9	35.7	41.8	29.5	6.3	12.2	2.1	5.1	2.1	7.9	7.3	9.1	8.5	8.0	5.9	4.2	6.7	5.6	5.4	29.6	30.3	35.6	35.5	36.2	Rate	**Gladwin**
167 Arrests					3 Teens					24 Births to Teens					18 Babies					1,009 Children					1988/1989 Number	
77 Arrests					1 Teen					24 Births to Teens					16 Babies					1,353 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-54.0%					-66.7%					1.3%					-8.5%					22.3%					5 Year % Change	
-29.4%					-59.4%					-5.9%					-3.6%					2.0%					1 Year % Change	
31.8	21.9	25.8	20.8	21.4	0.0	25.0	8.7	0.0	4.5	4.9	4.0	6.4	6.8	5.6	6.5	8.0	8.8	5.1	4.5	41.1	41.5	40.3	40.2	41.3	Rate	**Gogebic**
58 Arrests					8 Teens					9 Births to Teens					12 Babies					1,187 Children					1988/1989 Number	
39 Arrests					1 Teen					10 Births to Teens					8 Babies					1,205 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-32.7%					n/a					14.3%					-30.8%					0.5%					5 Year % Change	
2.9%					n/a					-17.6%					-11.8%					2.7%					1 Year % Change	
48.6	67.6	66.7	66.3	64.2	11.6	8.3	9.3	10.7	13.6	5.3	5.7	4.5	4.3	5.8	5.7	5.3	4.4	7.8	6.3	22.4	22.8	25.7	25.1	25.7	Rate	**Grand Traverse**
357 Arrests					15 Teens					49 Births to Teens					53 Babies					2,387 Children					1988/1989 Number	
471 Arrests					12 Teens					53 Births to Teens					58 Babies					3,319 Children					1992/1993 Number	
32.1%					17.3%					9.4%					10.5%					14.7%					5 Year % Change	
-3.2%					27.3%					34.9%					-19.2%					2.4%					1 Year % Change	
41.2	37.3	27.7	37.3	41.8	11.4	10.7	9.9	10.8	4.3	7.9	7.6	9.1	6.7	8.8	6.4	3.8	5.5	7.2	6.0	25.2	26.3	31.1	31.4	31.4	Rate	**Gratiot**
201 Arrests					9 Teens					42 Births to Teens					34 Babies					2,058 Children					1988/1989 Number	
204 Arrests					3 Teens					48 Births to Teens					33 Babies					2,561 Children					1992/1993 Number	
1.5%					-61.8%					11.4%					-6.3%					24.6%					5 Year % Change	
12.1%					-59.8%					31.3%					-16.7%					0.0%					1 Year % Change	
38.5	48.7	47.9	33.0	39.0	7.7	11.0	9.6	12.5	15.7	8.5	7.1	8.8	8.9	8.3	6.3	6.5	6.0	4.0	4.7	23.0	25.3	27.6	28.3	29.8	Rate	**Hillsdale**
211 Arrests					11 Teens					54 Births to Teens					40 Babies					1,706 Children					1988/1989 Number	
214 Arrests					14 Teens					46 Births to Teens					26 Babies					2,336 Children					1992/1993 Number	
1.3%					104.5%					-2.4%					-25.4%					29.6%					5 Year % Change	
18.2%					25.8%					-6.7%					17.5%					5.3%					1 Year % Change	
56.4	56.1	52.1	51.9	51.6	13.0	14.3	13.5	13.5	15.6	8.0	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.5	23.1	25.1	28.9	29.4	29.6	Rate	**Michigan**

County		Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000					Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) Rate per 100,000					Teen Violent Deaths (Ages 15-19) Rate per 100,000					Children in Out-of-Home Care Four Quarter Average					Child Abuse and Neglect Rate per 1,000				
		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Houghton	Rate	7.3	4.7	8.4	4.6	0.0	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.4	54.0	81.0	81.0	54.0	81.0	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.5	5.0	6.5	5.4	9.1	2.8
	1988/1989 Number	3 Infant Deaths					2 Child Deaths					2 Teen Violent Deaths					29 Placements					40 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	0 Infant Deaths					4 Child Deaths					3 Teen Violent Deaths					28 Placements					22 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-100.0%					100.0%					50.0%					-5.4%					-45.0%				
	1 Year % Change	-100.0%					n/a					50.0%					-5.4%					-69.4%				
Huron	Rate	6.3	5.6	6.1	12.1	12.0	49.4	12.4	12.4	61.8	61.8	252.4	84.1	42.1	84.1	210.3	4.2	5.3	4.6	4.8	4.3	7.5	6.9	11.9	9.2	8.9
	1988/1989 Number	3 Infant Deaths					4 Child Deaths					6 Teen Violent Deaths					40 Placements					70 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	5 Infant Deaths					5 Child Deaths					5 Teen Violent Deaths					41 Placements					83 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	90.5%					25.1%					-16.7%					2.4%					18.6%				
	1 Year % Change	-0.8%					0.0%					150.1%					-10.4%					-3.5%				
Ingham	Rate	9.0	7.9	12.2	7.1	7.0	28.8	23.7	22.0	28.8	33.9	79.6	56.8	45.5	68.2	45.5	5.6	6.1	7.4	7.0	6.5	9.6	11.5	11.5	10.5	8.6
	1988/1989 Number	40 Infant Deaths					17 Child Deaths					21 Teen Violent Deaths					386 Placements					659 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	30 Infant Deaths					20 Child Deaths					12 Teen Violent Deaths					446 Placements					586 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-22.2%					17.7%					-42.8%					16.1%					-11.1%				
	1 Year % Change	-1.4%					17.7%					-33.3%					-7.1%					-18.2%				
Ionia	Rate	6.9	8.4	10.9	16.5	8.6	36.9	22.2	51.7	66.5	44.3	103.5	144.8	20.7	82.8	41.4	3.0	2.7	2.3	3.7	4.3	5.2	4.2	9.0	7.0	8.7
	1988/1989 Number	6 Infant Deaths					5 Child Deaths					5 Teen Violent Deaths					49 Placements					83 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	7 Infant Deaths					6 Child Deaths					2 Teen Violent Deaths					70 Placements					140 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	24.6%					20.1%					-60.0%					43.3%					68.7%				
	1 Year % Change	-47.9%					-33.4%					-50.0%					16.2%					25.0%				
Iosco	Rate	7.5	3.5	3.4	3.7	0.0	43.2	14.4	14.4	43.2	14.4	54.2	0.0	54.2	54.2	0.0	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.2	3.7	10.4	9.9	12.7	14.2	8.3
	1988/1989 Number	4 Infant Deaths					3 Child Deaths					1 Teen Violent Death					37 Placements					83 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	0 Infant Deaths					1 Child Death					0 Teen Violent Deaths					29 Placements					66 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-100.0%					-66.7%					-100.0%					-19.6%					-20.5%				
	1 Year % Change	-100.0%					-66.7%					-100.0%					-28.8%					-41.6%				
Iron	Rate	0.0	0.0	14.4	16.0	9.0	40.5	81.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	423.1	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	4.0	3.2	3.5	5.0	5.5	37.2	24.2	15.4	14.7	3.4
	1988/1989 Number	0 Infant Deaths					1 Child Death					3 Teen Violent Deaths					12 Placements					109 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	1 Infant Death					0 Child Deaths					1 Teen Violent Death					16 Placements					10 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	n/a					-100.0%					-66.7%					37.5%					-90.8%				
	1 Year % Change	-43.8%					n/a					0.0%					10.0%					-76.7%				
Michigan	Rate	11.0	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.2	29.5	27.8	27.3	29.4	29.2	78.8	75.9	71.9	73.6	59.7	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.2	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.5	7.9

Juvenile Crime Arrests (Ages 10-17) Rate per 1,000					Teens with Inadequate Prenatal Care (Ages 13-19) Percent					Births to Teens with less than H.S. Education (Ages 13-18) Percent					Low Birth-Weight Babies Percent					Children Receiving Free/ Reduced Price Lunches Percent						
1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993		County
55.0	48.5	38.2	40.4	34.8	8.8	9.1	10.2	8.7	2.6	4.4	3.1	4.4	5.5	3.4	4.9	3.1	3.4	3.9	4.4	40.2	34.2	37.7	36.5	38.0	Rate	Houghton
196 Arrests					2 Teens					18 Births to Teens					20 Babies					2,144 Children					1988/1989 Number	
124 Arrests					1 Teen					14 Births to Teens					18 Babies					2,086 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-36.7%					-70.9%					-22.7%					-10.2%					-5.5%					5 Year % Change	
-13.9%					-70.5%					-38.2%					12.8%					4.1%					1 Year % Change	
33.5	44.2	43.8	53.3	50.0	11.3	19.6	13.3	13.8	8.1	5.9	6.6	3.2	3.9	4.3	4.0	4.7	5.7	4.3	4.6	25.6	26.1	30.8	31.1	31.2	Rate	Huron
141 Arrests					1 Teen					28 Births to Teens					19 Babies					1,510 Children					1988/1989 Number	
210 Arrests					3 Teens					18 Births to Teens					19 Babies					1,892 Children					1992/1993 Number	
49.3%					-28.4%					-27.1%					15.0%					21.9%					5 Year % Change	
-6.2%					-41.2%					10.3%					7.0%					0.3%					1 Year % Change	
74.9	82.7	89.6	88.4	95.6	12.4	16.0	16.4	11.7	15.2	7.3	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.8	6.5	6.9	7.0	7.2	6.1	22.6	24.0	27.4	27.4	29.2	Rate	Ingham
2,082 Arrests					86 Teens					327 Births to Teens					289 Babies					10,307 Children					1988/1989 Number	
2,658 Arrests					85 Teens					376 Births to Teens					260 Babies					13,885 Children					1992/1993 Number	
27.6%					22.6%					20.5%					-6.2%					29.2%					5 Year % Change	
8.1%					30.5%					2.3%					-15.3%					6.6%					1 Year % Change	
33.4	38.2	29.7	27.6	24.5	12.2	13.1	10.2	10.5	9.5	8.4	8.4	10.1	7.5	8.5	6.1	5.4	5.8	5.6	6.9	19.5	20.8	24.9	25.7	27.7	Rate	Ionia
236 Arrests					10 Teens					73 Births to Teens					53 Babies					2,198 Children					1988/1989 Number	
173 Arrests					11 Teens					69 Births to Teens					56 Babies					3,113 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-28.6%					-22.1%					1.2%					13.1%					42.1%					5 Year % Change	
-11.2%					-9.9%					13.3%					23.2%					7.8%					1 Year % Change	
28.2	21.7	34.0	40.2	34.0	12.5	9.1	6.6	8.2	15.1	5.8	5.4	5.3	6.8	5.5	4.1	5.7	4.3	4.4	2.3	31.2	36.4	41.1	40.3	42.9	Rate	Iosco
87 Arrests					3 Teens					31 Births to Teens					22 Babies					2,048 Children					1988/1989 Number	
105 Arrests					8 Teens					26 Births to Teens					11 Babies					2,815 Children					1992/1993 Number	
20.6%					20.8%					-5.2%					-43.9%					37.5%					5 Year % Change	
-15.4%					84.2%					-19.1%					-47.7%					6.5%					1 Year % Change	
49.6	80.2	87.5	82.4	31.3	11.8	16.7	5.9	9.1	0.0	7.0	8.9	7.9	8.8	4.5	7.0	5.5	6.5	6.4	3.6	30.6	27.6	30.7	30.7	31.1	Rate	Iron
68 Arrests					2 Teens					9 Births to Teens					9 Babies					656 Children					1988/1989 Number	
43 Arrests					0 Teens					5 Births to Teens					4 Babies					671 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-36.9%					-100.0%					-35.7%					-48.6%					1.6%					5 Year % Change	
-62.0%					-100.0%					-48.9%					-43.8%					1.3%					1 Year % Change	
56.4	56.1	52.1	51.9	51.6	13.0	14.3	13.5	13.5	15.6	8.0	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.5	23.1	25.1	28.9	29.4	29.8	Rate	Michigan

County		Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000					Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) Rate per 100,000					Teen Violent Deaths (Ages 15-19) Rate per 100,000					Children in Out-of-Home Care Four Quarter Average					Child Abuse and Neglect Rate per 1,000				
		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Isabella	Rate	4.6	8.6	6.6	7.1	11.3	0.0	10.5	27.8	27.8	37.0	14.7	29.4	29.4	44.2	29.4	4.9	3.9	3.6	3.2	3.8	13.1	7.3	9.9	8.7	7.1
	1988/1989 Number	3 Infant Deaths					0 Child Deaths					1 Teen Violent Death					61 Placements					164 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	8 Infant Deaths					4 Child Deaths					2 Teen Violent Deaths					47 Placements					88 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	145.7%					n/a					100.0%					-22.4%					-45.7%				
	1 Year % Change	59.2%					33.1%					-33.5%					18.8%					6.0%				
Jackson	Rate	12.2	11.1	10.4	7.1	9.1	33.4	27.3	27.3	30.3	15.2	86.9	96.6	106.2	125.6	48.3	9.4	9.7	7.5	6.5	5.7	12.8	10.0	9.9	8.7	7.2
	1988/1989 Number	26 Infant Deaths					11 Child Deaths					9 Teen Violent Deaths					363 Placements					482 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	20 Infant Deaths					5 Child Deaths					5 Teen Violent Deaths					220 Placements					278 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-25.4%					-54.5%					-44.4%					-39.4%					-39.8%				
	1 Year % Change	28.2%					-49.0%					-61.5%					-12.3%					-17.3%				
Kalamazoo	Rate	8.3	10.8	8.2	11.4	10.0	17.2	25.7	17.2	38.6	30.0	58.1	37.6	48.3	26.8	21.5	6.4	6.5	6.8	7.8	7.3	12.8	11.3	14.4	16.8	14.6
	1988/1989 Number	28 Infant Deaths					8 Child Deaths					11 Teen Violent Deaths					349 Placements					698 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	33 Infant Deaths					14 Child Deaths					4 Teen Violent Deaths					396 Placements					795 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	20.5%					74.4%					-63.6%					14.1%					13.9%				
	1 Year % Change	-12.3%					-22.3%					-19.8%					-6.4%					-12.9%				
Kalkaska	Rate	5.0	5.2	10.1	4.7	5.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	60.0	90.0	108.4	319.1	106.4	106.4	106.4	7.8	10.6	11.6	10.0	10.6	14.9	20.0	20.7	19.7	20.2
	1988/1989 Number	1 Infant Death					0 Child Deaths					1 Teen Violent Death					31 Placements					59 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	1 Infant Death					3 Child Deaths					1 Teen Violent Death					42 Placements					80 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	0.0%					n/a					0.0%					35.9%					35.6%				
	1 Year % Change	6.4%					50.0%					0.0%					-1.9%					2.0%				
Kent	Rate	9.9	8.9	8.8	10.4	8.1	29.3	30.1	22.8	22.0	18.7	52.1	49.3	57.9	60.8	46.4	4.2	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.1	6.5	5.7	6.0	6.7	5.7
	1988/1989 Number	90 Infant Deaths					36 Child Deaths					18 Teen Violent Deaths					590 Placements					918 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	74 Infant Deaths					23 Child Deaths					16 Teen Violent Deaths					585 Placements					800 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-18.2%					-36.2%					-10.9%					-2.4%					-12.9%				
	1 Year % Change	-22.1%					-15.0%					-23.7%					-14.6%					-15.9%				
Keweenaw	Rate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	2.9	0.0
	1988/1989 Number	0 Infant Deaths					0 Child Deaths					0 Teen Violent Deaths					0 Placements					0 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	0 Infant Deaths					0 Child Deaths					0 Teen Violent Deaths					0 Placements					0 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	n/a					n/a					n/a					n/a					n/a				
	1 Year % Change	n/a					n/a					n/a					n/a					-100.0%				
Michigan	Rate	11.0	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.2	29.5	27.8	27.3	29.4	29.2	76.8	75.9	71.9	73.6	58.7	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.2	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.5	7.9

Juvenile Crime Arrests (Ages 10-17) Rate per 1,000					Teens with Inadequate Prenatal Care (Ages 13-19) Percent					Births to Teens with less than H.S. Education (Ages 13-18) Percent					Low Birth-Weight Babies Percent					Children Receiving Free/ Reduced Price Lunches Percent						
1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993		County
29.8	36.5	46.2	43.0	76.9	11.1	10.4	11.5	13.5	17.3	5.6	5.2	4.6	5.8	7.1	3.5	5.2	6.3	5.3	4.9	22.8	23.4	27.5	26.9	26.7	Rate	**Isabella**
160 Arrests					10 Teens					37 Births to Teens					23 Babies					1,335 Children					1988/1989 Number	
413 Arrests					14 Teens					50 Births to Teens					35 Babies					1,735 Children					1992/1993 Number	
158.1%					55.6%					26.8%					40.0%					17.1%					5 Year % Change	
78.8%					27.9%					22.4%					-7.5%					-0.7%					1 Year % Change	
65.1	56.2	47.1	48.1	36.7	17.4	22.1	23.1	20.1	16.5	9.9	10.0	9.6	9.1	10.0	6.8	8.2	7.5	6.9	6.4	22.4	24.4	27.3	27.7	30.1	Rate	**Jackson**
1,090 Arrests					61 Teens					211 Births to Teens					144 Babies					5,240 Children					1988/1989 Number	
615 Arrests					59 Teens					218 Births to Teens					141 Babies					7,480 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-43.6%					-4.8%					1.0%					-5.9%					34.4%					5 Year % Change	
-23.7%					-17.9%					9.9%					-7.2%					8.7%					1 Year % Change	
129.0	97.8	96.3	111.8	116.7	15.2	11.1	12.6	11.8	9.1	8.7	7.8	8.2	8.1	8.4	6.5	6.0	6.7	6.8	7.3	22.7	23.7	26.4	26.5	26.9	Rate	**Kalamazoo**
2,915 Arrests					50 Teens					292 Births to Teens					218 Babies					7,409 Children					1988/1989 Number	
2,636 Arrests					37 Teens					278 Births to Teens					240 Babies					9,173 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-9.5%					-40.0%					-3.4%					12.3%					18.5%					5 Year % Change	
4.4%					-22.7%					3.7%					7.4%					1.5%					1 Year % Change	
34.1	57.4	51.7	54.0	39.8	10.8	13.2	13.2	9.4	17.1	11.4	13.6	10.1	8.5	9.5	4.0	9.9	3.0	7.5	2.5	30.1	32.6	39.1	38.7	36.4	Rate	**Kalkaska**
60 Arrests					4 Teens					23 Births to Teens					8 Babies					901 Children					1988/1989 Number	
70 Arrests					6 Teens					19 Births to Teens					5 Babies					1,089 Children					1992/1993 Number	
16.7%					58.6%					-16.7%					-37.5%					20.9%					5 Year % Change	
-26.3%					82.9%					11.8%					-66.7%					-5.9%					1 Year % Change	
80.2	87.4	81.0	91.3	102.6	12.2	11.4	13.7	14.2	10.8	6.9	7.2	7.6	7.9	8.0	6.1	5.9	5.8	6.4	6.4	23.8	24.7	29.3	29.2	29.1	Rate	**Kent**
4,495 Arrests					121 Teens					628 Births to Teens					552 Babies					17,886 Children					1988/1989 Number	
5,754 Arrests					114 Teens					722 Births to Teens					577 Babies					25,061 Children					1992/1993 Number	
27.9%					-11.1%					15.9%					4.9%					22.3%					5 Year % Change	
12.4%					-24.2%					1.3%					0.0%					-0.3%					1 Year % Change	
12.5	231.3	50.0	68.8	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	18.8	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Rate	**Keweenaw**
2 Arrests					0 Teens					0 Births to Teens					1 Baby					0 Children					1988/1989 Number	
6 Arrests					0 Teens					1 Birth to Teen					1 Baby					0 Children					1992/1993 Number	
200.0%					n/a					n/a					-39.8%					n/a					5 Year % Change	
-45.5%					n/a					n/a					-73.4%					n/a					1 Year % Change	
56.4	56.1	52.1	51.9	51.6	13.0	14.3	13.5	13.5	15.6	8.0	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.5	23.1	25.1	28.9	29.4	29.8	Rate	**Michigan**

318

319

County		Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000					Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) Rate per 100,000					Teen Violent Deaths (Ages 15-19) Rate per 100,000					Children in Out of-Home Care Four Quarter Average					Child Abuse and Neglect Rate per 1,000				
		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Lake	Rate	0.0	16.8	47.2	27.5	18.7	108.0	0.0	54.0	0.0	108.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	9.9	11.6	9.3	8.5	22.3	20.9	27.4	9.7	24.6
	1988/1989 Number	0 Infant Deaths					2 Child Deaths					0 Teen Violent Deaths					24 Placements					48 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	2 Infant Deaths					2 Child Deaths					0 Teen Violent Deaths					18 Placements					53 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	n/a					0.0%					n/a					-22.7%					10.4%				
	1 Year % Change	-32.0%					n/a					n/a					-8.6%					152.4%				
Lapeer	Rate	8.7	10.4	3.5	14.2	10.8	26.9	21.5	32.2	16.1	16.1	48.6	64.8	113.4	97.2	32.4	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.0	2.1	7.2	8.9	13.7	11.5	7.9
	1988/1989 Number	9 Infant Deaths					5 Child Deaths					3 Teen Violent Deaths					72 Placements					160 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	11 Infant Deaths					3 Child Deaths					2 Teen Violent Deaths					46 Placements					175 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	24.1%					-40.1%					-33.3%					-36.4%					9.4%				
	1 Year % Change	-23.9%					0.0%					-66.7%					5.0%					-31.1%				
Leelanau	Rate	0.0	8.6	0.0	19.1	9.3	0.0	27.0	54.0	27.0	27.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	194.4	0.0	3.1	4.5	5.2	4.4	4.1	4.9	7.0	3.9	2.8	4.9
	1988/1989 Number	0 Infant Deaths					0 Child Deaths					0 Teen Violent Deaths					13 Placements					21 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	2 Infant Deaths					1 Child Death					0 Teen Violent Deaths					18 Placements					21 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	n/a					n/a					n/a%					32.3%					0.0%				
	1 Year % Change	-51.3%					0.0%					-100.0%					-6.8%					75.0%				
Lenawee	Rate	6.2	8.2	8.1	5.9	4.8	23.3	28.0	28.0	4.7	46.7	64.3	115.8	77.2	64.3	90.0	9.8	9.5	8.6	9.0	8.0	14.4	14.3	16.2	13.2	10.3
	1988/1989 Number	8 Infant Deaths					5 Child Deaths					5 Teen Violent Deaths					253 Placements					372 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	6 Infant Deaths					10 Child Deaths					7 Teen Violent Deaths					206 Placements					265 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-22.6%					100.4%					40.0%					-18.4%					-28.8%				
	1 Year % Change	-18.8%					893.6%					40.0%					-11.1%					-21.8%				
Livingston	Rate	8.0	4.4	7.2	4.9	4.4	14.4	14.4	39.6	36.0	14.4	32.8	21.9	131.4	54.7	54.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	4.8	3.0	3.4	2.7	2.3
	1988/1989 Number	12 Infant Deaths					4 Child Deaths					3 Teen Violent Deaths					62 Placements					158 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	7 Infant Deaths					4 Child Deaths					5 Teen Violent Deaths					58 Placements					75 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-45.0%					0.0%					66.8%					-10.5%					-52.5%				
	1 Year % Change	-10.2%					-60.0%					0.0%					0.0%					-16.7%				
Luce	Rate	14.5	23.3	0.0	0.0	27.0	154.7	0.0	232.0	0.0	77.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	3.0	2.2	2.6	2.6	25.5	26.1	16.6	26.8	21.0
	1988/1989 Number	1 Infant Death					2 Child Deaths					0 Teen Violent Deaths					5 Placements					40 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	2 Infant Deaths					1 Child Death					0 Teen Violent Deaths					4 Placements					33 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	86.2%					-50.0%					n/a					-18.8%					-17.5%				
	1 Year % Change	n/a					n/a					n/a					0.0%					-21.4%				
Michigan	Rate	11.0	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.2	29.5	27.8	27.3	29.4	29.2	78.8	75.9	71.9	73.6	59.7	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.2	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.5	7.9

Juvenile Crime Arrests (Ages 10-17) Rate per 1,000					Teens with Inadequate Prenatal Care (Ages 13-19) Percent					Births to Teens with less than H.S. Education (Ages 13-19) Percent					Low Birth-Weight Babies Percent					Children Receiving Free/ Reduced Price Lunches Percent						
1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993		County
34.4	37.5	35.5	21.9	29.2	23.1	22.2	35.0	14.3	18.2	12.6	16.0	14.2	11.0	15.0	2.4	8.4	10.4	3.7	11.2	84.7	83.0	74.7	74.4	64.9	Rate	Lake
33 Arrests					5 Teens					16 Births to Teens					3 Babies					709 Children					1988/1989 Number	
28 Arrests					4 Teens					16 Births to Teens					12 Babies					660 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-15.1%					-21.2%					19.0%					366.7%					-23.4%					5 Year % Change	
33.3%					27.3%					36.4%					202.7%					-12.8%					1 Year % Change	
26.3	19.6	24.7	20.7	20.0	4.5	11.4	6.3	8.4	3.3	7.1	7.6	6.3	7.4	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.6	6.0	5.9	14.2	16.0	18.4	18.6	18.4	Rate	Lapeer
269 Arrests					8 Teens					73 Births to Teens					48 Babies					1,908 Children					1988/1989 Number	
205 Arrests					3 Teens					50 Births to Teens					60 Babies					2,461 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-24.0%					-27.5%					-31.0%					25.5%					29.6%					5 Year % Change	
-3.4%					-60.7%					-33.8%					-1.7%					1.1%					1 Year % Change	
5.0	14.0	7.3	5.6	3.9	40.0	20.0	15.8	30.0	11.1	2.5	3.9	5.0	3.3	5.1	4.2	6.0	1.8	7.7	4.2	20.2	19.7	24.9	25.5	24.5	Rate	Leelanau
9 Arrests					4 Teens					6 Births to Teens					10 Babies					440 Children					1988/1989 Number	
7 Arrests					2 Teens					11 Births to Teens					9 Babies					572 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-22.0%					-72.2%					104.0%					0.0%					21.3%					5 Year % Change	
-30.4%					-63.0%					54.5%					-45.5%					-3.9%					1 Year % Change	
68.7	70.9	70.3	57.3	56.5	10.9	8.2	10.8	8.0	9.6	8.1	9.2	8.4	10.2	8.5	4.3	4.5	5.8	7.5	5.9	17.2	18.9	21.9	22.2	21.1	Rate	Lenawee
819 Arrests					16 Teens					104 Births to Teens					55 Babies					2,857 Children					1988/1989 Number	
673 Arrests					17 Teens					106 Births to Teens					73 Babies					3,713 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-17.8%					-12.5%					4.9%					37.2%					22.7%					5 Year % Change	
-1.4%					19.1%					-16.7%					-21.3%					-5.0%					1 Year % Change	
37.5	49.8	35.5	41.3	42.9	12.9	16.2	8.7	15.7	14.8	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.5	2.8	4.3	4.5	4.9	5.4	5.3	5.0	5.3	7.2	7.3	7.4	Rate	Livingston
565 Arrests					19 Teens					56 Births to Teens					65 Babies					951 Children					1988/1989 Number	
647 Arrests					12 Teens					45 Births to Teens					84 Babies					1,581 Children					1992/1993 Number	
14.4%					15.1%					-24.3%					23.3%					48.0%					5 Year % Change	
3.9%					-5.6%					-20.0%					-1.9%					1.4%					1 Year % Change	
58.4	61.0	46.7	71.3	64.9	0.0	10.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	13.0	19.8	17.3	12.1	8.1	5.8	3.5	5.3	15.5	1.4	43.2	40.9	42.3	42.3	46.9	Rate	Luce
45 Arrests					1 Teen					9 Births to Teens					4 Babies					514 Children					1988/1989 Number	
50 Arrests					0 Teens					6 Births to Teens					1 Baby					578 Children					1992/1993 Number	
11.1%					n/a					-37.7%					-75.9%					8.6%					5 Year % Change	
-9.0%					n/a					-33.1%					-91.0%					10.9%					1 Year % Change	
56.4	56.1	52.1	51.9	51.6	13.0	14.3	13.5	13.5	15.6	8.0	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.5	23.1	25.1	28.9	29.4	29.6	Rate	Michigan

County		Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000					Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) Rate per 100,000					Teen Violent Deaths (Ages 15-19) Rate per 100,000					Children in Out-of-Home Care Four Quarter Average					Child Abuse and Neglect Rate per 1,000				
		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Mackinac	Rate	19.1	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.2	43.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	422.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	12.6	11.3	7.6	8.4	13.7	11.9	6.5	5.1	18.4
	1988/1989 Number	3 Infant Deaths					1 Child Death					3 Teen Violent Deaths					22 Placements					38 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	0 Infant Deaths					0 Child Deaths					0 Teen Violent Deaths					23 Placements					51 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-100.0%					-100.0%					-100.0%					5.0%					34.2%				
	1 Year % Change	n/a					n/a					n/a					10.5%					264.3%				
Macomb	Rate	9.2	7.9	6.3	6.7	5.4	22.3	20.9	22.3	18.2	23.0	59.8	45.4	26.8	35.1	31.0	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.7	6.9	6.6	6.7	7.1	5.2
	1988/1989 Number	89 Infant Deaths					33 Child Deaths					29 Teen Violent Deaths					297 Placements					1,176 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	53 Infant Deaths					34 Child Deaths					15 Teen Violent Deaths					461 Placements					886 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-41.3%					3.1%					-48.2%					58.8%					-24.7%				
	1 Year % Change	-19.4%					26.4%					-11.7%					-3.6%					-26.9%				
Manistee	Rate	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	20.6	22.9	22.9	22.9	45.7	22.9	145.8	0.0	72.9	145.8	0.0	4.3	4.2	3.5	3.0	3.4	11.0	11.6	8.4	6.9	4.7
	1988/1989 Number	0 Infant Deaths					1 Child Death					2 Teen Violent Deaths					22 Placements					56 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	5 Infant Deaths					1 Child Death					0 Teen Violent Deaths					18 Placements					24 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	n/a					0.0%					-100.0%					-20.9%					-57.1%				
	1 Year % Change	n/a					-49.9%					-100.0%					13.3%					-31.4%				
Marquette	Rate	8.2	6.0	5.8	6.3	13.0	19.1	31.8	6.4	25.5	19.1	34.0	34.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.0	8.3	10.9	9.7	9.5	6.7
	1988/1989 Number	8 Infant Deaths					3 Child Deaths					2 Teen Violent Deaths					94 Placements					153 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	12 Infant Deaths					3 Child Deaths					1 Teen Violent Death					93 Placements					124 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	58.5%					0.0%					-50.0%					-2.0%					-19.0%				
	1 Year % Change	106.3%					-25.1%					0.0%					-3.8%					-29.1%				
Mason	Rate	11.4	8.8	5.4	2.8	3.1	52.8	0.0	52.8	17.6	35.2	173.4	57.8	0.0	0.0	115.6	6.0	6.0	5.1	4.5	3.1	11.6	13.0	11.9	9.8	10.3
	1988/1989 Number	4 Infant Deaths					3 Child Deaths					3 Teen Violent Deaths					40 Placements					78 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	1 Infant Death					2 Child Deaths					2 Teen Violent Deaths					21 Placements					69 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-72.8%					-33.3%					-33.3%					-48.3%					-11.5%				
	1 Year % Change	10.7%					100.0%					n/a					-31.1%					4.5%				
Mecosta	Rate	15.9	2.2	16.8	22.0	9.7	43.1	43.1	57.5	57.5	71.9	39.4	39.4	59.1	59.1	19.7	5.3	5.6	5.2	5.6	4.5	10.5	7.8	9.5	10.0	5.5
	1988/1989 Number	7 Infant Deaths					3 Child Deaths					2 Teen Violent Deaths					44 Placements					86 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	4 Infant Deaths					5 Child Deaths					1 Teen Violent Death					37 Placements					45 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-39.0%					66.8%					-50.0%					-15.1%					-47.7%				
	1 Year % Change	-55.9%					25.0%					-66.7%					-19.6%					-45.1%				
Michigan	Rate	11.0	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.2	29.5	27.8	27.3	29.4	29.2	76.8	75.9	71.9	73.6	59.7	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.2	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.5	7.9

Juvenile Crime Arrests (Ages 10-17) Rate per 1,000					Teens with Inadequate Prenatal Care (Ages 13-19) Percent					Births to Teens with less than H. S. Education (Ages 13-19) Percent					Low Birth-Weight Babies Percent					Children Receiving Free/ Reduced Price Lunches Percent						
1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993		County
56.0	64.6	87.2	42.8	67.7	21.1	8.7	18.2	0.0	11.1	7.0	9.8	5.9	6.5	5.9	6.4	6.4	2.2	2.4	3.0	41.1	42.8	40.1	39.6	42.1	Rate	**Mackinac**
72 Arrests					3 Teens					11 Births to Teens					10 Babies					593 Children					1988/1989 Number	
87 Arrests					2 Teens					8 Births to Teens					4 Babies					742 Children					1992/1993 Number	
20.9%					-47.2%					-15.7%					-53.1%					2.4%					5 Year % Change	
58.2%					n/a					-9.2%					25.0%					6.3%					1 Year % Change	
54.1	39.5	35.8	27.4	26.3	10.6	14.1	15.1	13.4	16.7	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	6.0	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.9	8.5	10.9	14.9	14.9	15.4	Rate	**Macomb**
4,039 Arrests					82 Teens					348 Births to Teens					573 Babies					8,877 Children					1988/1989 Number	
1,966 Arrests					103 Teens					350 Births to Teens					583 Babies					16,617 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-51.4%					57.0%					0.0%					-1.7%					81.2%					5 Year % Change	
-4.0%					24.1					2.9%					0.0%					3.4%					1 Year % Change	
36.7	49.0	55.4	28.6	55.8	33.3	22.9	26.7	24.2	17.2	9.9	6.0	7.2	8.7	9.9	4.2	8.6	6.8	6.1	7.4	32.0	33.3	36.0	35.4	39.8	Rate	**Manistee**
86 Arrests					6 Teens					21 Births to Teens					9 Babies					1,049 Children					1988/1989 Number	
131 Arrests					5 Teens					24 Births to Teens					18 Babies					1,445 Children					1992/1993 Number	
52.0%					-48.3%					0.0%					76.2%					24.4%					5 Year % Change	
95.1%					-28.9%					13.8%					21.3%					12.4%					1 Year % Change	
66.9	50.1	56.4	62.2	64.9	9.9	5.7	6.8	6.0	3.4	4.3	4.1	3.6	3.8	4.5	6.4	4.6	4.6	5.3	5.1	20.3	27.9	23.9	23.9	24.9	Rate	**Marquette**
532 Arrests					5 Teens					42 Births to Teens					62 Babies					2,562 Children					1988/1989 Number	
516 Arrests					3 Teens					41 Births to Teens					47 Babies					3,055 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-3.0%					-65.9%					4.7%					-20.3%					22.7%					5 Year % Change	
4.3%					-44.0%					25.0%					-3.8%					4.2%					1 Year % Change	
52.0	50.0	60.0	74.0	87.3	18.5	17.4	13.6	16.7	14.3	9.7	8.6	6.7	10.4	8.1	5.7	5.6	5.6	7.3	5.9	26.9	31.4	34.1	34.6	38.3	Rate	**Mason**
156 Arrests					5 Teens					34 Births to Teens					20 Babies					1,342 Children					1988/1989 Number	
262 Arrests					6 Teens					26 Births to Teens					19 Babies					1,888 Children					1992/1993 Number	
67.9%					-22.9%					-16.5%					3.5%					42.4%					5 Year % Change	
18.0%					-14.3%					-22.1%					-19.2%					10.7%					1 Year % Change	
25.8	33.3	28.6	35.2	25.8	18.9	11.8	11.3	9.2	8.0	6.3	6.9	7.8	8.1	10.2	7.0	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.3	28.2	29.6	32.2	32.5	33.6	Rate	**Mecosta**
93 Arrests					8 Teens					28 Births to Teens					31 Babies					1,613 Children					1988/1989 Number	
93 Arrests					6 Teens					42 Births to Teens					22 Babies					2,107 Children					1992/1993 Number	
0.0%					-57.6%					61.9%					-24.3%					19.1%					5 Year % Change	
-26.7%					-13.3%					25.9%					3.9%					3.4%					1 Year % Change	
56.4	56.1	52.1	51.9	51.6	13.0	14.3	13.5	13.5	15.6	8.0	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.5	23.1	25.1	28.9	29.4	29.6	Rate	**Michigan**

County		Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000					Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) Rate per 100,000					Teen Violent Deaths (Ages 15-19) Rate per 100,000					Children in Out-of-Home Care Four Quarter Average					Child Abuse and Neglect Rate per 1,000				
		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Menominee	Rate	12.9	4.9	3.7	13.8	7.5	70.8	35.4	17.7	35.4	35.4	0.0	60.4	60.4	60.4	181.2	2.2	2.7	3.8	4.7	3.7	8.2	7.4	9.0	8.4	7.8
	1988/1989 Number	4 Infant Deaths					4 Child Deaths					0 Teen Violent Deaths					14 Placements					54 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	2 Infant Deaths					2 Child Deaths					3 Teen Violent Deaths					24 Placements					46 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-41.9%					-50.0%					n/a					68.2%					-14.8%				
	1 Year % Change	-45.7%					0.0%					200.0%					-21.3%					9.5%				
Midland	Rate	10.4	11.6	7.4	5.1	6.2	45.5	5.7	11.4	39.8	39.8	0.0	53.1	70.8	70.8	17.7	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.7	12.3	12.4	10.0	11.4	7.1
	1988/1989 Number	11 Infant Deaths					8 Child Deaths					0 Teen Violent Deaths					101 Placements					254 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	7 Infant Deaths					7 Child Deaths					1 Teen Violent Death					97 Placements					146 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-40.4%					-12.5%					n/a					-4.1%					-42.5%				
	1 Year % Change	21.6%					0.0%					-75.0%					-4.1%					-38.1%				
Missaukee	Rate	6.6	11.5	11.8	25.3	10.5	97.1	97.1	32.4	32.4	0.0	126.4	126.4	0.0	126.4	379.3	6.3	8.4	8.5	3.3	3.7	10.5	15.8	19.4	15.8	8.3
	1988/1989 Number	1 Infant Death					3 Child Deaths					1 Teen Violent Death					23 Placements					38 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	2 Infant Deaths					0 Child Deaths					3 Teen Violent Deaths					13 Placements					30 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	58.1%					-100.0%					200.1%					-41.3%					-21.1%				
	1 Year % Change	-58.5%					-100.0%					200.1%					12.1%					-47.4%				
Monroe	Rate	7.5	6.7	5.1	4.8	5.4	27.8	15.5	37.1	9.3	21.6	84.6	47.0	65.8	131.5	75.2	3.3	3.9	3.5	3.0	3.1	6.4	7.7	8.7	8.6	2.9
	1988/1989 Number	14 Infant Deaths					9 Child Deaths					9 Teen Violent Deaths					126 Placements					246 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	10 Infant Deaths					7 Child Deaths					8 Teen Violent Deaths					117 Placements					111 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-28.0%					-22.3%					-11.1%					-6.1%					-54.9%				
	1 Year % Change	12.5%					132.3%					-42.8%					3.3%					-66.1%				
Montcalm	Rate	13.9	10.7	8.1	5.9	6.1	31.3	39.1	31.3	70.4	39.1	198.7	74.5	24.8	24.8	49.7	3.0	4.2	5.8	4.5	3.5	8.6	8.8	9.7	8.2	5.2
	1988/1989 Number	11 Infant Deaths					4 Child Deaths					8 Teen Violent Deaths					46 Placements					131 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	5 Infant Deaths					5 Child Deaths					2 Teen Violent Deaths					54 Placements					79 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-56.1%					24.9%					-75.0%					16.7%					-39.7%				
	1 Year % Change	3.4%					-44.5%					100.4%					-22.2%					-36.3%				
Montmorency	Rate	11.6	11.5	13.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	56.2	56.2	56.2	0.0	0.0	184.2	184.2	0.0	0.0	7.1	5.2	6.3	3.3	3.0	9.0	5.7	7.6	10.0	6.2
	1988/1989 Number	1 Infant Death					0 Child Deaths					0 Teen Violent Deaths					15 Placements					19 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	0 Infant Deaths					0 Child Deaths					0 Teen Violent Deaths					6 Placements					13 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-100.0%					n/a					n/a					-57.7%					-31.6%				
	1 Year % Change	-100.0%					-100.0%					n/a					-9.1%					-38.1%				
Michigan	Rate	11.0	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.2	29.5	27.8	27.3	29.4	29.2	78.8	75.9	71.9	73.6	58.7	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.2	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.5	7.9

Juvenile Crime Arrests (Ages 10-17) Rate per 1,000					Teens with Inadequate Prenatal Care (Ages 13-19) Percent					Births to Teens with less than H. S. Education (Ages 13-19) Percent					Low Birth-Weight Babies Percent					Children Receiving Free/ Reduced Price Lunches Percent						County
1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993		
67.6	69.0	56.0	56.9	71.5	8.6	0.0	6.8	9.4	10.0	6.8	3.4	8.4	5.5	6.0	6.4	3.6	4.0	6.2	4.5	26.2	31.7	28.7	29.4	28.8	Rate	Menominee
209 Arrests					2 Teens					21 Births to Teens					20 Babies					1,176 Children					1988/1989 Number	
221 Arrests					3 Teens					18 Births to Teens					12 Babies					1,237 Children					1992/1993 Number	
5.8%					16.7%					-11.8%					-29.7%					9.9%					5 Year % Change	
25.7%					6.7%					9.1%					-27.4%					-2.0%					1 Year % Change	
9.6	8.4	15.2	13.3	10.7	10.4	9.2	7.1	2.9	6.3	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.1	4.6	5.0	6.0	5.5	16.8	18.5	19.8	20.7	20.3	Rate	Midland
87 Arrests					7 Teens					43 Births to Teens					54 Babies					2,084 Children					1988/1989 Number	
97 Arrests					6 Teens					55 Births to Teens					62 Babies					2,835 Children					1992/1993 Number	
11.5%					-39.8%					17.1%					7.8%					20.8%					5 Year % Change	
-19.5%					116.7%					-4.0%					-8.3%					-1.9%					1 Year % Change	
17.0	15.7	15.7	16.3	21.6	5.3	0.0	17.4	4.8	4.2	6.0	8.6	8.9	8.2	8.4	4.6	4.0	5.3	8.2	6.3	34.2	31.8	38.8	39.3	39.3	Rate	Missaukee
26 Arrests					2 Teens					9 Births to Teens					7 Babies					858 Children					1988/1989 Number	
33 Arrests					1 Teen					16 Births to Teens					12 Babies					933 Children					1992/1993 Number	
27.1%					-20.8%					40.0%					37.0%					14.9%					5 Year % Change	
32.5%					-12.5%					2.4%					-23.2%					0.0%					1 Year % Change	
29.3	24.3	27.3	27.5	29.8	11.0	10.0	10.7	7.5	12.7	7.4	8.5	8.9	8.1	7.5	6.3	5.7	5.5	6.6	6.2	16.2	16.7	19.1	19.2	18.6	Rate	Monroe
508 Arrests					22 Teens					139 Births to Teens					117 Babies					3,393 Children					1988/1989 Number	
517 Arrests					28 Teens					138 Births to Teens					114 Babies					4,094 Children					1992/1993 Number	
1.7%					15.0%					1.4%					-1.6%					14.8%					5 Year % Change	
8.4%					69.0%					-7.4%					-6.1%					-3.1%					1 Year % Change	
55.3	50.9	31.6	30.4	26.1	16.9	9.9	14.2	14.7	7.5	11.0	11.8	11.4	10.9	10.3	6.8	4.8	5.1	6.3	5.1	22.4	28.2	30.6	30.2	29.1	Rate	Montcalm
373 Arrests					9 Teens					87 Births to Teens					54 Babies					2,876 Children					1988/1989 Number	
176 Arrests					10 Teens					85 Births to Teens					42 Babies					3,817 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-52.8%					-55.9%					-6.4%					-25.0%					29.9%					5 Year % Change	
-14.1%					-49.3%					-5.5%					-19.0%					-3.6%					1 Year % Change	
43.6	29.1	56.1	23.9	18.7	12.5	15.4	7.1	0.0	23.5	9.3	10.3	9.1	4.7	12.3	5.8	5.7	3.9	3.5	3.7	40.0	43.5	48.1	47.9	45.8	Rate	Montmorency
42 Arrests					1 Teen					8 Births to Teens					5 Babies					480 Children					1988/1989 Number	
18 Arrests					4 Teens					10 Births to Teens					3 Babies					534 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-57.1%					88.2%					32.3%					-36.2%					14.5%					5 Year % Change	
-21.8%					n/a					161.7%					5.7%					-4.4%					1 Year % Change	
56.4	58.1	52.1	51.9	51.6	13.0	14.3	13.5	13.5	15.6	8.0	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.5	23.1	25.1	28.9	29.4	29.6	Rate	Michigan

County		Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000					Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) Rate per 100,000					Teen Violent Deaths (Ages 15-19) Rate per 100,000					Children in Out-of-Home Care Four Quarter Average					Child Abuse and Neglect Rate per 1,000				
		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Muskegon	Rate	7.0	10.6	8.7	14.4	9.1	26.1	36.5	31.3	41.7	39.1	88.2	79.4	52.9	52.9	61.8	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.1	6.8	12.3	11.1	11.7	12.4	8.0
	1988/1989 Number	18 Infant Deaths					10 Child Deaths					10 Teen Violent Deaths					314 Placements					551 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	23 Infant Deaths					15 Child Deaths					7 Teen Violent Deaths					302 Placements					357 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	30.0%					49.8%					-29.9%					-2.9%					-35.2%				
	1 Year % Change	-36.8%					-6.2%					16.8%					-4.2%					-35.6%				
Newaygo	Rate	6.2	12.7	4.4	5.9	10.4	31.1	51.9	31.1	10.4	10.4	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	112.5	7.5	8.1	8.4	7.4	7.3	16.0	17.7	15.0	24.6	14.9
	1988/1989 Number	4 Infant Deaths					3 Child Deaths					2 Teen Violent Deaths					85 Placements					181 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	7 Infant Deaths					1 Child Death					3 Teen Violent Deaths					83 Placements					168 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	67.7%					-66.6%					50.0%					-2.7%					-7.2%				
	1 Year % Change	76.3%					0.0%					50.0%					-1.4%					-39.6%				
Oakland	Rate	9.8	8.7	7.0	7.7	8.1	25.8	20.5	18.8	23.6	23.6	57.4	42.0	56.0	43.4	42.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.3	7.5	6.6	6.1	7.3	4.4
	1988/1989 Number	153 Infant Deaths					59 Child Deaths					41 Teen Violent Deaths					779 Placements					2,017 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	132 Infant Deaths					54 Child Deaths					30 Teen Violent Deaths					889 Placements					1,181 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-17.3%					-8.5%					-26.8%					13.8%					-41.4%				
	1 Year % Change	5.2%					0.0%					-3.2%					0.0%					-39.7%				
Oceana	Rate	14.1	5.8	7.5	12.0	8.7	17.7	0.0	35.5	35.5	35.5	183.8	183.8	0.0	245.1	61.3	5.1	5.7	4.8	2.9	2.1	19.4	19.0	15.4	13.7	10.7
	1988/1989 Number	5 Infant Deaths					1 Child Death					3 Teen Violent Deaths					34 Placements					129 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	3 Infant Deaths					2 Child Deaths					1 Teen Violent Death					14 Placements					71 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-38.3%					100.6%					-66.6%					-58.8%					-45.0%				
	1 Year % Change	-27.5%					0.0%					-75.0%					-27.6%					-22.0%				
Ogemaw	Rate	3.9	3.7	13.8	0.0	11.4	72.3	24.1	24.1	48.2	72.3	78.0	0.0	78.0	234.0	0.0	8.2	7.3	6.8	8.1	7.5	21.8	18.4	22.1	18.9	20.1
	1988/1989 Number	1 Infant Death					3 Child Deaths					1 Teen Violent Death					41 Placements					108 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	3 Infant Deaths					3 Child Deaths					0 Teen Violent Deaths					37 Placements					99 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	192.3%					0.0%					-100.0%					-8.5%					-8.3%				
	1 Year % Change	n/a					50.0%					-100.0%					-7.4%					6.5%				
Ontonagon	Rate	22.0	10.4	0.0	10.6	22.7	113.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.8	0.0	0.0	162.9	0.0	162.9	4.7	5.3	6.0	3.3	4.5	7.6	10.4	12.3	9.5	11.4
	1988/1989 Number	2 Infant Deaths					2 Child Deaths					0 Teen Violent Deaths					10 Placements					16 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	2 Infant Deaths					1 Child Death					1 Teen Violent Death					10 Placements					24 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	3.2%					-50.0%					n/a					-4.3%					50.0%				
	1 Year % Change	114.2%					n/a					n/a					36.4%					20.0%				
Michigan	Rate	11.0	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.2	29.5	27.8	27.3	29.4	29.2	76.8	75.9	71.9	73.6	59.7	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.2	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.5	7.9

Juvenile Crime Arrests (Ages 10-17) Rate per 1,000					Teens with Inadequate Prenatal Care (Ages 13-19) Percent					Births to Teens with less than H. S. Education (Ages 13-19) Percent					Low Birth-Weight Babies Percent					Children Receiving Free/ Reduced Price Lunches Percent						County
1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993		
79.3	87.1	87.5	85.8	83.9	32.2	34.0	14.4	13.0	13.1	10.2	9.9	11.0	11.8	11.2	7.4	7.1	7.0	7.9	6.5	35.2	35.8	38.8	39.1	40.9	Rate	Muskegon
1,498 Arrests					154 Teens					294 Births to Teens					192 Babies					10,120 Children					1988/1989 Number	
1,584 Arrests					57 Teens					285 Births to Teens					164 Babies					12,325 Children					1992/1993 Number	
5.8%					-59.2					9.8%					-12.2%					16.2%					5 Year % Change	
-2.2%					1.1%					-5.9%					-17.7%					4.6%					1 Year % Change	
48.3	49.5	33.2	70.5	42.1	9.5	12.2	11.0	17.6	11.7	9.9	9.5	8.5	8.5	11.4	5.1	4.3	4.5	7.3	6.5	26.6	28.7	31.8	32.7	35.6	Rate	Newaygo
234 Arrests					10 Teens					64 Births to Teens					33 Babies					2,183 Children					1988/1989 Number	
204 Arrests					12 Teens					77 Births to Teens					44 Babies					3,439 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-12.8%					23.0%					15.2%					27.5%					33.8%					5 Year % Change	
-40.3%					-33.7%					34.1%					-11.0%					8.9%					1 Year % Change	
37.1	38.9	38.0	39.3	36.7	12.1	14.8	15.2	16.5	19.3	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.3	6.4	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.2	11.4	12.4	14.7	14.1	15.0	Rate	Oakland
4,260 Arrests					141 Teens					694 Births to Teens					1,007 Babies					18,169 Children					1988/1989 Number	
4,207 Arrests					221 Teens					703 Births to Teens					1,010 Babies					24,767 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-1.1%					59.2%					-2.3%					-3.1%					31.6%					5 Year % Change	
-6.6%					16.6%					7.5%					0.0%					6.4%					1 Year % Change	
23.1	27.2	26.5	22.1	16.3	25.0	15.6	20.8	19.4	9.8	7.6	8.4	12.0	9.3	8.1	5.4	5.5	2.2	6.6	3.8	34.0	35.6	45.6	43.7	43.6	Rate	Oceana
68 Arrests					9 Teens					27 Births to Teens					19 Babies					1,237 Children					1988/1989 Number	
48 Arrests					4 Teens					28 Births to Teens					13 Babies					1,677 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-29.4%					-61.0%					6.6%					-29.6%					28.2%					5 Year % Change	
-26.2%					-49.6%					-12.9%					-42.4%					-0.2%					1 Year % Change	
67.1	74.2	65.7	61.7	47.4	2.4	4.5	0.0	4.8	2.4	10.1	9.3	10.0	8.6	8.0	6.2	5.2	3.8	5.0	6.8	39.1	41.9	39.3	38.9	39.8	Rate	Ogemaw
195 Arrests					1 Teen					26 Births to Teens					16 Babies					1,035 Children					1988/1989 Number	
106 Arrests					1 Teen					21 Births to Teens					18 Babies					1,080 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-45.6%					-2.4%					-20.8%					9.7%					1.8%					5 Year % Change	
-23.2%					-50.0%					-7.0%					36.0%					2.3%					1 Year % Change	
20.2	15.4	8.7	14.5	11.6	13.3	8.3	12.5	10.0	8.3	6.6	3.1	6.3	7.4	5.7	7.7	10.4	5.2	2.1	5.7	28.6	30.7	30.4	30.3	33.5	Rate	Ontonagon
21 Arrests					0 Teens					6 Births to Teens					7 Babies					439 Children					1988/1989 Number	
12 Arrests					1 Teen					5 Births to Teens					5 Babies					484 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-42.6%					-37.5%					-13.6%					-26.0%					17.1%					5 Year % Change	
-20.0%					-16.7%					-23.0%					171.4%					10.6%					1 Year % Change	
56.4	56.1	52.1	51.9	51.6	13.0	14.3	13.5	13.5	15.6	8.0	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.5	23.1	25.1	28.9	29.4	29.6	Rate	Michigan

County		**Infant Mortality** Rate per 1,000					**Child Deaths** (Ages 1-14) Rate per 100,000					**Teen Violent Deaths** (Ages 15-19) Rate per 100,000					**Children in Out-of-Home Care** Four Quarter Average					**Child Abuse and Neglect** Rate per 1,000				
		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Osceola	Rate	10.2	19.8	10.1	3.2	12.8	80.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	60.0	64.7	129.4	129.4	129.4	0.0	8.1	7.9	7.2	7.0	5.4	15.6	9.5	12.2	10.7	6.0
	1988/1989 Number	3 Infant Deaths					4 Child Deaths					1 Teen Violent Death					46 Placements					93 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	4 Infant Deaths					3 Child Deaths					0 Teen Violent Deaths					33 Placements					36 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	25.5%					-25.0%					-100.0%					-33.3%					-61.3%				
	1 Year % Change	300.0%					50.0%					-100.0%					-22.9%					-43.8%				
Oscoda	Rate	9.3	28.6	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	182.6	121.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	229.9	0.0	4.0	3.6	4.2	4.4	5.3	12.7	10.1	13.8	12.7	9.5
	1988/1989 Number	1 Infant Death					0 Child Deaths					0 Teen Violent Deaths					8 Placements					24 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	0 Infant Deaths					0 Child Deaths					0 Teen Violent Deaths					10 Placements					18 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-100.0%					n/a					n/a					32.5%					-25.0%				
	1 Year % Change	-100.0%					-100.0%					-100.0%					20.5%					-25.0%				
Otsego	Rate	8.2	24.8	10.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	22.7	0.0	22.7	22.7	0.0	0.0	160.6	160.6	80.3	5.5	4.8	4.2	3.5	6.3	8.0	4.3	11.3	5.5	7.4
	1988/1989 Number	2 Infant Deaths					0 Child Deaths					0 Teen Violent Deaths					28 Placements					41 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	0 Infant Deaths					1 Child Death					1 Teen Violent Death					32 Placements					38 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-100.0%					n/a					n/a					14.5%					-7.3%				
	1 Year % Change	-100.0%					0.0%					-50.0%					80.0%					35.7%				
Ottawa	Rate	6.0	8.7	6.6	6.4	5.3	33.8	16.9	16.9	23.3	12.7	53.0	39.8	39.8	39.8	46.4	1.8	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.3	6.2	6.6	7.9	6.5	4.2
	1988/1989 Number	18 Infant Deaths					16 Child Deaths					8 Teen Violent Deaths					99 Placements					341 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	17 Infant Deaths					6 Child Deaths					7 Teen Violent Deaths					127 Placements					229 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-11.7%					-62.4%					-12.5%					27.8%					-32.8%				
	1 Year % Change	-17.2%					-45.5%					16.6%					-8.0%					-36.2%				
Presque Isle	Rate	7.7	0.0	13.9	0.0	13.8	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	0.0	109.5	0.0	109.5	109.5	109.5	4.1	7.5	6.3	4.9	3.4	8.3	12.8	9.7	12.0	5.7
	1988/1989 Number	1 Infant Death					1 Child Death					1 Teen Violent Death					14 Placements					29 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	2 Infant Deaths					0 Child Deaths					1 Teen Violent Death					12 Placements					20 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	79.2%					-100.0%					0.0%					-17.1%					-31.0%				
	1 Year % Change	n/a					-100.0%					0.0%					-30.6%					-52.4%				
Roscommon	Rate	9.5	8.5	4.1	16.7	4.2	28.2	56.4	56.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.7	0.0	93.7	93.7	5.6	6.4	6.0	6.6	6.5	30.7	32.8	40.5	30.9	13.2
	1988/1989 Number	2 Infant Deaths					1 Child Death					0 Teen Violent Deaths					24 Placements					128 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	1 Infant Death					0 Child Deaths					1 Teen Violent Death					27 Placements					55 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-55.8%					-100.0%					n/a					16.1%					-57.0%				
	1 Year % Change	-74.9%					n/a					0.0%					-1.5%					-57.4%				
Michigan	Rate	11.0	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.2	29.5	27.8	27.3	29.4	29.2	76.8	75.9	71.9	73.6	59.7	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.2	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.5	7.9

Juvenile Crime Arrests (Ages 10-17) Rate per 1,000					Teens with Inadequate Prenatal Care (Ages 13-19) Percent					Births to Teens with less than H. S. Education (Ages 13-19) Percent					Low Birth-Weight Babies Percent					Children Receiving Free/Reduced Price Lunches Percent						
1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993		County
60.3	65.4	39.9	38.4	40.6	6.3	10.0	6.1	12.5	7.4	10.9	8.6	9.1	7.6	9.3	5.4	6.3	6.1	5.1	6.1	36.1	40.1	42.0	42.4	43.2	Rate	Osceola
165 Arrests					4 Teens					32 Births to Teens					16 Babies					1,885 Children					1988/1989 Number	
111 Arrests					4 Teens					29 Births to Teens					19 Babies					2,351 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-32.7%					18.5%					-14.7%					13.0%					19.7%					5 Year % Change	
5.7%					-40.7%					22.4%					19.6%					1.9%					1 Year % Change	
34.7	34.7	32.1	41.1	102.8	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	4.8	6.7	7.8	10.7	5.6	7.6	3.4	7.8	5.8	34.5	41.6	52.6	51.7	53.0	Rate	Oscoda
27 Arrests					2 Teens					3 Births to Teens					6 Babies					299 Children					1988/1989 Number	
80 Arrests					0 Teens					11 Births to Teens					6 Babies					469 Children					1992/1993 Number	
196.3%					n/a					262.1%					3.6%					53.6%					5 Year % Change	
150.1%					n/a					37.2%					-25.6%					2.5%					1 Year % Change	
60.3	58.5	82.8	63.9	70.2	4.5	3.1	9.8	2.9	6.7	6.1	5.0	7.3	5.4	5.6	3.7	1.7	6.0	4.3	4.5	19.5	20.0	24.7	24.9	25.9	Rate	Otsego
134 Arrests					7 Teens					15 Births to Teens					9 Babies					788 Children					1988/1989 Number	
156 Arrests					2 Teens					16 Births to Teens					13 Babies					1,111 Children					1992/1993 Number	
16.4%					46.7%					-8.2%					21.6%					32.8%					5 Year % Change	
9.9%					126.7%					3.7%					4.7%					4.0%					1 Year % Change	
58.4	56.7	63.8	70.7	86.2	7.9	10.5	12.1	8.9	9.2	4.5	4.6	5.2	5.3	4.8	4.1	4.8	4.1	4.1	4.4	11.0	12.2	15.6	16.2	15.3	Rate	Ottawa
1,326 Arrests					29 Teens					134 Births to Teens					122 Babies					3,505 Children					1988/1989 Number	
1,958 Arrests					24 Teens					154 Births to Teens					139 Babies					5,057 Children					1992/1993 Number	
47.6%					15.3%					6.7%					7.3%					39.1%					5 Year % Change	
21.9%					2.7%					-9.4%					7.3%					-5.6%					1 Year % Change	
14.3	8.7	19.9	13.1	13.7	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	3.6	3.5	3.9	4.8	7.7	5.3	6.9	3.1	5.5	25.0	27.2	34.2	34.2	34.1	Rate	Presque Isle
23 Arrests					1 Teen					8 Births to Teens					10 Babies					539 Children					1988/1989 Number	
22 Arrests					0 Teens					7 Births to Teens					8 Babies					744 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-4.2%					-100.0%					-22.6%					-28.6%					36.4%					5 Year % Change	
4.6%					n/a					23.1%					77.4%					-0.3%					1 Year % Change	
105.4	102.2	93.5	72.4	64.3	0.0	3.1	3.0	6.3	6.4	6.2	9.7	8.1	10.9	11.8	4.8	7.6	6.9	7.1	5.9	36.7	39.1	42.2	42.9	43.6	Rate	Roscommon
195 Arrests					0 Teens					13 Births to Teens					10 Babies					1,387 Children					1988/1989 Number	
119 Arrests					3 Teens					28 Births to Teens					14 Babies					1,763 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-39.0%					n/a					90.3%					22.9%					18.8%					5 Year % Change	
-11.2%					2.1%					8.3%					-16.9%					1.6%					1 Year % Change	
56.4	56.1	52.1	51.9	51.6	13.0	14.3	13.5	13.5	15.6	8.0	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.5	23.1	25.1	28.9	29.4	29.6	Rate	Michigan

County		Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000					Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) Rate per 100,000					Teen Violent Deaths (Ages 15-19) Rate per 100,000					Children in Out-of-Home Care Four Quarter Average					Child Abuse and Neglect Rate per 1,000				
		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Saginaw	Rate	14.3	13.2	12.2	11.5	14.4	29.6	35.5	31.6	29.6	23.7	99.6	64.4	105.5	76.2	70.3	4.9	5.3	5.3	4.7	4.1	12.3	13.5	13.0	11.1	11.3
	1988/1989 Number	48 Infant Deaths					15 Child Deaths					17 Teen Violent Deaths					293 Placements					731 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	51 Infant Deaths					12 Child Deaths					12 Teen Violent Deaths					244 Placements					672 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	0.7%					-19.9%					-29.4%					-16.3%					-8.1%				
	1 Year % Change	25.2%					-19.9%					-7.7%					-12.8%					1.8%				
St. Clair	Rate	10.2	8.8	10.0	8.2	7.6	11.6	29.0	23.2	37.7	20.3	72.6	109.0	90.8	45.4	63.6	21.4	23.3	23.5	24.6	21.7	11.0	10.8	12.1	10.6	7.6
	1988/1989 Number	20 Infant Deaths					4 Child Deaths					8 Teen Violent Deaths					241 Placements					445 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	16 Infant Deaths					7 Child Deaths					7 Teen Violent Deaths					245 Placements					306 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-25.5%					75.0%					-12.4%					1.4%					-31.2%				
	1 Year % Change	-7.3%					-46.2%					40.1%					-11.8%					-28.7%				
St. Joseph	Rate	8.8	9.9	14.0	9.2	13.6	13.9	41.8	41.8	20.9	27.9	45.8	137.5	68.7	91.7	22.9	39.8	55.9	51.6	45.2	45.8	13.8	13.4	13.5	14.2	10.0
	1988/1989 Number	8 Infant Deaths					2 Child Deaths					2 Teen Violent Deaths					85 Placements					234 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	11 Infant Deaths					4 Child Deaths					1 Teen Violent Death					98 Placements					170 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	54.5%					100.7%					-50.0%					15.1%					-27.4%				
	1 Year % Change	47.8%					33.5%					-75.0%					1.3%					-29.5%				
Sanilac	Rate	11.3	9.2	14.3	7.2	18.0	52.4	62.9	10.5	31.4	21.0	34.8	104.5	0.0	208.9	174.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.3	10.4	8.7	7.2	6.5	5.7
	1988/1989 Number	6 Infant Deaths					5 Child Deaths					1 Teen Violent Death					24 Placements					118 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	9 Infant Deaths					2 Child Deaths					5 Teen Violent Deaths					26 Placements					64 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	59.3%					-59.9%					400.3%					8.3%					-45.8%				
	1 Year % Change	150.0%					-33.1%					-16.7%					30.0%					-12.3%				
Schoolcraft	Rate	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.7	0.0	56.2	168.5	0.0	0.0	56.2	0.0	0.0	178.3	178.3	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	11.7	9.4	14.6	20.7	0.5
	1988/1989 Number	0 Infant Deaths					1 Child Death					0 Teen Violent Deaths					21 Placements					25 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	0 Infant Deaths					1 Child Death					0 Teen Violent Deaths					23 Placements					1 Victim				
	5 Year % Change	n/a					0.0%					n/a					20.0%					-96.0%				
	1 Year % Change	-100.0%					n/a					-100.0%					50.0%					-97.7%				
Shiawassee	Rate	10.3	9.2	5.6	8.9	4.1	29.8	35.8	29.8	29.8	0.0	86.6	103.9	103.9	103.9	103.9	2.6	2.5	3.2	3.0	2.9	11.7	7.7	7.5	6.5	4.7
	1988/1989 Number	10 Infant Deaths					5 Child Deaths					5 Teen Violent Deaths					44 Placements					234 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	4 Infant Deaths					0 Child Deaths					6 Teen Violent Deaths					50 Placements					93 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-60.2%					-100.0%					20.0%					11.5%					-60.3%				
	1 Year % Change	-53.9%					-100.0%					0.0%					-3.3%					-27.9%				
Michigan	Rate	11.0	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.2	29.5	27.8	27.3	29.4	29.2	76.8	75.9	71.9	73.6	59.7	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.2	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.5	7.9

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Juvenile Crime Arrests (Ages 10-17) Rate per 1,000					Teens with Inadequate Prenatal Care (Ages 13-19) Percent					Births to Teens with less than H. S. Education (Ages 13-19) Percent					Low Birth-Weight Babies Percent					Children Receiving Free/ Reduced Price Lunches Percent						
1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993		County
30.9	23.0	18.0	17.8	25.9	12.3	16.1	14.2	12.4	15.5	10.7	11.2	11.0	11.5	13.4	8.9	9.2	9.0	9.3	9.5	30.2	30.3	19.9	33.5	36.3	Rate	Saginaw
830 Arrests					74 Teens					357 Births to Teens					300 Babies					10,727 Children					1988/1989 Number	
696 Arrests					100 Teens					473 Births to Teens					336 Babies					13,605 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-16.2%					26.4%					25.2%					6.7%					20.2%					5 Year % Change	
45.5%					25.0%					16.5%					2.2%					8.4%					1 Year % Change	
42.2	62.9	61.2	47.5	42.7	7.6	7.4	7.4	10.9	9.3	8.1	9.2	7.9	8.2	7.1	5.7	6.1	7.7	5.8	4.4	19.1	20.8	21.5	22.4	23.0	Rate	St. Clair
758 Arrests					27 Teens					160 Births to Teens					113 Babies					4,828 Children					1988/1989 Number	
765 Arrests					23 Teens					150 Births to Teens					93 Babies					6,124 Children					1992/1993 Number	
1.2%					23.6%					-12.3%					-22.8%					20.4%					5 Year % Change	
-10.1%					-14.5%					-13.4%					-24.1%					2.7%					1 Year % Change	
70.4	64.0	68.7	61.0	51.5	16.0	11.4	7.6	6.0	8.8	10.2	9.2	12.5	12.8	10.9	6.1	7.1	6.6	6.9	6.3	19.7	21.7	26.6	25.4	26.1	Rate	St. Joseph
524 Arrests					19 Teens					93 Births to Teens					56 Babies					2,233 Children					1988/1989 Number	
383 Arrests					11 Teens					88 Births to Teens					51 Babies					2,961 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-26.8%					-45.1%					6.9%					3.3%					32.5%					5 Year % Change	
-15.6%					45.7%					-14.8%					-8.7%					2.8%					1 Year % Change	
25.2	29.9	21.7	34.9	60.1	11.3	15.6	7.0	11.9	4.2	9.2	7.7	7.9	5.7	5.8	5.4	4.0	7.0	5.0	6.4	24.7	24.5	28.4	28.4	29.3	Rate	Sanilac
129 Arrests					8 Teens					49 Births to Teens					29 Babies					1,874, Children					1988/1989 Number	
308 Arrests					2 Teens					29 Births to Teens					32 Babies					2,333 Children					1992/1993 Number	
138.5%					-63.0%					-37.0%					18.5%					18.6%					5 Year % Change	
72.2%					-64.9%					1.8%					28.0%					3.2%					1 Year % Change	
77.5	59.6	48.7	71.6	61.6	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	7.4	9.8	4.9	12.1	6.7	6.5	4.3	5.9	1.9	3.3	44.5	34.4	45.0	45.1	45.8	Rate	Schoolcraft
78 Arrests					1 Teen					8 Births to Teens					7 Babies					489 Children					1988/1989 Number	
62 Arrests					1 Teen					6 Births to Teens					3 Babies					578 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-20.5%					-50.0%					-9.5%					-49.2%					2.9%					5 Year % Change	
-14.0%					n/a					-44.6%					73.7%					1.6%					1 Year % Change	
28.6	24.6	24.8	20.2	26.2	4.6	7.5	14.6	8.4	6.5	9.8	7.6	8.7	8.4	8.4	5.8	6.2	6.2	5.7	5.5	20.3	17.7	21.2	18.0	21.2	Rate	Shiawassee
267 Arrests					14 Teens					95 Births to Teens					56 Babies					2,738 Children					1988/1989 Number	
245 Arrests					9 Teens					82 Births to Teens					54 Babies					2,900 Children					1992/1993 Number	
-8.4%					41.3%					-14.3%					-5.2%					4.4%					5 Year % Change	
29.7%					-22.3%					0.0%					-3.5%					17.8%					1 Year % Change	
56.4	56.1	52.1	51.9	51.6	13.0	14.3	13.5	13.5	15.6	8.0	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.5	23.1	25.1	28.9	29.4	29.6	Rate	Michigan

County		Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000					Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) Rate per 100,000					Teen Violent Deaths (Ages 15-19) Rate per 100,000					Children in Out-of-Home Care Four Quarter Average					Child Abuse and Neglect Rate per 1,000				
		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Tuscola	Rate	15.3	10.2	6.8	10.1	3.7	30.1	52.7	22.6	45.1	22.6	66.9	178.3	22.3	66.9	22.3	5.5	6.6	5.8	5.9	5.7	9.9	13.1	9.0	8.3	5.3
	1988/1989 Number	12 Infant Deaths					4 Child Deaths					3 Teen Violent Deaths					88 Placements					157 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	3 Infant Deaths					3 Child Deaths					1 Teen Violent Death					91 Placements					84 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-75.8%					-24.9%					-66.7%					3.0%					-46.5%				
	1 Year % Change	-63.4					-49.9%					-66.7%					-3.4%					-15.2%				
Van Buren	Rate	12.9	9.7	14.7	9.5	9.0	40.7	52.3	17.4	63.9	40.7	134.7	96.2	96.2	96.2	0.0	8.2	9.3	8.0	8.0	8.1	20.3	18.7	21.9	20.4	14.1
	1988/1989 Number	14 Infant Deaths					7 Child Deaths					7 Teen Violent Deaths					167 Placements					414 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	10 Infant Deaths					7 Child Deaths					0 Teen Violent Deaths					165 Placements					288 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	-30.2%					0.0%					-100.0%					-1.2%					-30.4%				
	1 Year % Change	-5.3%					-36.3%					-100.0%					1.3%					-30.8%				
Washtenaw	Rate	7.1	8.9	7.9	8.5	9.5	30.4	17.1	20.9	24.7	17.1	40.1	68.2	36.1	28.1	32.1	2.6	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.0	6.7	11.3	10.1	8.0	4.1
	1988/1989 Number	26 Infant Deaths					16 Child Deaths					10 Teen Violent Deaths					157 Placements					400 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	39 Infant Deaths					9 Child Deaths					8 Teen Violent Deaths					242 Placements					240 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	33.8%					-43.8%					-20.0%					53.8%					-39.2%				
	1 Year % Change	11.8%					-30.8%					14.2%					-7.0%					-49.5%				
Wayne	Rate	15.7	16.1	16.2	14.9	15.8	35.3	31.8	34.1	31.6	36.3	103.7	120.0	112.4	115.0	94.2	11.5	11.7	12.2	13.0	12.2	11.2	11.1	11.4	11.7	9.6
	1988/1989 Number	558 Infant Deaths					172 Child Deaths					165 Teen Violent Deaths					6,561 Placements					6,387 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	590 Infant Death					177 Child Deaths					150 Teen Violent Deaths					6,935 Placements					5,464 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	0.6%					2.8%					-9.2%					6.1%					-14.5%				
	1 Year % Change	6.0%					14.9%					-18.1%					-6.2%					-18.5%				
Wexford	Rate	6.6	12.6	2.5	4.8	7.4	46.4	46.4	15.5	46.4	15.5	278.6	0.0	111.4	167.1	0.0	9.4	9.3	8.5	8.6	6.3	13.5	14.9	14.3	17.1	11.5
	1988/1989 Number	3 Infant Deaths					3 Child Deaths					5 Teen Violent Deaths					71 Placements					102 Victims				
	1992/1993 Number	3 Infant Deaths					1 Child Death					0 Teen Violent Deaths					48 Placements					87 Victims				
	5 Year % Change	12.1%					-66.6%					-100.0%					-33.0%					-14.7%				
	1 Year % Change	54.2%					-66.6%					-100.0%					-26.7%					-32.8%				
Michigan	Rate	11.0	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.2	29.5	27.8	27.3	29.4	29.2	78.8	75.9	71.9	73.6	59.7	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.2	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.5	7.9
	1988/1989 Number	1,542 Infant Deaths					619 Child Deaths					611 Teen Violent Deaths					14,534 Placements					25,943				
	1992/1993 Number	1,460 Infant Deaths					612 Child Deaths					485 Teen Violent Deaths					15,104 Placements					19,522				
	5 Year % Change	-7.3%					-1.0%					-20.6%					5.1%					24.8%				
	1 Year % Change	-1.9%					-0.7%					-15.8%					-4.8%					24.7%				

Juvenile Crime Arrests (Ages 10-17) Rate per 1,000						
1989	1990	1991	1992	1993		County
22.2	18.0	20.0	14.6	12.5	Rate	Tuscola
105 Arrests					1988/1989 Number	
93 Arrests					1992/1993 Number	
-43.7%					5 Year % Change	
-14.4%					1 Year % Change	
42.7	46.3	45.1	50.9	47.0	Rate	Van Buren
385 Arrests					1988/1989 Number	
424 Arrests					1992/1993 Number	
10.1%					5 Year % Change	
-7.7%					1 Year % Change	
68.4	82.1	85.5	74.4	69.4	Rate	Washtenaw
1,677 Arrests					1988/1989 Number	
1,701 Arrests					1992/1993 Number	
1.5%					5 Year % Change	
-6.7%					1 Year % Change	
64.2	63.2	53.8	54.2	53.7	Rate	Wayne
15,766 Arrests					1988/1989 Number	
13,193 Arrests					1992/1993 Number	
-16.4%					5 Year % Change	
-0.9%					1 Year % Change	
133.1	99.1	92.0	74.7	67.6	Rate	Wexford
431 Arrests					1988/1989 Number	
219 Arrests					1992/1993 Number	
-49.2%					5 Year % Change	
-9.5%					1 Year % Change	
56.4	56.1	52.1	51.9	51.6	Rate	Michigan
60,007 Arrests					1988/1989 Number	
54,900 Arrests					1992/1993 Number	
-8.5%					5 Year % Change	
-0.6%					1 Year % Change	

Teens with Inadequate Prenatal Care (Ages 13-19) Percent						
1988	1989	1990	1991	1992		County
7.1	6.6	7.4	6.5	9.0	Rate	Tuscola
4 Teens					1988/1989 Number	
8 Teens					1992/1993 Number	
25.8%					5 Year % Change	
37.4%					1 Year % Change	
19.1	16.2	16.7	16.3	11.0	Rate	Van Buren
28 Teens					1988/1989 Number	
21 Teens					1992/1993 Number	
-42.4%					5 Year % Change	
-32.7%					1 Year % Change	
9.1	12.9	13.1	24.5	34.9	Rate	Washtenaw
37 Teens					1988/1989 Number	
113 Teens					1992/1993 Number	
282.2%					5 Year % Change	
42.4%					1 Year % Change	
14.2	16.1	15.4	16.2	21.7	Rate	Wayne
711 Teens					1988/1989 Number	
1,369 Teens					1992/1993 Number	
52.4%					5 Year % Change	
34.3%					1 Year % Change	
7.0	5.7	3.4	12.7	2.4	Rate	Wexford
4 Teens					1988/1989 Number	
1 Teen					1992/1993 Number	
-66.1%					5 Year % Change	
-81.3%					1 Year % Change	
13.0	14.3	13.5	13.5	15.6	Rate	Michigan
2,242 Teens					1988/1989 Number	
2,912 Teens					1992/1993 Number	
19.5%					5 Year % Change	
15.0%					1 Year % Change	

Births to Teens with less than H. S. Education (Ages 13-18) Percent						
1988	1989	1990	1991	1992		County
7.5	8.3	8.2	7.2	7.0	Rate	Tuscola
59 Births to Teens					1988/1989 Number	
57 Births to Teens					1992/1993 Number	
-6.7%					5 Year % Change	
-2.8%					1 Year % Change	
9.6	12.0	11.7	12.8	12.2	Rate	Van Buren
104 Births to Teens					1988/1989 Number	
135 Births to Teens					1992/1993 Number	
27.1%					5 Year % Change	
-3.2%					1 Year % Change	
4.6	4.4	5.3	4.4	4.0	Rate	Washtenaw
167 Births to Teens					1988/1989 Number	
162 Births to Teens					1992/1993 Number	
-13.0%					5 Year % Change	
-9.1%					1 Year % Change	
11.0	11.5	11.9	11.9	11.4	Rate	Wayne
3,876 Births to Teens					1988/1989 Number	
4,238 Births to Teens					1992/1993 Number	
3.6%					5 Year % Change	
-4.2%					1 Year % Change	
8.1	8.3	7.4	8.2	5.8	Rate	Wexford
37 Births to Teens					1988/1989 Number	
23 Births to Teens					1992/1993 Number	
-30.9%					5 Year % Change	
-31.7%					1 Year % Change	
8.0	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	Rate	Michigan
11,176 Births to Teens					1988/1989 Number	
12,103 Births to Teens					1992/1993 Number	
5.0%					5 Year % Change	
-1.2%					1 Year % Change	

Low Birth-Weight Babies Percent						
1988	1989	1990	1991	1992		County
5.9	7.4	5.3	6.3	4.8	Rate	Tuscola
46 Babies					1988/1989 Number	
39 Babies					1992/1993 Number	
-18.6%					5 Year % Change	
-23.8%					1 Year % Change	
6.8	6.7	6.5	5.4	6.9	Rate	Van Buren
74 Babies					1988/1989 Number	
77 Babies					1992/1993 Number	
1.5%					5 Year % Change	
27.8%					1 Year % Change	
6.4	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.4	Rate	Washtenaw
232 Babies					1988/1989 Number	
201 Babies					1992/1993 Number	
0.0%					5 Year % Change	
-1.5%					1 Year % Change	
10.4	11.4	11.0	11.4	10.9	Rate	Wayne
3,669 Babies					1988/1989 Number	
4,071 Babies					1992/1993 Number	
4.8%					5 Year % Change	
-4.4%					1 Year % Change	
5.5	4.5	5.3	4.4	6.6	Rate	Wexford
25 Babies					1988/1989 Number	
27 Babies					1992/1993 Number	
20.0%					5 Year % Change	
50.0%					1 Year % Change	
7.3	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.5	Rate	Michigan
10,237 Babies					1988/1989 Number	
10,826 Babies					1992/1993 Number	
2.7%					5 Year % Change	
-3.8%					1 Year % Change	

Children Receiving Free/ Reduced Price Lunches Percent						
1989	1990	1991	1992	1993		County
24.3	26.1	27.4	28.7	28.5	Rate	Tuscola
2,858 Children					1988/1989 Number	
3,478 Children					1992/1993 Number	
21.4%					5 Year % Change	
10.5%					1 Year % Change	
35.0	34.8	36.4	36.3	37.1	Rate	Van Buren
4,905 Children					1988/1989 Number	
6,080 Children					1992/1993 Number	
6.0%					5 Year % Change	
2.2%					1 Year % Change	
16.0	17.5	19.8	19.8	19.7	Rate	Washtenaw
5,280 Children					1988/1989 Number	
7,247 Children					1992/1993 Number	
25.1%					5 Year % Change	
-0.5%					1 Year % Change	
31.2	36.2	45.3	45.8	43.7	Rate	Wayne
103,334 Children					1988/1989 Number	
148,348 Children					1992/1993 Number	
40.1%					5 Year % Change	
-4.2%					1 Year % Change	
31.1	31.3	28.9	36.1	35.2	Rate	Wexford
1,525 Children					1988/1989 Number	
1,866 Children					1992/1993 Number	
13.2%					5 Year % Change	
-2.5%					1 Year % Change	
23.1	25.1	28.9	29.4	29.6	Rate	Michigan
343,582 Children					1988/1989 Number	
462,180 Children					1992/1993 Number	
28.1%					5 Year % Change	
0.7%					1 Year % Change	

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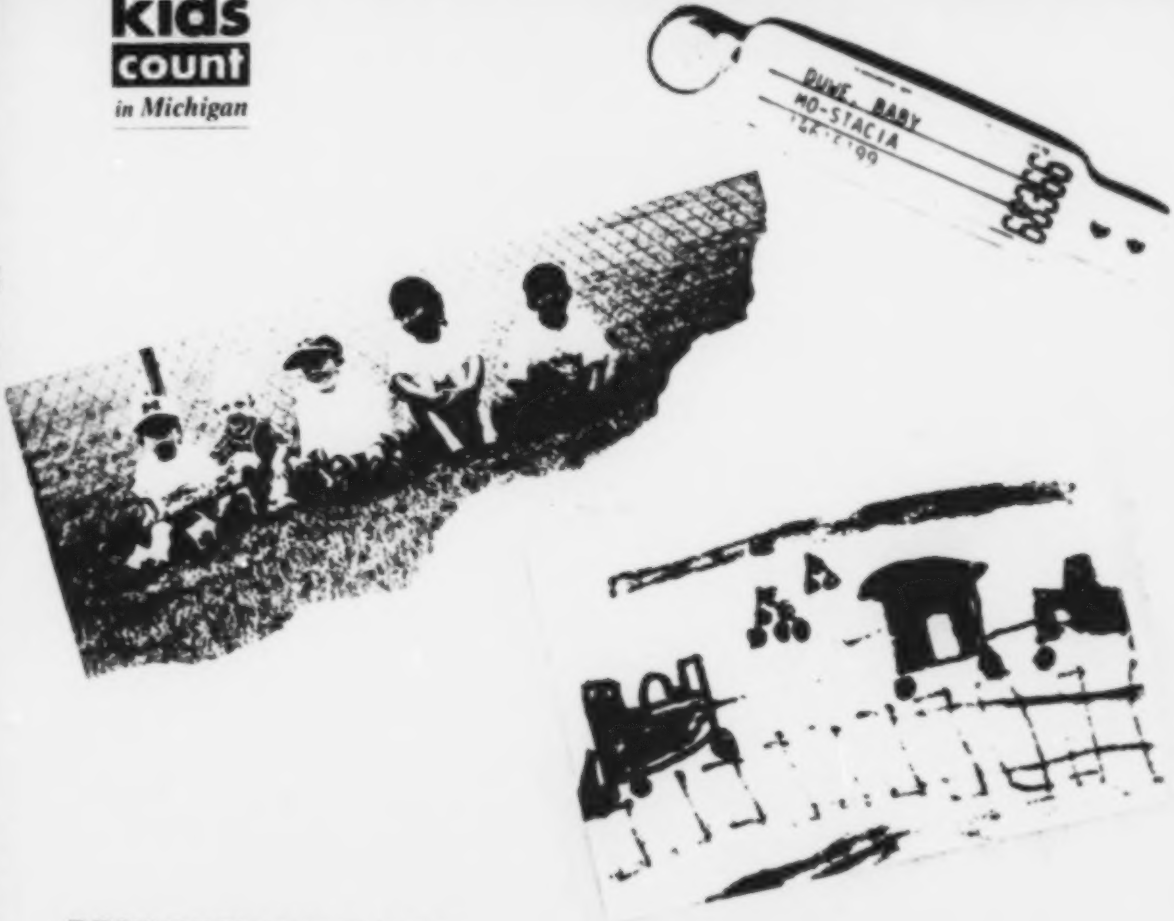

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